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Biological
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Serials

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

COLLEGE OF

Physicians and Surgeons

OF ONTARIO

And Report of Proceedings of Ontario Medical Council, July, 1899

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1899-1900



BY AUTHORITY



REGISTRY OFFICE:

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

South-East Cor. Bay and Richmond Sts., Toronto

JULY, 1899

Published for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario by the
DOMINION MEDICAL MONTHLY
TORONTO, ONT.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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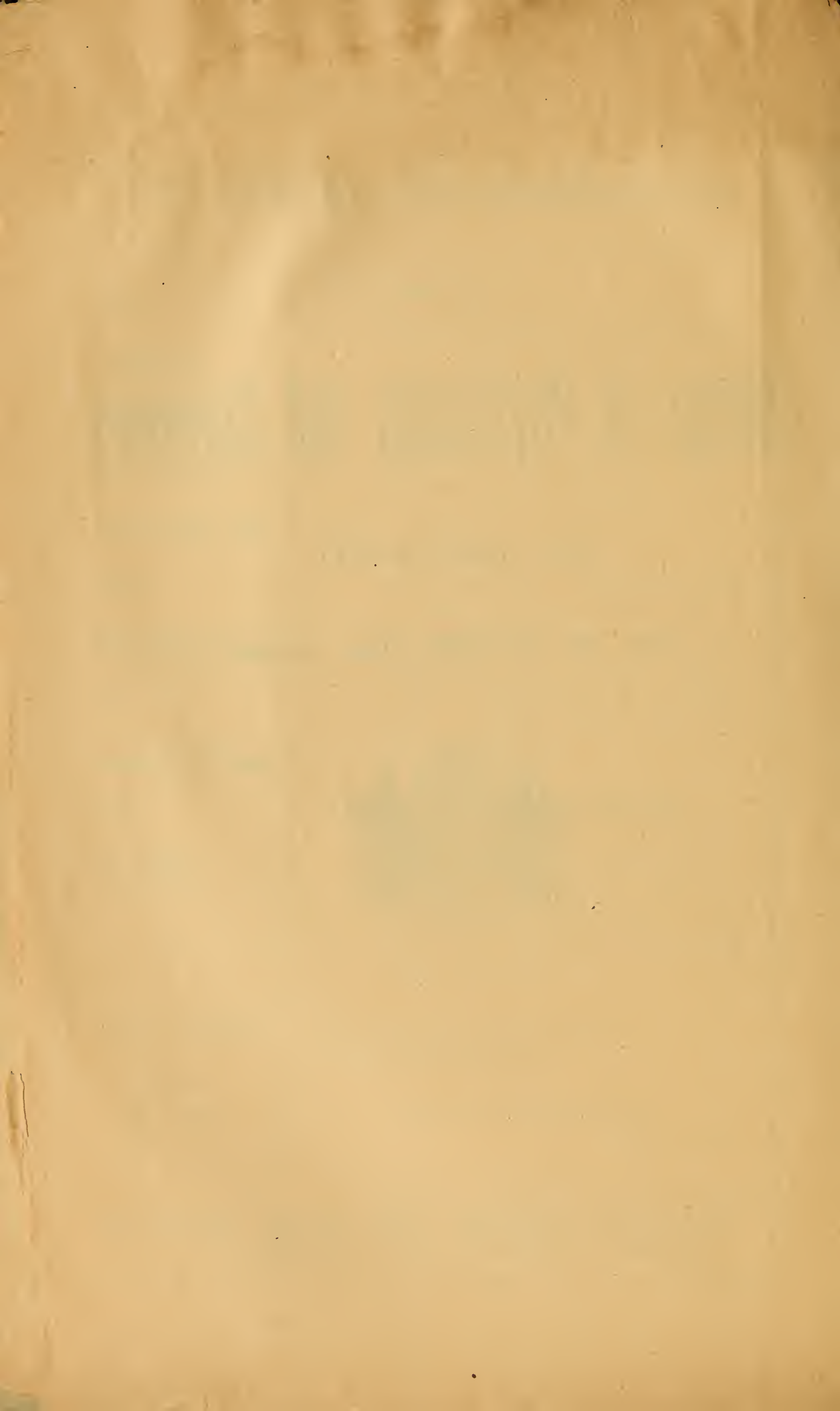
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1899-1900



BY AUTHORITY

REGISTRY OFFICE :
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO
SOUTH-EAST COR. BAY AND RICHMOND STS., TORONTO

JULY, 1899



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OF ONTARIO

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Medical Registration Office of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, south-east corner Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto.

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DR. J. H. MCLELLAN, London, Ont....	<i>Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.</i>
DR. C. F. NEU, London, Ont.....	{ <i>Assistant Examiner to the Examiner on Surgery,</i> <i>Diseases of Women.</i>
DR. J. THIRD, Kingston, Ont.....	{ <i>1st Assistant Examiner to Examiner on Medicine,</i> <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
DR. G. H. FIELD, Cobourg, Ont.....	{ <i>2nd Assistant to the Examiner on Medicine, Path-</i> <i>ology, Therapeutics and Bacteriology.</i>
DR. E. T. ADAMS, Toronto, Ont.....	<i>Homœopathic Examiner.</i>

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OF ONTARIO
FOR 1899-1900.

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DR. HENRY.
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OF THE

College of Physicians and Surgeons

OF ONTARIO

From 1866 to 1899-1900.

PRESIDENTS.

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3. JAMES A. GRANT...." 1868 " 1869	21. D. BERGIN....." 1885 " 1886
4. WILLIAM CLARK...." 1869 " 1870	22. H. H. WRIGHT...." 1886 " 1887
5. WILLIAM H. BROUSE.. " 1870 " 1871	23. G. HENDERSON...." 1887 " 1888
6. CHAS. W. COVERNTON. JunetoDec., 1871	24. J. H. BURNS....." 1888 " 1889
7. WILLIAM CLARK....Dec., † 1871 " 1872	25. J. G. CRANSTON...." 1889 " 1890
8. J. F. DEWAR.....From 1872 " 1873	26. V. H. MOORE....." 1890 " 1891
9. WILLIAM CLARK...." 1873 " 1874	27. J. A. WILLIAMS...." 1891 " 1892
10. M. LAVELL....." 1874 " 1875	28. F. FOWLER....." 1892 " 1893
11. E. G. EDWARDS...." 1875 " 1876	29. C. T. CAMPBELL...." 1893 " 1894
12. DANIEL CLARK....." 1876 " 1877	30. D. L. PHILIP....." 1894 " 1895
13. DANIEL CLARK....." 1877 " 1878	31. W. T. HARRIS....." 1895 " 1896
14. D. CAMPBELL....." 1878 " 1879	32. A. F. ROGERS....." 1896 " 1897
15. J. D. MACDONALD... " 1879 " 1880	33. J. THORBURN....." 1897 " 1898
16. W. ALLISON....." 1880 " 1881	34. L. LUTON....." 1898 " 1899
17. D. BERGIN....." 1881 " 1882	35. W. F. ROOME....." 1899 " 1900
18. J. L. BRAY....." 1882 " 1883	

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14. W. B. GEIKIE....." 1882 " 1883	30. W. F. ROOME....." 1898 " 1899
15. H. W. DAY....." 1883 " 1884	31. W. BRITTON....." 1899 " 1900
16. E. W. SPRAGGE...." 1884 to 1885	

TREASURERS.

W. T. AIKINS	From 1866 to 1897
H. WILBERFORCE AIKINS	" 1897

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HENRY STRANGE.....	From May 3rd, 1866, to September 2nd, 1872.
THOMAS PYNE.....	" September 2nd, 1872, to July 15th, 1880.
ROBERT A. PYNE.....	" July 15th, 1880.

*The President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Registrar of the College are elected at the Annual Meeting of the Council, and hold office until their successors are elected.

†Dr. William Clark was elected December 12th, 1871, at a special meeting of the Council, in consequence of the resignation of Dr. C. W. Covernton.



College of Physicians and Surgeons OF ONTARIO

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1899-1900.

"THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO" is the name adopted by the Medical Profession of the Province of Ontario in its corporate capacity. As every legally qualified medical practitioner in the Province is a member of this College, it is not an institution for the teaching of medicine.

The Medical Profession of Ontario was first incorporated under this name by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in 1866. This Act was subsequently repealed by the Legislature of Ontario in 1869, and now the affairs of the Profession in this Province are regulated by an Act passed in 1874 (37 Vic., Cap. 30), commonly known as the "Ontario Medical Act," and further amended in 1887, 1891, 1893 and 1895.

By this Act, the "COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO" is empowered and directed to enact by-laws for the regulation of all matters connected with medical education; for the admission and enrolment of students of medicine; for

determining from time to time the curriculum of the studies to be pursued by them, and to appoint a Board of Examiners, before whom all must pass a satisfactory examination before they can be enrolled as members of the College, and thus be legally qualified to practise their profession in the Province of Ontario.

The Council, moreover, has power and authority conferred upon it by this Act to fix the terms upon which practitioners of medicine, duly qualified in other countries, may be admitted as members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, this being the only mode in which they can become legally entitled to practise their profession in this Province.

For the information and guidance of students of medicine, the Profession, and the public generally, the Council, in conformity with the Ontario Medical Act, hereby promulgates for the year 1899-1900 the REGULATIONS which herein follow, repealing all others heretofore in force.

Regulations for 1899=1900.

SECTION I.—MATRICULATION.

Everyone desirous of being registered as a matriculated medical student in the Register of this College, except as hereinafter provided, shall be required to pay a fee of twenty dollars and to conform to the following regulations :

1. Any person who presents to the Registrar of the Medical Council a certificate that he has passed the examination conducted by the Education Department on the course prescribed for matriculation in Arts, including chemistry and physics, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be entitled, on payment of the lawful fees in that behalf, to registration as a medical student within the meaning of Section XI of the Ontario Medical Act.

2. Any person who, in one subject, only and by not more than five marks in that subject, fails in completing the examination conducted by the Education Department on the course prescribed for matriculation in Arts, including chemistry and physics, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, will be permitted to attend one course of lectures at any chartered medical school or college in Canada before matriculating in this college. On presenting to the Registrar the certificate as prescribed in the foregoing sub-section, and tickets certifying to attendance on said course of lectures, and on payment of the lawful fees in that behalf, will be entitled to registration as a matriculate of this college, and to be held as having completed the first year of medical studies.

3. A certificate from the Registrar of any chartered university conducting a full Arts course in Canada, that the holder thereof has passed the senior matriculation of such university or the examination conducted at the end of the first year in Arts by such university, shall entitle such holder to registration.

4. Graduates in Arts, in any university in Her Majesty's dominions, are not required to pass this examination, but may register their names with the Registrar of the College upon giving satisfactory evidence of

their identity, the presentation of a certificate of qualifications, and the payment of the fee of twenty dollars.

5. Excepting as provided for in sub-section 3 of section I. herein—every medical student after matriculation shall be registered in the manner prescribed by the Council, and this will be held to be preliminary to his medical studies which will not be considered to begin until after the date of such registration.

SECTION II.—MEDICAL CURRICULUM.

1. Every student must spend a period of five years in actual professional studies, except as hereinafter provided; and the prescribed period of studies shall include four winter sessions of eight months each. The fifth, or final year, shall be devoted to clinical work, six months of which may be spent with a registered practitioner in Ontario, and six months must be spent at one or more public hospitals, dispensaries or laboratories devoted to physiological or pathological research, Canadian, British or foreign, approved by the Council, certificates of which must be presented to the Registrar of the Council.

2. Graduates in Arts or science of any college or university recognized by the Council who shall have spent two years in the courses of physics, chemistry, biology and physiology, and shall have passed examinations in their university course in the said subjects, will be required to spend four years in the study of medicine, and on condition that prior to the fourth year, they shall have passed the Primary examination, they shall be permitted to take both the Intermediate and Final examinations on completion of the fourth year.

Homœopathic students who attend four sessions in a college approved of by the Homœopathic representatives in the Council where the sessions are more than six months, shall be held to have fulfilled the requirements of this College in that regard.

No ticket for lectures will henceforward be accepted by the Council unless it is endorsed thereon that, as shown by teachers' roll, the pupil has at least attended seventy-five per cent. of the set number of lectures of each course—and it is enacted that said certificate shall specifically state that such attendance extended over a period of at least 75 per cent. of the eight month's course.

3. Application for every professional examination must be made to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario two weeks prior to examinations. No application will be received unless it is accompanied by the necessary tickets and certificates, and by the Treasurer's receipt showing that the fees have been paid.

4. Excepting as hereinafter specified, each eight months' course shall consist of not less than eighty lectures, and each "four month's course" of not less than forty lectures.

5. Every student must attend the under-mentioned courses of lectures in a university, college or school of medicine approved of by the Council, viz. :

Two courses of not less than eight months each (in the different years) upon—

Anatomy.
 Practical Anatomy.
 Physiology (including Histology).
 Theoretical Chemistry.
 Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
 Principles and Practice of Medicine.
 " " " Surgery.
 Midwifery and Diseases of Women.

Two courses of eight months, consisting of not less than one hundred lectures and demonstrations in—

Clinical Medicine.
 Clinical Surgery.

Two courses of four months (in different years) upon—

Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.
 Applied Anatomy (Medical, Surgical.)

Two courses of twenty lectures each (in different years) upon—

Diseases of Children.
 Practical Chemistry.
 One course of thirty lectures upon—
 Sanitary Science.
 One course of fifty lectures upon—
 Therapeutics.

One course of ten lectures upon—
 Mental Diseases.

One course of fifty demonstrations upon—
 Physiological Histology.

Two courses of eight months each, consisting of eighty lectures and demonstrations in Pathology.

One course of four months, consisting of forty lectures and demonstrations in Bacteriology.

A certificate of having attended five lectures, and five demonstrations upon the use of Anæsthetics, and certificate of having personally administered Anæsthetics five times under supervision of a legally qualified practitioner.

6. Every candidate will be required to prove that he has carefully dissected the adult human body.

7. The following are the text-books recommended by the Council in the various branches :

GENERAL TEXT-BOOKS.

Anatomy—Gray, Quain, Cunningham's Practical Anatomy, Morris.

Physiology—Foster, Kirke, Yeo.

Chemistry—Roscoe, Attfield, Remsen and Jones, Richter, Simons.

Materia Medica—Mitchell Bruce, National Dispensatory, United States Dispensatory, British Pharmacopœia and Therapeutics (1897 edition). Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia.

Surgery—Erichsen, Treves, Mansell Moulin, American System of Surgery.

Medicine—Hilton Fagge, Strumpell, Osler, Roberts. Quain's Dictionary of Medicine.

Clinical Medicine—Gibson and Russel, Vierordt.

Midwifery and Gynæcology—Lusk, Thomas, Munde, Playfair, Hart and Barber, American Text-Book of Obstetrics.

Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology—Taylor, Reese.

Histology—Klein.

Toxicology—Farmer.

Therapeutics—Yeo's Clinical Therapeutics, Hare's Practical Therapeutics, Brunton's Action of Medicine, American Text-book of Therapeutics.

Gynæcology—Thomas & Munde, Skeene, Kelly's Operative.

Pathology—Ziegler, Green, Woodhead, Coates, Payne.

Sanitary Science—Wilson, Louis C. Parke.

Diseases of Children—Eustace Smith, Ashby and Wright, Goodhart, Holt.

HOMEOPATHIC TEXT-BOOKS.

Materia Medica—Hahnemann, Hering.

Medicine and Therapeutics — Goodno, Arndt, Raue's Pathology and Diagnostics, Lilienthal.

Surgery—Fisher, Helmuth.

Midwifery—Guernsey, Ludlam.

8. Also must have attended the practice of a general hospital for twenty-four months during the first four years of study.

9. Also must have attended six cases of midwifery.

10. Also must, before being registered as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, have passed all the examinations herein prescribed, and attained the full age of twenty-one years.

11. Graduates in medicine from recognized colleges outside the Dominion of Canada, who desire to qualify themselves for registration, must pass the matriculation required by the Council; and must attend one or more full winter courses of lectures in one of the Ontario medical schools, and must complete fully the practical and clinical curriculum required by the Council after the fourth year, and shall pass before the examiners appointed by the Council all the examinations hereinafter prescribed, so as to complete fully the curriculum.

12. British registered medical practitioners, on paying all fees and passing the Intermediate and Final examinations shall be registered, provided they have been domiciled in Britain for five years after having been registered therein as practitioners.

SECTION III.—EXAMINATIONS.

1. The professional examinations are divided into three parts: A "Primary," "Intermediate" and "Final."

2. The Primary examination shall be undergone after the second winter session, and the Intermediate after the fourth winter session, the Final after the fifth year.

3. The following branches shall be embraced in the Primary examination:

- a. Anatomy.
- b. Physiology and Histology.
- c. Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical).
- d. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

4. Every candidate for the Primary examination will be required to present, with his lecture tickets, a certificate of having undergone and passed an examination at the school he has attended at the close of his first winter session on Primary branches. Also a certificate of ability to make and mount microscopic specimens.

5. Each candidate for final examination must present a certificate of attendance at six post-mortem examinations, a certificate of ability to draw up a report of a post-mortem examination; a certificate of having reported satisfactorily six cases of clinical medicine, and six cases of clinical surgery, and a certificate of having passed his Intermediate examination, the certificates to be signed by the teachers referred to upon these subjects, or the practitioner holding post mortem.

6. All candidates shall (excepting Art graduates) present a certificate of having passed at the close of their third session in the college or school they may have attended, an examination in such parts of medicine, surgery and midwifery as may be thought advisable by the faculties of the respective colleges or schools. This examination is not in any way to interfere with any of the examinations of the Council. One year's attendance after the Intermediate examination as House Surgeon or Physician in any Hospital recognized by the Council shall be held to be equivalent to the fulfilling of the requirements for the fifth year of clinical work.

The following branches shall be embraced in the intermediate examination:

- a. Medical, Surgical and Topographical Anatomy.
- b. Principles and Practice of Medicine.
- c. General Pathology and Bacteriology.
- d. Surgery, other than Operative.
- e. Surgery, Operative.
- f. Midwifery, other than Operative.
- g. Midwifery, Operative.
- h. Medical Jurisprudence, including Toxicology and Mental Diseases.
- i. Sanitary Science.
- j. Diseases of Children.
- k. Diseases of Women.
- l. Therapeutics.

7. The Primary and Intermediate examinations shall be "written" and "oral." The Final "oral" and "clinical."

8. The following branches are embraced in the Final examination:

- a. Clinical Medicine.
- b. Clinical Surgery.

c. Diseases of Women.

d. Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical.

9. Candidates for the Primary who fail in all subjects but two must make 60 per cent. in each of these subjects, or get no credit for any. Candidates for Intermediate who fail in all subjects save three, will be allowed those three if they pass 60 per cent. in each.

10. Candidates who intend to be examined by the Homœopathic Examiner in special subjects, shall signify their intention to the Registrar at least two weeks previous to the commencement of the examination, so that the examinations may be conducted by the parties appointed for that purpose. Prior to the acceptance of such notice from the candidate, the usual fees must be paid.

In the event of any candidate presenting himself for such examination, due notice must be given by the Registrar to the Special Examiner.

11. Until a Homœopathic medical college for teaching purposes is established in Ontario, candidates wishing to be registered as Homœopathists shall pass the matriculation examination established by this Act as the preliminary examination for all students in medicine, and shall present evidence of having spent the full period of study required by the curriculum of the Council, under the supervision of a duly registered homœopathic practitioner.

Such candidates must also have complied with the full curriculum of studies prescribed from time to time by the Council for all medical students, but the full time of attendance upon lectures and hospitals required by the curriculum of the Council, may be spent in such homœopathic medical colleges in the United States or Europe as may be recognized by a majority of the homœopathic members of the Council; but in all homœopathic colleges where the winter course of lectures is only of four months' duration, certified tickets of attendance on one such course shall be held to be equivalent to two-thirds of one six months' course, as required by the Council; and when such teaching body has been established in Ontario, it shall be optional for such candidates to pursue in part or in full the required curriculum in Ontario.

12. A professional examination will be held in Toronto on the third Tuesday in November, 1899. All candidates who have failed in a former examination will be required to pay a fee of twenty dollars for this examination. The next professional examination thereafter will be held at Toronto and Kingston on the second Tuesday in May, 1900.

SECTION IV.—FEES.

1. The following scale of fees has been established by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

a. Registration of matriculation...	20 00
b. Primary examination.....	30 00
c. Intermediate and Final examination, including registration....	50 00
This is not to affect any student who is registered as a matriculate prior to 1st July, 1889.	

These fees are to be paid to the Treasurer of the College before each examination.

d. Registration of persons duly qualified before 23rd day of July, 1870.....	10 00
e. Registration of persons duly qualified after 23rd day of July 1870	25 00
f. Registration of additional degrees or titles	\$2 00

This fee is only payable when the additional titles are registered at different times, but any number of such titles as are allowed to be registered, may be put on record at the first registration, for the registration fee.

g. Diploma of membership of the College	5 00
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This diploma is granted free of charge to all those members of the College who attain their membership by passing the examinations of the College. All other members may obtain it on application to the Registrar, and paying the above-named fee.

h. Annual assessment due by members of the College for each year payable to the Registrar.....	2 00
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This fee is payable by every member of the College.

Fees after 1st of July, 1889 :

2. All fees must be paid in lawful money of Canada to the Treasurer of the College.

3. No candidate will be admitted to any examination until the fee for such examination is paid in full.

4. Candidates who have failed in any professional examination shall pay a fee of twenty dollars for each subsequent examination.

SECTION V.—EXAMINATIONS.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1. The Registrar or Deputy Registrar must be present at every examination.

2. At the end of each written examination upon any subject, the answers to the questions are to be handed to the Registrar, who will open the envelopes, in which they are hereinafter directed to be enclosed, and to each set of papers affix a number by which the author will be known to the Examiners during the examination. The Registrar will then deliver the papers to the member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council to examine upon the subject.

3. The papers, when delivered to the member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council to examine upon the subject, are to be by him examined, and the relative value of answers marked by means of numbers in a schedule which will be furnished to him by the Registrar, ranging for the Primary subjects as follows :

4. That the percentage in the Primary branches be as follows, ranging from 0 to 100 on all subjects :

	HONORS.	PASS.
Anatomy.....	75	50
Physiology and Histology	75	50
Chemistry — Theoretical and Practical	75	50
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	75	50

INTERMEDIATE.

Applied Anatomy (Medical, Surgical).....	0 to 100
Principles and Practice of Medicine	0 to 100
General Pathology and Bacteriology	0 to 100
Surgery, other than Operative..	0 to 100
Surgery, Operative	0 to 100
Midwifery, other than Operative	0 to 100
Widwifery. Operative.....	0 to 100
Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases....	0 to 100
Sanitary Science	0 to 100
Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical.....	0 to 100
Diseases of Women.....	0 to 100
Therapeutics.....	0 to 100

Marks required for honors and pass :

	HONORS.	PASS.
Medical, Surgical and Topographical Anatomy.....	75	50
Principles and Practice of Medicine.....	75	50

	HONORS.	PASS.
General Pathology and Bacteriology	75	50
Surgery, other than Operative	75	50
Surgery, Operative.....	75	50
Widwifery, other than Operative	75	50
Midwifery, Operative.....	75	50
Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases..	75	50
Sanitary Science	75	50
Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical.....	75	50
Diseases of Women.....	75	50
Therapeutics.....	75	50

That the percentage in the Final branches be as follows : 0 to 100 on all subjects. Honors 75, pass 50.

5. The value awarded by the individual Examiner to the answers of candidates is not to be subject to revision, except by the Council, who may have the papers re-read and a revision when special cases of hardship may seem to have occurred.

6. The Examiner shall return the schedule to the Registrar, with values inserted, within ten days of the close of examinations on his subject. From these values a general schedule is to be prepared by the Registrar, and inspected as to correctness by the president ; but such schedule shall in no case be disclosed until it has received its final revision at the ensuing meeting of the Council.

7. Papers on the homœopathic subjects are to be finally submitted to the Examiner approved of for that purpose by the representatives of that system in the Council.

8. All oral examinations are henceforth to be as clinical, demonstrative and practical as possible, and the candidate shall be known to the Examiners by number only. It is recommended that the attention of the Examiners be specially directed to clause 9 for the guidance of Examiners.

9. That it be an instruction to the Examiners, in the questions in their respective subjects, to confine themselves to the textbooks in ordinary use (see page x. of this Announcement), also that in referring to diseases or operations of any kind, the names of such diseases or operations most commonly in use should be employed.

The Examiners are instructed to attach to each question a printed number as the value of a full and correct answer thereof—the whole of such numbers to amount to 100—also that in reading the paper they mark in colored chalk what they regard as the numerical value of the answer given.

10. That it be an instruction to the President that he shall in no case report a candidate as having passed an examination when on any subject he makes less than the minimum of marks set by the Council for a pass on that subject. But in any case where he thinks there are special reasons for granting a license to such candidate, he shall report the same to the Council for its action.

11. Candidates for oral examinations will be divided into classes by the initial letter of their names, and notified of the time at which they present themselves for examination. Such students to be enclosed in an adjoining room, and sent to examiner as otherwise provided. The regulations will be rigidly enforced which forbids communication with those awaiting examination.

SECTION VI.

RULES FOR CANDIDATES WHEN IN THE EXAMINATION HALL.

1. Each candidate shall receive from the Registrar a programme containing a list of subjects upon which the candidate is to be examined, and it will admit him to the examination hall during the progress of the examinations upon such subject, but at no other time.

2. Candidates must write the answers to the questions given by the Examiners legibly and neatly upon one side only of each page of a book, which will be furnished to each candidate, and the number given with each question is to be put at the head of the answer to it, in such a manner as to have the first page facing outward to the view; they are then to be folded once and enclosed in an envelope, on the outside of which each candidate is to write his name. The packet is then to be handed to the Registrar, or some one deputed by him. Neither signature, number or sign, by which the writer could be recognized by the Examiner, is to be written or marked upon any portion of the book to be enclosed in the envelope.

3. The questions of the Examiners in the homœopathic subjects will be handed in writing, at the beginning of the general examination on the same subject, by the Registrar, to such candidates as have given

him notice in accordance with section III., sub-secs. 10, 11. They shall write the answers to these questions in the same hall with the other candidates, and hand their papers, when finished, to the Registrar in the same manner as provided for other candidates, to be by him given for examination to the homœopathic member of the Board of Examiners appointed to examine on that subject.

4. If any abbreviations are used in answering the questions, candidates must be careful that they are such as are generally understood, or which cannot be mistaken.

5. No candidate will be allowed to leave the hall after the questions are given out, until his answers have been handed in.

6. No candidate will be allowed in the hall during the hours of examination, except those who are actually undergoing examination.

7. Any candidate who may have brought any book or reference paper to the hall, must deposit it with the Registrar before the examination begins.

8. Candidates must not communicate with each other while examinations are going on, either by writing, signs, words, or in any manner whatever.

9. Candidates must at all times bear themselves toward the Registrar and Examiners with the utmost deference and respect; and they will not be permitted in any manner to manifest approbation or disapprobation of any member of the Board of Examiners during the progress of the examination.

10. Candidates must not only conduct themselves with decorum while any examination is going on, but they will be held strictly responsible for any impropriety of conduct during the whole progress, both of the written and the oral examinations.

11. Any infraction of the above rules will lead to the exclusion of the candidate who is guilty of it from the remainder of the examination; and he will not receive credit for any examination papers which he may have handed to the Registrar previous to his being detected in such misconduct.

12. And shall be debarred from further privileges, at the discretion of the Council.

Examination Questions.

OCTOBER, 1898, AND MAY, 1899.

October Examinations, 1898.

ANATOMY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value. Any five to be answered, but not more than five.

1. Trace the course of the circumflex nerve of the arm, giving the dissection necessary to expose it.

2. How would you uncover the right kidney from behind, step by step? Give its relations, and trace its ureter in a female.

3. Describe accurately the corpora quadrigemina.

4. Trace the external and internal plantar nerves to their ultimate distribution.

5. Describe the trunk of the superior mesenteric artery, and give all its branches and anastomoses.

6. Give the dissection necessary to expose the left pneumogastric nerve in the neck and thorax.

7. Describe the external surface of the occipital bone.

8. Describe the os calcis.

9. Give the origin and insertion and nervous supply of all the muscles inserted into the great trochanter of the femur.

10. Describe the pelvic fascia.

F. LEM. GRASSETT, F.R.C.S. (Edin.),
Examiner.

Primary.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Values.

15 1. Describe minutely the histological characters of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

30 2. Describe the nervous mechanisms that govern the secretion of urine. To what extent and from what causes do the urinary constituents vary in quantity?

20 3. Describe the digestion, and absorption of pork, bread, rice, and cane sugar.

35 4. Prove that the cortical area for vision is situated in the occipital region. Describe the different methods by which hemiopia may be produced in one of the lower animals.

A. S. FRASER, M.D.,
Examiner.

Primary.

CHEMISTRY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Any one, but only one, of the last three questions to be answered.

Values.

15 1. Explain the following terms: precipitation, filtration, fractional distillation, efflorescence, titration.

17 2. Enunciate and illustrate the laws of chemical combination by weight and volume.

17 3. How would you most expeditiously prepare a quantity of oxygen sufficiently pure for inhalation in a case where you thought its employment was indicated? Give all the steps.

17 4. Describe the properties, mode of preparation, and general chemical behavior of formaldehyde.

17 5. Calculate the percentage composition of caffeine from the following data:— (1) 0.3827 of caffeine yielded 0.6948 of carbon dioxide, and 0.1800 water. (2) By Liebig's method for the determination of nitrogen it was found that there was 1 vol. of nitrogen to 4 vols. of carbon dioxide.

17 6. Describe the general properties, constitution, and formation of the olefines.

17 7. Give the constitution, commercial preparation, and properties of glycerine.

17 9. Write a short account of the chemistry of the carbo-hydrates.

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B. (Tor.),
Examiner.

Primary.

TOXICOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time 1 hour.

All questions of equal value.

1. Give symptoms and treatment of poisoning by lobelia.
2. Describe symptoms and mode of death in poisoning by conium.
3. Give mode of occurrence, symptoms, cause of death, and post-mortem appearances of chronic phosphorous poisoning.
4. A child two years old has swallowed a quantity of paris green. Describe, in detail, your treatment.
5. Give two characteristic tests for each of the following : arsenic, morphine, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, and prussic acid.

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B. (Tor.),
Examiner.

Primary.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

Values.

- 20 1. Give the composition of the following :
Tinctura opii.
Liq. ammoniæ.
Vinum antimonialis.
Pulvis jalapæ compositus.
- 20 2. Describe the following, omitting their physiological action :
Ether.
Chloroform.
Sweet spirits of nitre.
- 20 3. Arsenious acid :
(a) Give the preparations and their strength.
(b) Describe its physiological action.
- 20 4. Describe the alkaloid of belladonna, and give its physiological action.
- 20 5. Describe the physiological actions of medicinal and over doses of carbolic acid, hydrocyanic acid, and opium.

H. BEAUMONT SMALL, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

Values.

- 20 1. Symptoms of (a) measles, (b) epidemic parotitis, (c) influenza, (d) whooping cough.

- 16 2. Symptoms, including character, of stools of (a) acute catarrhal dysentery, (b) management of habitual constipation.
- 15 3. Diagnosis, the more common complications and treatment of acute articular rheumatism.
- 10 4. Symptoms, including physical signs of dilatation of stomach.
- 24 5. Treatment of (a) acute bronchitis, (b) acute lobar pneumonia, (c) acute pleurisy, (d) angina pectoris.
- 15 6. Symptoms of (a) chronic bulbar paralysis, (b) treatment of cerebral hemorrhage.

D. E. MUNDELL, B.A., M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

PATHOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

PATHOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time 3 hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Amyloid liver : Describe gross appearance, and minute anatomy. What are the causes ?
2. Endocarditis : Give the varieties, causes, and terminations of.
3. Describe fully the characters of the blood in simple anæmia, pernicious anæmia, and leukæmia.
4. What is the pathological significance of the occurrence of albumen in the urine.

BACTERIOLOGY.

1. Define the terms, bacillus ; micrococcus ; staphylococcus ; and streptococcus. Name and draw a specific form of each.

THERAPEUTICS.

1. Define and describe modes of action of narcotics, anodynes, and hypnotics, giving examples of each.
2. Compare the salicylates and alkalies in treatment of acute rheumatism, as regards the pain ; fever ; and cardiac complications.
3. Outline your therapeutical management of a case of mitral incompetence with failing compensations, as regards diet, drugs, and exercise.

W. P. CAVEN, M.B., L.R.C.P. (Lon.),
Examiner.

N.B.—Candidates for Final four-year course will write on Pathology and Therapeutics only. Candidates for Intermediate write on Pathology and Bacteriology.

*Intermediate and Final.*MIDWIFERY, OTHER THAN
OPERATIVE.

PUERPERAL AND INFANTILE DISEASES.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Mention in the order of importance the common complications of labor.
2. Give the causes and treatment of pruritus during pregnancy.
3. Give the dimensions of the foetal head.
4. Give the cardinal points in the diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy.
5. What precautions would you take in the selection of a wet-nurse.

H. HOWITT, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
Examiner.*Intermediate and Final.*

MIDWIFERY, OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. How would you perform craniotomy on the after coming head?
2. Mention the indications for abdominal section in the treatment of puerperal sepsis.
3. In Cæsarean section what suture would you prefer for the uterine wound? Give reasons.
4. What would you do in a case of incomplete abortion in which there is considerable disturbance of temperature and pulse?

H. HOWITT, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
Examiner.*Intermediate and Final.*SURGERY, OTHER THAN OPERA-
TIVE.Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Values.

- 30 1. What are the symptoms of a fracture of the middle fossa of the base of the skull? What bones are usually injured?
- 30 2. What are the causes, symptoms and pathology of abscess of the liver?
- 20 3. What conditions may produce varicose veins of the legs?
- 20 4. In a severe injury to the side, with a fractured rib, how could you discover whether the lung had been injured or not?

A. BEVERLEY WELFORD, M.B.,
Examiner.*Intermediate and Final.*

SURGERY, OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Values.

- 30 1. How would you treat a punctured wound of the cranial bones, and why? How would you treat a person, found unconscious with paralytic symptoms, and why?
- 30 2. Describe a radical cure for inguinal hernia, in detail.
- 20 3. What would be the symptoms of a gun-shot wound of the femoral artery? How would you treat it?
- 20 4. What is the most frequent cause of an abscess in the lower end of the femur? Give treatment.

A. BEVERLEY WELFORD, M.B.,
Examiner.*Intermediate and Final.*MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
ANATOMY.Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Outline the spleen.
2. Trace the left pleura.
3. Name and give nerve supply, of muscles divided in excision of the tongue.
4. Give relations of second portion rectum in male.
5. Name and give action of ligaments of the hip-joint.
6. Name structures found in broad ligament of uterus.
7. Describe synovial membrane of knee joint.
8. Name in order, the structures, cut through in exposing third part of subclavian artery.
9. Name veins entering into formation of External Jugular.
10. Describe communications between veins inside cranial cavity with those outside.

C. F. NEU, M.D.,
Examiner.*Intermediate and Final.*

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. In death from coma and asphyxia, give symptoms and post-mortem appearances in each.
2. Death by drowning. Give the signs of (a) external, (b) internal; (c) state what internal conditions prevent resuscitation, even after a short immersion.

3. Give signs of recent delivery, at full term, in the living, "and in the dead."

4. Distinguish between incised wounds and contused wounds made before and after death.

5. Distinguish between feigned and real epilepsy.

TOXICOLOGY AND MENTAL DISEASES.

6. Give the symptoms, post-mortem appearances and treatment of poisoning by corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride).

7. Describe the symptoms, and mode of death, from chronic phosphorous poisoning.

8. Give the symptoms of general paralysis of the insane.

9. Define an illusion, hallucination, and delusion, and distinguish between the first two named.

J. H. McLELLAN, M.D.,
Examiner.

N.B.—Candidates for Final will write on Medical Jurisprudence only. Candidates for Intermediate write on Jurisprudence, Toxicology, and Mental Diseases.

Intermediate and Final.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Describe a system of sewerage, and give the chemical methods for the purification of sewage.

2. Describe the trichina spiralis. What temperature destroys it? State the manner of its propagation in the body. Give symptoms produced thereby.

3. Describe the methods for disinfecting a newly vacated sick room.

4. What changes are produced in the air of a room by respiration, and state the methods of testing its purity.

5. What do you understand by the terms "Ventilation by Extraction" and "Ventilation by Propulsion."

J. H. McLELLAN, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate.

THERAPEUTICS.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Describe the therapeutic actions of the following drugs: iron, arsenic, strychnia, strophanthus and nitro-glycerine.

2. Give in detail your therapeutical management of a case of chronic constipation.

3. Write out full instructions for the administration of cold baths in the treatment of fever. When would you make use of them?

4. What do you understand by an expectorant? Classify expectorants. Give example of each class. Write a prescription for the dry, irritating cough in the first stage of acute bronchitis, and explain its action.

W. P. CAVEN, M.B., L.R.C.P. (Lon.),
Examiner.

Intermediate.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Values.

15 1. Give the etiology, symptoms and treatment of *tinea tonsurans*.

20 2. Mention the causes of nocturnal incontinence of urine in a boy of six, and briefly indicate your treatment.

20 3. Give the symptoms and treatment of post-nasal adenoids.

20 4. In a case of scarlet fever of moderate severity, describe (a) the pulse, (b) the eruption, (c) the throat lesions. Compare the temperature curve with that of measles.

25 5. On the evening of July 9th, John R., aged three years, retired apparently in his usual health; a few hours later he awoke, crying as if in pain, and was restless and peevish for the greater part of the night. Temperature at midnight 102.4° F. The next day he was quiet, and appeared better. On July 11th, there was paralysis of the left leg, sensation remaining undisturbed. Intelligence unimpaired throughout. What would be your provisional diagnosis, and why? Mention symptoms other than above to confirm your diagnosis.

JAS. THIRD, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Give causes, symptoms, prognosis and treatment of septic peritonitis following abdominal sections.

2. Describe the various diagnostic symptoms and surgical treatment of ectopic gestation.

3. Give symptoms of femoral hernia in a female, and describe the operation for radical cure.

4. Give symptoms of cancer of cervix, and describe the operation for complete removal of uterus by vagina.

Describe the causes, symptoms, and treatment of pyosalpinx.

C. O'REILLY, M.D.,
Examiner.

May Examinations, 1899.

Primary.

ANATOMY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value; any five only to be answered

1. Describe the bones entering into the formation of the elbow joint.
2. Give the relations of the foramen of Winslow.
3. Trace the internal pudic artery from its origin to distribution, and name its branches.
4. Describe and give the dissection necessary to expose the triangular ligament of perineum.
5. How would you expose the second part of the subclavian artery?
6. Describe the velum interpositum.
7. Origin and insertion of external oblique muscle, peroneus longus, pectoralis minor, trapezius, pectineus, splenius capitis. Give nerve supply.
8. Describe the vertical plate of the palate bone.
9. Describe briefly the tympanic cavity.
10. Trace the anterior crural nerve in its whole course.

F. LEM. GRASSETT, F.R.C.S. (Edin.),
Examiner.

Primary

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Prove that a normal temperature is maintained in the animal body by means of the nervous system.
2. Describe a spinal ganglion. Compare it with a sympathetic ganglion, and give functions attributable to each.
3. What circumstances influence pressure in the renal artery. State the effect of variation of pressure in this vessel in the secretion of urine.
4. Describe minutely the digestion and absorption of milk, corn starch, cane sugar, and beef.
5. Describe the means by which the character of the heart beat is brought into relation with the calibre of the minute arteries.

A. S. FRASER, M.D.,
Examiner.

Primary

CHEMISTRY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value; any five only to be answered.

1. Give a short account of the various methods for determining (a) the atomic weights of the elements; (b) the molecular weights of the carbon compounds.
2. Name the more important constituents of ordinary atmospheric air, and give reasons for regarding it as a mechanical mixture, rather than a true medical compound.
3. (a) Describe the processes by which the composition of water has been ascertained both by weight and volume, and its formula settled as H_2O , rather than $H.O$.
(b) What is meant by the "hardness" of water; how is it estimated, and how may hard waters be softened?
4. Give an account of the commercial manufacture of sodium bicarbonate; write its structural formula and give the equation representing its reaction with a solution of ferric chloride.
5. Describe the various steps by which urea may be artificially built up from its elements, and show how it is related to uric acid.
6. What is meant by the ortho-, meta-, and para-series of di-substitution products of benzene, and how would you determine to which series any body belongs?
7. Express by equations the following reactions:

- (a) Nascent hydrogen on benzoic acid.
- (b) Nitrous acid on alcohol.
- (c) Chlorine on acetylene.
- (d) Hot concentrated sulphuric acid on oxalic acid.
- (e) Phosphorus pentachloride on propionic acid.

8. Describe a method for the quantitative estimation in urine of total solids, urea, albumin, and glucose.

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B. (Tor.),
Examiner.

Primary.

TOXICOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time 1 hour.

All questions of equal value.

1. What are the poisons, with their appropriate antidotes, in each of the following substances: spirit of salt, lunar caustic, oil of bitter almonds, paris green, dover's powder?
2. Describe the post-mortem appearances, and give the method of chemical examina-

tion of the viscera in supposed poisoning by arsenic.

3. Give the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by Indian hemp.

4. Describe the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by mushrooms; and give the principal characters by which the edible may be distinguished from poisonous species.

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B. (Tor.),
Examiner.

Primary.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Value 0 to 100, Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Describe the following:

Liquor ammoniæ fortis.

Elaterium.

Glycerinum.

Menthol.

2. Chloroformum.—Describe its preparation and modes of administering.

3. Jaborandi folia.—Give its source, alkaloids, and physiological action.

4. Plumbi acetat.—Describe its physiological action.

5. (a) Compare the physiological actions of opium and belladonna; or

5. (b) Describe and compare the physical characters of oxalic acid and magnesium sulphate.

Candidates will answer either 5a or 5b—not both questions.

H. BEAUMONT SMALL, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF
MEDICINE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Values.

16 1. Give briefly (1) the symptoms of the following diseases: (a) measles, (b) cerebro-spinal meningitis (ordinary form), (c) laryngeal diphtheria.

(2) Treatment of the latter disease.

10 2. Mention the effects on the constitution of chronic tonsillar hypertrophy.

14 3. Give the symptoms of acute obstruction of the bowels. What prominent features assist in distinguishing intussusception?

16 4. Mention some factors in the causation of gall stones. Diagnosis and treatment of biliary colic.

16 5. Symptoms, including physical signs, of hypertrophic emphysema. What is the treatment of sero-fibrinous pleurisy.

14 6. Character of the murmur in aortic insufficiency, aortic stenosis, mitral incompetency, mitral stenosis. Explain the Schott treatment of fatty overgrowth of heart.

14 7. Give (a) etiology of neurasthenia; (b) symptoms of ataxic paraplegia, Jacksonian epilepsy.

D. E. MUNDELL, B.A., M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

PATHOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY, AND
THERAPEUTICS.

PATHOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time 3 hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Explain the vascular phenomena of inflammation. What are the chief factors in virtue of which the inflammatory process appears to differ in different cases.

2. The statement is made by one writer that "influenza" is an acute specific disease caused by a specific bacillus.

How would you prove this?

3. Explain the process of abscess formation as seen in abscesses: (1.) Due to staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. (2.) Due to the amoeta coli in the liver.

4. Explain fully the terms: sepsis, asepsis and disinfection.

BACTERIOLOGY.

1. Explain the rationale of the use of blood serum in the treatment of diphtheria. How is the anti-diphtheritic serum obtained?

THERAPEUTICS.

1. In what conditions of the stomach is lavage indicated? What precautions are to be observed in the use of the stomach tube?

2. Classify the emetics. What are the various indications for the use of emetics in children?

3. Give your therapeutical management of a case of acute coryza in a robust adult.

W. P. CAVEN, M.B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

MIDWIFERY OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

PUERPERAL AND INFANTILE DISEASES.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Values.

10 1. Name the anomalies of the foetus that may cause obstruction during labor.

20 2. Describe the decidual cavity. State at what period of gestation it becomes obliterated, and mention why a knowledge of this is important to the obstetrician.

20 3. How would you treat phlegmasia dolens?

25 4. What steps would you take to preserve the life of a premature infant too weak to nurse, but viable?

- 25 5. In reference to occipito-posterior positions, state—(a) The causation. (b) What would you do in the early stage of labor?

R. HOWITT, M.D., M.R.S.C. (Eng.),
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

MIDWIFERY OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1 questions of equal value.

1. What are the important points in the treatment of Caesarian section?
2. Give the injuries, immediate and remote, that may result from symphysiotomy.
3. Is it ever justifiable in a head presentation with prolapsed funis to turn? If so, outline a case in which you would advise the procedure.
4. Describe a condition in which you would advise curettage in puerperal fever. Mention dangers, and state briefly your method of operating.

H. HOWITT, M.D., M.R.S.C. (Eng.),
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

SURGERY OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Values.

- 30 1. Give the symptoms that would probably result in the three following accidents : (a) Fracture traversing the posterior fossa of the base of the skull. (b) A fracture through the middle fossa. (c) Fracture through the anterior fossa.
- 25 2. What is septicaemia? How does it differ from pyaemia? How would you treat a severe case of septic disease following an operation wound?
- 20 3. How would you distinguish between shock and internal hæmorrhage in an abdominal operation, where the wound had been closed? Give the treatment for both.
- 15 4. What is tetanus? Give symptoms, how are they produced? Treatment, and distinguish between tetanus and hydrophobia.
- 10 5. Describe in detail the ligature of the external iliac artery. What are the structures to be carefully avoided in either sex, and for what is its performance required?

A. BEVERLEY WELFORD, M.B.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

SURGERY, OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Values.

- 30 1. What are the symptoms of malignant disease in the head of the pancreas, and how are these symptoms produced? Give the surgical treatment.

- 25 2. Give symptoms, causes, diagnosis and treatment of stenosis of the pylorus.

- 20 3. Enumerate the various forms of tuberculosis of the knee joint, with their symptoms and treatment.

- 15 4. What are the symptoms, causes and treatment of strictures of the male urethra? Where is the most usual seat of stricture?

- 10 5. What are the symptoms, treatment and prognosis of a comminuted fracture of the patella?

A. BEVERLEY WELFORD, M.B.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value; any five only to be answered.

1. Give diameters of foetal head.
2. Give blood supply of scalp.
3. Middle meningeal artery.—Give its (a) origin, (b) distribution, (c) and anastomoses.
4. Pharynx.—Name muscles forming. Give their nerve supply. Name openings into.
5. Colles's fracture. What is displacement? What part does muscular action take in causing it? What muscles are concerned?
6. Describe antrum of highmore.—Of what importance is it clinically?
7. Describe foetal circulation.
8. Give attachments of capsular ligament of shoulder and hip joints.
9. Stomach.—Describe its blood and nerve supply.
10. Ureters.—Give their relation to:
 - (1) Pelvic peritoneum.
 - (2) Cervix uteri.
 - (3) Vas deferens.
 - (4) Vesiculæ Seminales.

C. F. NEU, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Describe the mode of conducting an examination in a case of suspected infanticide at term.
2. Distinguish between a burn of the second degree made before and after death.
3. (a) Give the immediate causes of death from wounds. (b) Give the most common, remote causes, of death from wounds.
4. Distinguish between concussion of the brain, compression of the brain, and opium poisoning.
5. Distinguish between cadaveric lividity, and an ecchymosis produced during life.

TOXICOLOGY AND MENTAL DISEASES.

1. Give the symptoms, post-mortem appearances, and treatment of poisoning by carbolic acid.

2. Give the differential diagnosis between idiopathic tetanus, and the tetanus of strychnia.

3. (a) Give the minimum fatal dose and antidotes for the following: hydrocyanic acid, strychnia, morphia sulphate, atropia sulphate, phosphorus, and arsenious acid. (b) Give Marsh's test, and Reinsch's test for arsenic.

4. (a) Distinguish between idiocy and imbecility. (b) Give the medico-legal relations of insanity.

J. H. McLELLAN, M.D.,
Examiner.

N.B.—Candidates for Final will write on Medical Jurisprudence only. Candidates for Intermediate write on Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases.

Intermediate and Final.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

Value 0 to 100. Time 1½ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. (a) Describe the separate system for the removal of sewerage. (b) Give the advantages thereof, and the objections thereto.

2. What are the principal requirements for good drainage of a house in a city where there is a system of sewerage.

3. (a) Give the characteristics of a good pure drinking water. (b) Name the diseases produced by drinking impure water.

4. (a) Describe the effects of alcohol on the human system. (b) Its action in full doses on a healthy temperate man. (c) The long-continued immoderate use thereof.

5. Give the period of incubation, and infectiveness of the following diseases: measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever.

J. H. McLELLAN, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate.

THERAPEUTICS.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. For what different conditions do we prescribe drugs to render the urine alkaline; name three (stating doses) in most common use for this purpose.

2. What is the theory of the action of counter irritation? By what different methods may we produce counter irritation; giving examples? In what class of patients have we to be specially careful in the use of counter irritants, and why?

3. What conditions of the intestinal tract call for the use of astringents? Give your therapeutical management of an ordinary case of cholera infantum in a six months' old infant.

4. For what different affections of the eye are the following drugs employed: atropia, pilocarpin, eserine, cocain, and morphia? How do these drugs affect the pupil?

W. P. CAVEN, M.B., L.R.C.P. (Lon.),
Examiner.

Intermediate.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Describe causes, symptoms, varieties, course, duration, prognosis, and treatment of prolapsus vaginæ.

2. Give exciting causes and physical signs of cervical endometritis, with treatment.

3. Give symptoms, physical signs, course, duration, various complications, and treatment of specific vaginitis.

4. Give causes and symptoms of septic puerperal peritonitis, with medical and surgical treatment.

C. O'REILLY, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

Values

20 1. Classify spinæ bifidæ. Diagnose and treat any one of the varieties.

15 2. Morbus coxæ. Diagnosis and treatment of the first stage.

25 3. Laryngeal diphtheria. Symptoms, diagnosis and treatment (medical). What are the indications for operative interference? Which operation do you prefer, and why?

25 4. Chorea. Symptoms and treatment. What is your theory of the etiology of this disease? What do you understand by post-hemiplegic chorea.

15 5. Acute gastro-enteritis. Discuss treatment under the following heads: (a) Hygienic. (b) Medicinal. (c) Mechanical. (d) Dietetic.

JAS. THIRD, M.D.,
Examiner.

BY-LAWS OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL

OF THE COLLEGE OF

Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

BY-LAW No. 47.

For fixing the salary of the Registrar.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws, be it therefore and it is hereby enacted: That the salary of the Registrar be fixed at \$1,800.00 per annum, to be paid monthly or quarterly.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

R. B. ORR, Chairman.

Adopted and read a third time in Council,

V. H. MOORE, President.

BY-LAW No. 52.

Whereas power has been given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws, be it therefore and it is hereby enacted: That the Treasurer and Registrar of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario are hereby authorized to jointly borrow in their official capacity, as officers of the College, upon the security of the College, such sum and sums of money as may be required for the use of the College, not, however, to exceed in the aggregate at any one time \$12,000.00, from the Imperial Bank of Canada, or other chartered banks in good standing, and that for such sums they are authorized to use promissory notes, each of such notes to be signed by the Treasurer and Registrar of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Such sums are to be placed to the credit of the College, subject, like other College funds, to the order or cheque of the Treasurer of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Read first, second and third time, and adopted.

G. HENDERSON,

Chairman Committee of Whole.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

BY-LAW No. 53.

A By-law to amend By-law No. 39.

Whereas power has been given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws, be it therefore enacted: That the Registrar shall, on the 31st day of October in each and every year, send to each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who has up to that date failed to pay his dues and to take out his annual certificate, a registered letter addressed to the registered address of such member, informing him that unless the said dues are paid by the 31st December of that year his name shall be erased from the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the Registrar shall erase the names from the Register of all persons who have not paid their dues for one year, counting such year from the 31st December in one year to the same date in the next.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

J. L. BRAY,

Chairman Committee of Whole.

Adopted in Council.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

BY-LAW No. 69.

Whereas by Section 6 of the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, 56 Vic., Chap. 27, Sec. 27 of the "Ontario Medical Act" (R.S.O., 1887, C. 148) and section 41a amending the same, enacted by the Act passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, Chap. 26, and entitled, "An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act," were suspended, and it was by the said Act declared that the said section should continue suspended unless and until after the elections of 1894, a by-law should be passed by the Council of the College adopting the same in whole or in part ;

And whereas this College has a floating debt which must be provided for, and outstanding assessments which if made available would cover the same, it is therefore necessary and expedient that the same shall be adopted and put in force ;

And whereas it is necessary and expedient that the same should be adopted.

Now therefore the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

1. Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act (R. S. O. 1887, C. 148) and Section 41a amending the same, enacted by the Act passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 26, and entitled "An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act," are hereby adopted.

2. Each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar towards the general expenses of the College an annual fee amounting to two dollars (\$2.00), pursuant to the provisions of Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act aforesaid for year 1895.

3. It is further hereby declared and enacted that the said suspended sections are adopted by the Council of the said College and the suspension thereof abrogated from the day of the date when the same were by the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, suspended, and that each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar pursuant to the provisions of Section 27 aforesaid the annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00) for each year during the time when the said sections were so suspended, viz. : for years 1893 and 1894.

4. The Registrar is hereby directed to collect the annual fee hereinbefore fixed and determined, together with all other fees and dues in arrear and owing by any member of the said College, and to enforce all provisions of the Ontario Medical Act as amended. Upon default, subject to the provisions of this by-law.

5. And be it further enacted, that part of Clause 1, known as 41a, be suspended until the first of June, 1896, then to come into force in case a sufficient amount of dues is not paid over to the bank liability.

6. And be it further enacted, that the Registrar be required to send to each practitioner a registered letter, enclosing a copy of the by-law, together with a circular letter and account of dues, explaining the necessity of imposing the fee and calling special attention to the suspension of 41a until June 1st, 1896.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole as amended.

V. H. MOORE,
Chairman Committee of Whole.

Adopted in Council, June 28th, 1895.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, President.

BY-LAW No. 70.

That this By-law shall apply to the payment of members of Council, members of committees, members of Board of Examiners;

Whereas power hath been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to fix the amount to be paid its members and officers, under Sections 12 and 13 of the Ontario Medical Act, be it therefore and it is hereby enacted :

1. That each member of Council shall receive \$12.50 per diem for days necessarily absent from home, with an allowance of four cents per mile for each mile travelled.

2. That each member of the Discipline Committee shall be paid the same and mileage per diem as is paid members of this Council at its meetings.

3. That members of committees other than Discipline Committee, when meeting during the recess of the Council shall be paid a per diem allowance of \$8.00 and four cents per mile for each mile travelled.

4. That each Examiner shall receive the sum of \$20.00, and in addition thereto he shall receive thirty-five cents for each paper he may have to read over the number of fifty. Each examiner shall also receive \$12.50 per diem for each day's attendance at oral examinations and meetings, with the same allowance of four cents per mile for the distance travelled to and from the examinations to place of residence.

That the oral examinations shall continue for five hours each day until they are completed.

5. That an allowance of \$50.00 be paid to the Examiner on Descriptive Anatomy for providing wet preparations and dissections upon Descriptive Anatomy.

6. That By-law No. 22, and reports dealing with payment of members of Council, committee members, and members of the Board of Examiners are hereby repealed.

H. T. MACHELL,
Chairman Committee of Whole.

Passed in Council, June 27th, 1895.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, President.

BY-LAW No. 73.

Whereas by By-law No. 69, passed under the authority of Section 6 of Chapter 27 of the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario adopted Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act, R.S.O. 1887, Cap. 148 and Section 41a amending the same, of an Act passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 26, entitled "An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act ;"

And whereas by the said Section 6 of the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, the Council have power from time to time to vary such by-law ;

And whereas it is expedient that any member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who may not practise in any year should be relieved of payment of the annual fee for such year ;

Now therefore the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

1. By-law No. 69 above referred to is hereby varied as follows : The annual fee determined by by-law of the Council under the authority of Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act shall not be due and payable by any member of the College who, by reason of absence from the Province, or for any other reason, shall in no way practise medicine, surgery and midwifery in Ontario during the year for which such annual fee may be imposed.

Any registered medical practitioner who shall apply to the Registrar for a certificate in accordance with Section 41a of the Ontario Medical Act, claiming to have been relieved by this by-law of payment of the annual fee for any year, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Registrar that he has not practised his profession during the year for which such fee has been imposed, and shall, if the Registrar so requires it, make a statutory declaration to that effect, and furnish such other evidence as may be required.

The decision of the Registrar upon such application as to the liability of the applicant for the fee in question shall be final and conclusive.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

R. RODDICK, Chairman.

Read a third time and adopted in Council.

A. F. ROGERS, President.

BY-LAW No. 74.

To amend By-Law No. 70.

That paragraph 2 of Section 4 is amended by erasing the word "seven" and substituting therefor the word "five."

J. H. SANGSTER,
Chairman Committee of Whole.

Adopted in Council.

A. F. ROGERS, President.

BY-LAW No. 75.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College ;

And whereas by By-law No. 69 of the Council of the said College it was enacted that Section 41a of the Ontario Medical Act be suspended until the 1st day of June, 1896, then to come into force in case a sufficient amount of dues is not paid to cover the bank liability ;

And whereas a sufficient amount of dues has not been paid, and it is expedient to remove all doubts as to the coming into force of the said section ;

Now therefore the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

1. Each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar, toward the general expenses of the College for the current year, an annual fee of the amount of two dollars (\$2.00), pursuant to the provisions of Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act.

2. And it is hereby declared and enacted that Clause 41a of the Ontario Medical Act has been in force from the 1st of June, 1896, and is now in full force and effect.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

Adopted in Council.

A. F. ROGERS, President.

G. M. SHAW,

Chairman Committee of Whole.

BY-LAW No. 79.

For fixing the salary of the Treasurer.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario under Section 13 of the Ontario Medical Act (R. S. O. 1887, C. 142), to make By-laws to fix the salaries of officers. Be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. That the salary of the Treasurer of this Council be, and is hereby fixed at, \$400 per annum, to be paid monthly.

Adopted in Council July 10th, 1897.

J. THORBURN, President.

JOHN HANLY,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

BY-LAW No. 80.

For appointing an Auditor and fixing his salary.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario under Section 13 of the Ontario Medical Act (R. S. O. 1887, C. 148), to make By-laws—be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. This Council hereby appoints Dr. James Carlyle, Toronto, as Auditor for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Council.

2. The salary or fees to be paid to the Auditor by the Council for his services as Auditor be, and are hereby fixed at, \$40.

Adopted July 10th 1897.

JAS. THORBURN, President.

G. HENDERSON,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

BY-LAW No. 81.

By-law to levy the Annual Fee.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College ; and

Whereas the Council is authorized by statute to pass By-laws for this purpose ; now, therefore, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

1. That each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar, toward the general expenses of the College for the current year, an annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00), pursuant to the provisions of Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act.

Adopted July 10th, 1897.

J. THORBURN, President.

G. HENDERSON,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

BY-LAW No. 82.

For fixing the salary of the Council's Prosecutor.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario under Section 13 of the Ontario Medical Act [to make By-Laws to fix the salaries of officers (R.S.O. 1887, C. 142)], be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. That the salary of the Prosecutor of this Council be and is hereby fixed at, \$600 per annum, to be paid monthly.

Adopted July 10th, 1897.

J. THORBURN, President.

H. T. MACHELL,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

BY-LAW No. 84.

By-law to provide for the election of the territorial members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Whereas power has been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, to make by-laws to regulate the time and manner of holding the elections under the provision of the Ontario Medical Act, R.S.O., 1897, c. 176, s. 6, 56 Vic., c. 27, s. 2 (1-2), and amendments thereto, be it therefor enacted as follows :

1. That this by-law shall only apply to the election of territorial representatives of the divisions named in schedule "A," and appended to the amended Medical Act of 1893, and for appointing returning officers for the ensuing elections of territorial representatives to serve in the Medical Council for the time allotted for them, in accordance with the amendments to the Medical Act, as made in 1893, that is to say :

No. 1. For the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, Dr. J. P. Rutherford, Chatham, Ont.

No. 2. The Counties of Elgin, Norfolk and Oxford, Dr. A. T. Rice, Woodstock, Ont.

No. 3. County of Middlesex, Dr. B. Bayley, London, Ont.

No. 4. Counties of Huron and Perth, Dr. J. M. Shaw, Clinton, Ont.

No. 5. Counties of Waterloo and Wellington, Dr. A. MacKinnon, Guelph, Ont.

No. 6. Counties of Bruce, Grey and Dufferin, Dr. C. E. Barnhart, Owen Sound, Ont.

No. 7. Counties of Wentworth, Halton and Peel, Dr. G. S. Glassco, Hamilton, Ont.

No. 8. Counties of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand and Brant, Dr. J. H. Comfort, St. Catharines, Ont.

No. 9. County of Simcoe ; districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, including Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, Dr. J. L. G. McCarthy, Barrie, Ont.

No. 10. The City of Toronto lying east of Yonge Street, Dr. George Bingham, Toronto, Ont.

No. 11. The City of Toronto lying west of Yonge Street, Dr. Thomas Wylie, Toronto, Ont.

No. 12. Counties of Ontario, Victoria and York, exclusive of Toronto, Dr. W. O. Eastwood, Whitby, Ont.

No. 13. Counties of Northumberland, Peterboro', Durham and Haliburton, Dr. R. W. Bell, Peterboro', Ont.

No. 14. Counties of Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox, Dr. J. Sprague, Stirling, Ont.

No. 15. Counties of Frontenac, Addington, Renfrew and Lanark, Dr. A. S. Oliver, Kingston, Ont.

No. 16. Counties of Leeds, Grenville and Dundas, Dr. R. E. Webster, Brockville, Ont.

No. 17. Counties of Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, Dr. J. W. Shillington, Ottawa, Ont.

2. That any member of the College presenting himself for election as the representative to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for a territorial division, must receive a nomination of at least 20 (twenty) registered practitioners resident in such division ; and that such nomination paper must be in the hands of the returning officer of the division not later than the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on the 8th of November, the second Tuesday in November, 1898. In the event of only one candidate receiving such nomination, it shall then be the duty of the returning officer to declare such candidate duly elected, and to notify the Registrar of the College by sending him such declaration in writing.

3. That the Registrar of the College shall send to every registered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (excepting only those who are registered as the homœopathic members thereof), a voting paper (in accordance with the residence given on the Register) in form of Schedule "A" attached to this by-law, and a circular directing the voter to write his or her name as the voter, and his or her place of residence, and the county in which his or her place of residence is situated, and to fill up said voting paper on form of Schedule "A" attached to this by-law, as directed in circular to be enclosed. The Registrar shall, fifty (50) days before the time for receiving nominations for the elections, which time is the 8th of November, 1898, send a post card to every registered medical practitioner, excepting the homœopathic members, in the Province, in accordance with addresses in hands of Registrar, giving the dates up to which nominations for representatives to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be received. The Registrar shall advertise in the medical journals published in Toronto, during October, 1898, the fact that elections for the Medical Council are to be held, stating the time that nominations will be received up till, and the time of holding the election. Also a voting paper shall be sent to every registered medical practitioner entitled to receive the same on the third Tuesday (15th) of November, 1898, and that every member of the College not having received a voting paper on the 15th November, 1898, when a candidate has been properly nominated for their division, shall send by post to the Registrar his name and address, and the Registrar shall forthwith forward a paper to the voting member so applying. The voter is to be directed in the circular, which is to accompany the voting paper, to send by post or mail the voting paper, properly filled up, giving the name and residence of the person for whom he or she votes, enclosed in an envelope, which shall be forwarded along with the circular and voting paper. The envelope in which the voter is to place his or her voting paper shall have the name and the address of the returning officer appointed to act in the territorial division in which the voter resides.

4. That the Registrar of the College shall mail the voting paper to the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who are legally entitled to vote, according to their addresses in the possession of the Registrar on the third Tuesday, the 15th of November, 1898, the postage, etc., all of which is to be paid by the College, and that the Registrar shall forward to any member making application a voting paper for his division after the 15th of November, upon application. That the Registrar shall place a stamp upon each of the enclosed envelopes, which are to be used by the members of the College in sending their voting paper to the returning officer for the division. That the returning officer shall receive the votes sent to him up to the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., on the 29th of November, 1898.

5. That the returning officer in each division, at the hour of two o'clock p.m., on the 29th of November, 1899, shall open the envelopes and carefully count and examine the voting papers, and make a record of the entire number of votes cast, together with the declaration of the name of the person and address who has received the greatest number of votes, who shall be declared elected as the representative of the division, and in case two or more candidates receive an equal number of votes, the returning officer shall give the casting vote for one of such candidates, which shall decide the election; and then, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., on the 29th of November, 1898, when the returning officer opens the envelopes he has received and counts the votes, all or any of the candidates in the division, or their agents, may be present, if duly appointed and authorized to act in writing on behalf of any candidate, and see the envelopes opened and the votes counted, and they shall be permitted to examine all voting papers to satisfy themselves as to the voting papers being properly filled up, and that the persons signing the voting papers were duly registered members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and entitled to vote at the election of territorial representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

6. The returning officer in each division shall not open any envelopes he may receive as returning officer until the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., the 29th November, 1898, and that the returning officers, respectively, shall seal up and return all the voting papers connected with the election to the Registrar of the College within six (6) days from the time appointed for holding the election, which time is 2 o'clock p.m., on the 29th of November, 1898.

That the returning officer shall reject all voting papers that are not properly filled up in accordance with instructions contained in circular which is to be sent with each voting paper.

The returning officer shall return all envelopes received after 2 o'clock p.m., on the 29th of November, 1898, stamped as returning officer of the division, to the Registrar of the College, unopened and marked "too late."

That the Registrar, on receiving declaration from the returning officer, declaring a candidate has received the largest number of votes in the division, shall forthwith inform the candidate declared elected that he has been chosen to represent said division in the

7. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend the said meeting of the Council, and to have with him there and then all the papers and documents sent to him by the returning officers, in order that they may be submitted to the Council, and the representatives so named by the returning officers as duly elected shall form the territorial representatives to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

That the fee for acting as returning officer shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) for each division.

SCHEDULE "A."

VOTING PAPER.

[illegible]

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

The voting paper herewith enclosed is to be filled up carefully, using ink, and put into the enclosed envelope, which is directed to the returning officer, and mailed in time to reach him not later than 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, November 29th, 1898.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN, R. A. PYNE, Registrar, C. P. and S. Ont.,
Chairman Committee of the Whole. Toronto, Ont.

R. LUTON, President,
R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

[Seal]

BY-LAW No. 85.

To provide for the election of the Homœopathic Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

Whereas power has been given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to regulate the time and manner of holding the election under the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, R.S.O. 1897, c. 176, s. 6 ; 56 V., c. 27, s. 2 (1-2), and amendments thereto, be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. This by-law shall only apply to the election of the homœopathic members to the Medical Council of Ontario.

2. That the Registrar shall send to every registered homœopathic member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario a voting paper and circular, directing each to write his name, his residence, etc., on the 15th November.

3. That on or before a certain time, to be named in the circular sent to each voter, the voter shall send by post or mail to the Registrar of the College, so that the Registrar shall receive the same on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, the said voting paper enclosed in an envelope, which is to be sent to the voter, with the voting paper filled up properly with his name and residence, and the person or persons for whom he voted.

4. That R. A. Pyne, M.D., Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, is hereby appointed returning officer for the said homœopathic elections, to take place on the 29th day of November, 1898, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., and in case a tie occurs, the returning officer is to give the casting vote, which will decide the election.

5. The said returning officer shall carefully preserve the voting papers sent to him, and shall upon the day appointed, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on the said day, open and examine the said papers sent to him, and carefully count the votes, and make a record thereon of the votes cast, and shall inform by letter the five homœopathic candidates having the greatest number of votes that they are elected as the homœopathic representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. And the said returning officer shall, after counting carefully the votes contained in the envelopes, preserve the voting papers and all other documents, envelopes, etc., sent to him connected with the election of the homœopathic members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and present the same to the Medical Council.

6. The returning officer shall not open any paper or document he may have received as returning officer for the homœopathic elections after 2 o'clock p.m. on the 29th day of November, 1898.

7. The returning officer shall not count any voting paper that is not properly filled out, in accordance with instructions contained in the circular which has accompanied the voting paper when sent to the voter.

8. The returning officer shall permit any candidate, and the agent of any candidate duly appointed and authorized in writing to act on behalf of any candidate, to be present at the counting of the votes, and who shall be permitted to satisfy himself as to the voting paper being properly filled up, and that the person signing the voting paper was a duly registered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and entitled to vote at the election of the homœopathic representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and who may examine any or all of the voting papers.

9. The form of voting paper and circular for the homœopathic elections is to be the same as that on Schedules "A" and "B," to this by-law appended.

10. It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to inform the said elected members of the time and place of the first meeting of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

A. F. ROGERS,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

Adopted in Council.

R. LUTON, President,

[Seal]

R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

HOMŒOPATHIC ELECTIONS, 1898.

SCHEDULE "A."
 Coll. Phys. & Surgs. Ont. Office of Medical Registration.
 S. E. Cor. Bay and Richmond Sts., Toronto.

The Medical Council of Ontario, 1898.	
VOTING PAPER.	
Residence.	Name of Voter
	Residence of Voter
The name of the Candidate or Candidates for whom your vote is cast:	I..... of the of do solemnly affirm that I am registered under the Ontario Medical Act ; That I have not voted before at this Election ; That the signature to this is my own handwriting, as witness my hand this..... day of 1898. (Signed).....
1.....	
2.....	
3.....	
4.....	
5.....	

SCHEDULE "B."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

Election for Homœopathic Representatives to the Medical Council of Ontario.

The Voting Paper herewith enclosed is to be filled up carefully and put into the enclosed envelope, which is directed to the returning officer, and mailed in time to reach him not later than 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, November 29th, 1898.

Sign your name to voting paper.

R. A. PYNE, Registrar, C. P. and S. of Ont.,
 Toronto, Ont.

Adopted.

L. LUTON, President.

BY-LAW No. 87.

By-law to levy Annual Fee.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College ; and

Whereas the Council is authorized by statute to pass by-laws for this purpose ;

Now therefore, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

That each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar towards the general expenses of the College for the current year an annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00), pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 176, Sec. 43, Sub-secs. 1 and 2.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

J. H. SANGSTER,
 Chairman Committee of the Whole.

Adopted in Council,

L. LUTON, President.

July 8th, 1898.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

BY-LAW No. 88.

By-law to appoint an Auditor and fix his fees.

Whereas power has been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, under Section 14, Chapter 176 of the R.S.O., 1897, to make by-laws for the appointment of officers :

Be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. This Council hereby appoints Dr. James Carlyle, Toronto, Ont., as auditor for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Council.
2. The fees to be paid to the auditor by the Council for his services as auditor be, and are hereby fixed at forty dollars per annum.

J. SPENCE,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

Adopted July 8th, 1898.

L. LUTON, President.
[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

BY-LAW No. 89.

By-law to appoint a Prosecutor and fix his salary.

Whereas the power hath been granted to the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, under Section 13 of the Ontario Medical Act to make by-laws appointing officers and fixing their salaries (R.S.O. 1887, c. 142), be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. That Thomas Wasson be appointed Prosecutor for this Council.
2. That the salary of the Prosecutor is hereby fixed at \$600.00 per annum, payable monthly.
3. That the Prosecutor be required to refer all complaints of unlicensed practitioners to the Prosecution Committee for their instruction thereon ; and that in case of unsuccessful prosecution attending the following out of such instructions, the costs are to be paid by the Council. All fines paid to the Prosecutor upon convictions are to be used as far as possible, in paying the expenses of said convictions. And, further, that any work delegated to the Prosecutor by the Discipline Committee shall include his duties without any additional salary. Witness fees, travelling and other expenses incurred in said work to be paid by the Council.

J. THORBURN,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

Adopted.

L. LUTON, President.
[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

BY-LAW No. 91.

Under and by virtue of the powers and directions given by Sub-section 2 of Section 35 of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 176, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

1. The committee appointed under the provisions and for the purpose of the said sub-section shall consist of three members, three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.
2. The said committee shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed, provided that any member of such committee appointed in any year shall continue to be a member of such committee, notwithstanding anything to the contrary therein, until all business brought before them during the year of office has been reported upon to the Council.
3. The committee under said section shall be known as the Committee on Discipline.
4. Dr. J. L. Bray, Chatham ; Dr. V. H. Moore, Brockville, and Dr. Cl. T. Campbell are hereby appointed the committee for the purposes of said section.

(Signed) R. A. PYNE,
Registrar.

(Signed) JOHN L. BRAY,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

Read 1st and 2nd time. Adopted in Council. Read a 3rd time and passed.

(Signed) W. F. ROOME.

BY-LAW No. 92.

By-Law to levy Annual Fee.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College ; and,

Whereas the Council is authorized by statute to pass by-laws for this purpose ;

Now, therefore, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

That each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar towards the general expenses of the College for the current year an annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00), pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 176, Sec. 43, Sub-secs. 1 and 2. Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd time.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

(Signed) R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

(Signed) W. J. DOUGLAS.

[Seal]

W. F. ROOME.

BY-LAW No. 93.

Whereas power has been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, under Sec. 14, Chap. 176 of the R. S. O., 1897, to make by-laws for the appointment of officers ;

Be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. This Council hereby appoints Dr. James Carlyle, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, as auditor for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Council.

2. The fees to be paid to the auditor by the Council for his services as auditor be, and are hereby fixed at, forty dollars per annum.

Read 1st, 2nd, and 3rd time.

Adopted in Council.

R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

CL. T. CAMPBELL,

[Seal]. W. F. ROOME, President.

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

BY-LAW No. 94.

Rules and Regulations for conducting the proceedings of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Whereas the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario are empowered, under Section 12, Chap. x., 176, R.S.O., 1897, to pass by-laws and make rules and regulations for its government.

Be it therefore enacted that :

SECTION 1, Clause 1. The Council shall hold one session annually in the City of Toronto, commencing on the second Tuesday in June, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. The Executive Committee may at any time call a special session. It shall be the duty of the President to call a special session upon receiving a requisition in that behalf, signed by not less than one-half of the members of the Council. No business shall be taken up at a special session except that for which the session has been called, and of which each member has been notified.

SECTION 2—OFFICERS.

1. The officers of the Council shall be a President, Vice-President, Registrar, Treasurer, Public Prosecutor, Auditor and Solicitor, and such others as the Council may deem necessary.

2. The officers shall be elected after nomination by open vote, the vote being taken on the nominees in the order in which they were nominated. In case of a tie the presiding officer shall give the casting vote, provided that at the first meeting of a new Council the tie

for the office of President shall be decided by the member present representing the greatest number of registered practitioners. When only one candidate is nominated it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to declare him duly elected.

SECTION 3—ORGANIZATION.

1. At the first meeting of the new Council the Registrar shall call the Council to order, read over the names of the members, and shall call on the Council to elect a Committee on Credentials, and upon the reception and adoption of this committee's report the Registrar shall call upon the Council to elect a President. At all other annual sessions of the Council the President (and in his absence the Vice-President) shall take the chair and preside at the election of officers. In the absence of both these officers the Council shall elect a Chairman.

2. The first business after the organization of the Council and the election of officers shall be the appointment of a committee to nominate the standing committees.

SECTION 4—COMMITTEES.

1. The Standing Committees shall be the following :

- (a) Registration, consisting of five members.
 - (b) Education, consisting of nine members.
 - (c) Finance, consisting of five members.
 - (d) Rules and Regulations, consisting of five members.
 - (e) Printing, consisting of five members.
 - (f) On Complaints, consisting of five members.
 - (g) On Property, consisting of five members.
- And the following statutory committees:
- (h) Executive, consisting of three members.
 - (i) On Discipline, consisting of three members.

2. The President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members of all committees of the Council, standing and special, except Committee on Discipline and Executive Committee.

3. A majority of the members of any committee shall constitute a quorum, providing that the said quorum be not less than three members.

SECTION 5—RULES OF ORDER.

1. The President shall preside at all meetings (except as otherwise directed in clause 2 of section 2), call the Council to order at the hour appointed, cause the minutes of preceding meeting to be read, confirmed and signed.

2. In the absence of the President the Vice-President shall discharge the duties of the President, and in the absence of both, a Chairman *pro tem* shall be chosen by the Council.

3. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum during each session of the Council, and protect the members in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges. He shall decide all questions of order, giving his reasons for such decision, and citing the rule applicable to the case, subject, however, to an appeal to the Council, and in case of an appeal it shall be put by the presiding officer in the following words: " Shall the chair be sustained."

4. All questions of order upon which appeal has been made from the decision of the presiding officer, shall be decided by a direct vote of the Council, without debate.

5. The presiding officer shall declare all votes ; but, if any member demands it, such presiding officer, without further debate on the question, shall require the members voting in the affirmative and negative, respectively, to stand until they are counted, and he shall then declare the result. At the request of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be taken and recorded.

6. The presiding officer shall not give any other than a casting vote, but he may express his opinion on any subject under debate, and when so doing he shall leave the chair.

7. The presiding officer shall consider a motion to adjourn as always in order ; but no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate business has been transacted. This motion must be put without debate.

SECTION 6—MEMBERS SPEAKING.

1. When any member is about to speak in debate he shall rise in his place and address the presiding officer, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personalities.

2. When two or more members rise at the same time, the presiding officer shall name the member who is first to speak.

3. No member, while speaking, shall be interrupted by another, except upon a point of order, or for the purpose of explanation. The member so rising shall confine himself strictly to the point of order, or the explanation.

4. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules, the presiding officer shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain.

5. No member shall speak more than once upon any motion, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who shall be permitted to reply; nor shall any member speak longer than a quarter of an hour on the same question without the permission of the Council, except in explanation, and he must then not introduce new matter.

6. Any member of the Council may require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a speaker.

7. When the matter under consideration contains distinct propositions, upon the request of any member the vote upon each proposition shall be taken separately.

8. No member shall speak to any question after the same has been put by the presiding officer.

9. Notices shall be given of all motions for introducing new matter, other than matters of privilege and petitions, at a meeting previous to that at which it comes up for discussion, unless dispensed with by a two-thirds vote of the members present. Any matter when once decided by the Council shall not be re-introduced during that session, unless by a two-thirds vote of the Council then present.

10. A motion must be put in writing and seconded before it is stated by the presiding officer, and then shall be disposed of only by a vote of the Council, unless the mover, by permission of the Council, withdraws it. Every member present shall vote unless excused by the Council.

11. At the close of the annual session, the minutes of the last meeting shall be read, approved and signed by the presiding officer.

12. In all cases not provided for by these rules, resort shall be had to the procedure of Parliament.

13. The Registrar shall make a list of all motions and reports on the table, in the order in which they were received, which shall be considered the "General Orders of the Day." The order of the same to be as follows.

SECTION 7—GENERAL ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Calling names of members and marking them as present or absent.
2. Reading of the minutes.
3. Reading of communications, petitions, etc.
4. Reception of reports of committees.
5. Notices of motion.
6. Motions of which notice has been given at a previous meeting.
7. Inquiries.
8. Consideration of reports.
9. Unfinished business from previous meeting.
10. Miscellaneous business.

All resolutions and reports must be taken up as they appear in the Orders of the Day, and no variation of the foregoing order of business shall be permitted, except by consent of the Council.

SECTION 8—MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS.

1. No motion, except to adjourn, shall be introduced unless the same be written in ink, and contains the names of the mover and seconder.

2. Every motion shall be read by the mover, standing in his place ; thereafter it shall be handed to the presiding officer, who shall read and submit it to the Council.

3. When a question is under debate, no other motion shall be entertained except a motion to amend, to commit, to postpone, or to lay on the table, or a motion for the previous question, or for adjournment, which last shall always be in order, except when the Council is in Committee of the Whole.

4. Amendments, whether in Committee or in Council, shall be submitted to the vote before the original motion, in the inverse order in which they are moved.

5. A motion for commitment, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main question.

6. A motion to postpone shall include a day to be named for the further consideration of the question.

7. A motion to lay on the table shall be taken without debate ; when it prevails, the subject matter shall not be revived during the session except by a two-thirds vote of the Council.

8. The "previous question," until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main question, and shall be put, without debate, in the following words : "Shall the main question be now put ?" If this motion be resolved in the affirmative, the original question is to be put forthwith, without any amendments or debate.

9. Whenever the presiding officer shall consider that a motion in possession of the Council is contrary to the rules of Council, or inconsistent with the report or other matter to which it was intended to refer, it shall be his duty to rule it out of order.

SECTION 9—COMMITTEES.

1. When a committee presents its report it shall be received without motion or debate. On reaching the order of business, "The Consideration of Reports," the reports previously received shall be taken up in the order of their reception, and may be acted on directly by the Council, or referred to Committee of the Whole.

2. On motion of any member, the Council may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a by-law, report or other matter, when the presiding officer shall leave the chair, naming a member to act as Chairman of the Committee. As Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, he shall have the same authority in Committee as the President in the chair of the Council.

3. When any report of the Committee of the Whole is submitted to the Council, as provided in the preceding rule, it shall be either adopted or rejected, or referred back to committee with instructions to amend or postpone to a time to be fixed for asking the concurrence of the Council.

4. The rules of this Council shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, except the rules respecting the yeas and nays and limiting the number of times of speaking ; and no motion for the previous question, or for an adjournment can be received ; but a member may at any time move that the committee now rise, or that it rise and report progress.

5. On motion in committee to rise, or to rise and report progress, the question shall be decided without debate.

6. Committees appointed to report on any subject referred to them by the Council, shall report a statement of facts and also their opinion thereon in writing, and it shall be the duty of the Chairman to sign and present the report.

7. All petitions and communications on any subject within the cognizance of a Standing Committee shall, on presentation, be referred by the presiding officer to the proper committee without any motion ; but it shall be competent for the Council, by a two-thirds vote, to enter upon the immediate consideration thereof.

8. Every member who shall introduce a petition or motion upon any subject which may be referred to a select committee appointed to consider such motion or petition, shall, during the sittings of the Council, be one of the committee, without being named by the Council, and shall be the convener of said committee.

9. Any member of the Council may be placed upon a committee, notwithstanding the absence of such member at the time of his being named to such committee.

SECTION 10—DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEES.

1. *Education Committee.*—The Education Committee shall have supervision of the curriculum and all matters pertaining thereto, and to the examination of those who seek for registration.

2. *Finance Committee.*—The Finance Committee shall have the supervision of the fiscal concerns of the Council, and report the condition of the various funds. It shall prepare and report a detailed statement of the estimates required by the Council. It shall consider and report on all matters referred to the committee by the Council.

3. *Registration Committee.*—The Registration Committee shall examine and report upon all applications for registration as matriculates, or as practitioners. It shall also examine the registers pertaining to the same, and all matters generally concerning registration.

4. *Complaints Committee.*—The Complaints Committee shall deal with all appeals against the decision of the examiners, and complaints against the Council or its officers.

5. *Property Committee.*—The Property Committee shall supervise all matters pertaining to the College building and its requirements.

6. *Rules and Regulations.*—The Rules and Regulations Committee shall consider all matters pertaining to the rules and regulations of the Council.

7. *Printing Committee.*—The Printing Committee shall have supervision over all stenographic work and printing required by the Council.

8. *Discipline Committee.*—The Discipline Committee shall consider all complaints against members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons that may be referred to it by the Council, and shall be governed in its procedures by the Statute in that behalf.

9. *Executive Committee.*—The Executive Committee shall take cognizance of, and action upon, all such matters as may require immediate interference or attention between the adjournment of the Council and its next meeting.

SECTION 11—BY-LAWS.

1. Every Bill shall be introduced upon motion for leave, specifying the title of the Bill or, upon motion, to appoint a committee to prepare and bring in a Bill.

2. No Bills shall be introduced, either in blank or in imperfect shape.

3. Every Bill shall receive three several readings.

4. The question that this Bill be now read a first time, shall be decided without amendment or debate, and every Bill after receiving a second reading shall be referred to Committee of the Whole.

5. Each clause, the title and the preamble, shall be considered and passed upon in Committee of the Whole, and the Bill shall be read a third time in Council, signed by the President and the Registrar, and sealed with the corporate seal.

6. The Registrar shall endorse on all Bills the dates of the several readings, and be responsible for correctness in case of amendment.

7. Every by-law which has been passed by the Council shall be published in the next Annual Announcement.

8. All by-laws, resolutions or regulations inconsistent with the above rules and regulations are hereby repealed.

(Signed) H. S. GRIFFIN, Chairman.

Adopted in Council.

W. F. ROOME, President.

BY-LAW No. 95.

To appoint an Executive Committee.

Whereas power has been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario by authority of the Ontario Medical Act, 1897; be it therefore and it is hereby enacted:

That the Executive Committee for the ensuing year shall consist of the President, Vice-President and Dr. Henderson.

(Signed) G. HENDERSON, Chairman.

Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd time, and passed.

(Signed)

W. F. ROOME.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

By-Law No. 96.

By-law to fix the Time, Manner and Places for Holding Examinations and Appointing Examiners.

Whereas power has been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, under the Ontario Medical Act, to make by-laws, be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, as follows :

That a Fall Examination be held in the College Building, in the City of Toronto, on the third Tuesday in November, 1899 ; and it is further enacted that examinations be conducted in the College Building, in Toronto, and in the City Hall, in the City of Kingston, on the second Tuesday in May, 1900, in the manner and form prescribed in the Annual Announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ontario, and the Examiners for the same be as follows :

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1899-1900.

- DR. H. B. ANDERSON, Toronto, Ont ... *Anatomy, Descriptive.*
- DR. D. E. MUNDELL, Kingston, Ont. .. *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
- DR. H. HOWITT, Guelph, Ont..... { *Midwifery, Operative and other than Operative,*
and Puerperal Diseases.
- DR. A. PRIMROSE, Toronto, Ont *Physiology and Histology.*
- DR. W. J. EDGAR, Hamilton, Ont..... *Surgery, Operative and other than Operative.*
- DR. W. GUNN, Clinton, Ont *Medical and Surgical Anatomy.*
- DR. G. CHAMBERS, Toronto, Ont..... *Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical, and Toxicology.*
- DR. J. W. SCHOOLEY, Welland, Ont... *Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*
- DR. J. H. McLELLAN, London, Ont.... *Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.*
- DR. C. F. NEU, London, Ont..... { *Assistant Examiner to the Examiner on Surgery,*
Diseases of Women.
- DR. J. THIRD, Kingston, Ont..... { *1st Assistant Examiner to Examiner on Medicine,*
Diseases of Children.
- DR. G. H. FIELD, Cobourg, Ont..... { *2nd Assistant to the Examiner on Medicine, Path-*
ology, Therapeutics and Bacteriology.
- DR. E. T. ADAMS, Toronto, Ont..... *Homœopathic Examiner.*

(Signed) W. H. MOORHOUSE,
Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

Read first, second, and third time, and passed.

(Signed), R. A. PYNE, Registrar,
[Seal] W. F. ROOME, President.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING
OF THE
Medical Council of Ontario
JULY, 1899.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BUILDING,

TORONTO, July 4th, 1899.

The Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario met this day, Tuesday, July 4th, 1899, at 2 o'clock p.m., in accordance with the by-laws of the Council.

The REGISTRAR called the roll, and the following members of the Council answered to their names :

Drs. Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Geikie, Glasgow, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Stuart, Sullivan, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

Dr. LUTON, the retiring President, then addressed the Council as follows :

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL : As this is the only opportunity I will have of addressing you in my official capacity as President of the Council, I now express my thanks for what I consider a very high honor which you conferred upon me. Before proceeding with this, the Thirty-fourth Annual Session of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, I feel certain that you will join with me in taking the earliest opportunity of expressing regret because of the absence of several familiar faces in this chamber. I am pleased, however, to be able to say that during my year of office not one of the members of the Council has passed over to the great majority, and while some are absent to-day, with whom we worked in former years, all I can say is, that though we regret their absence, we welcome the new members to this Council ; and I do not think I can pay those that are not here, any greater compliment than to say, I trust the new members will have the interests of the profession and public at heart, as much as those who preceded them.

During my term of office I have endeavored to keep myself in close touch with all that was taking place, and as the curriculum of the Council is most important, I beg leave to ask urgent consideration, on the part of the Council, of the present curriculum, particularly in reference to the fifth year, as I have serious doubts in my mind that the good the Council sought in establishing the fifth year has been secured ; in fact, its efficacy in producing better medical men as now prescribed is to me very doubtful. I must here point out to the Council that the fifth year examination entails very much more work on the Board of Examiners, and therefore causes increased expense to the Council. As you are aware, now the fifth year is being carried on and no provision was made for any revenue to be derived therefrom, the fifth year examination being practically free to the candidates. If I succeed in getting the Council to consider this whole matter I will feel I have accomplished my purpose.

There is another point, however, that I think well to point out to you in relation to this subject, and it is this, if interprovincial reciprocal registration is to be brought about—and I think we are all aware of the desirability of securing that condition of affairs in this Dominion—I think if the fifth year were done away with, this much desired object might be more easily accomplished. This I also commend to your consideration. The examinations were conducted thoroughly and in an efficient manner.

I am delighted also to be able to inform you that the annual assessment has been responded to by nearly 1,500 members of the College paying up all arrears. The Council building shows a fair rental, much like last year, and from the approaching completion of

the Court House and City and County buildings, I would look for the rents increasing. While on the matter of the building I must remind you that the extension of the mortgage on the building will expire in November next, so that your Building Committee will have to be directed by your Council to take action as to renewal or otherwise. In addition to what I have said as to the building, I think we are near a time when the building can be disposed of to advantage; however, the Property Committee's report will deal more in detail with this matter, and all matters concerning the welfare and position of the institution will be taken up more fully by the different committees of your honorable body than can be done by me in these few remarks.

Prosecutions have been carried on with considerable vigor and a large number of cases disposed of, as the Prosecutor's report will show. I must ask careful consideration of that report, as there are a number of letters received by the Prosecutor, the Registrar and myself that will be attached to his report. You, no doubt, are aware of an application having been made to the Legislature by Mr. Zielinski, asking to be registered as an eclectic practitioner. It was not deemed necessary to call the Executive or Legislation Committee together. The report of the Executive Committee will deal more fully with this matter.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the uniform kindness and assistance which I have received from each and every member of the Council, and retire from the presidency with the kindest recollection and memory of the same. It will now devolve upon the Council to elect a successor to me.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Our regulations provide that at the first meeting of a new Council the Registrar shall call the Council to order to elect a new President.

Dr. LUTON—I understand that; I had no intention to retain the President's chair during the election of my successor. I will retire now and allow the Registrar to act in accordance with the by-law.

The REGISTRAR here took the chair and said, Gentlemen of the Council, in accordance with the by-law, I must now ask you to elect a President. I am open now to receive nominations for the office of President.

Dr. MOORE—I have great pleasure in moving that Dr. Roome, of London, be President of this Council for the ensuing year. Dr. Roome has had a large experience in the meetings of deliberative bodies in this country, and has a complete grasp of the requirements of this Council, and he is a man of sound mind and mature judgment. I feel that if he is elected he will preside over this body with honor to us and dignity to himself, and when his term of office concludes we will feel we have not made any mistake, but, on the contrary, have acted wisely and well in selecting him for our presiding officer.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—It is with very great pleasure that I rise to second the motion of Dr. Moore, nominating Dr. Roome for the President of this Council for the ensuing year. I have little more to add to what Dr. Moore has already said. I desire only to state that I have known Dr. Roome for the last forty years, and all that time my experience of him is that his actions have always been those of a gentleman, and one who has endeavored always to exercise his duties impartially, and I feel that he will make an able and satisfactory successor to our late most excellent President.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I rise to make a motion, not because I have any objection to Dr. Roome, for I fully endorse all that has been said about Dr. Roome and Dr. Roome's good qualities, but I thought a mistake was made in departing from our rule of electing the Vice-President to the Presidency last year, and beg to move that Dr. Henry be our President this year. As I have said, I have nothing to say against Dr. Roome, and if I did not think we should follow the rule I speak of, there is no other person whom I would prefer to see elected. Dr. Henry and I are old personal friends from our student days, and I feel like standing by him particularly when I think, at least according to my judgment, he has not been wisely treated. I therefore move that Dr. Henry be made President this year.

Dr. DICKSON—I have very much pleasure in seconding the motion of Dr. Williams. I remember that two years ago I nominated Dr. Henry for the position of Vice-President. I was not present last year when the President was elected. Like Dr. Williams, I think it is a pity to depart from the custom which has been pursued here I think almost universally since the Council was organized, and can hardly say I know for what particular reason Dr. Henry was not elected to the position of President last year. I wish to say that I should be delighted to support Dr. Roome next year for the position of President, and that it is therefore for no reason of opposition to Dr. Roome that I propose to support Dr. Henry on this occasion, but rather to carry out my allegiance to Dr. Henry, I having nominated him to the position of Vice-President two years ago.

The REGISTRAR called for further nominations; there being no other nominations the Registrar declared the nominations closed.

The REGISTRAR—I think the by-law is that the question shall be put on the motion; I will therefore now put the resolution moved by Dr. Moore and seconded by Dr. Moorhouse.

After the vote had been taken the Registrar declared that Dr. Roome had secured the majority of the votes of the members present.

Dr. SANGSTER called for the yeas and nays.

The REGISTRAR took the yeas and nays as follows :

Yeas—Drs. Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Emory, Griffin, Henderson, Lane, Luton, Moore, Moorhouse, Roome, Sullivan, Thorburn—14.

Nays—Drs. Barrick, Dickson, Geikie, Glasgow, Hanly, Henry, Macdonald, McLaughlin, Robertson, Sangster, Stuart, Thornton, Williams—13.

The REGISTRAR then declared Dr. Roome duly elected President of the Council for the ensuing year.

Drs. Moore and Moorhouse then escorted Dr. Roome to the chair and introduced him to the meeting.

Amid hearty applause the President elect, Dr. Roome, took the chair and addressed the Council as follows :

GENTLEMEN,—I must thank you very much for the honor which you have conferred upon me to-day in selecting me as President of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. It is an honor which I heartily appreciate. I have had previous honors bestowed upon me at the hands of the public electorate, but there is none that I appreciate more than, if possible none than I appreciate as much, as the honor which you have just conferred upon me. I trust I shall fill the position with credit to myself and credit to you, so that at the end of my term of office it may be said by those of you who voted against me that I have stood as truly for you as for those who kindly supported me. I ask you to give me the same indulgence and kindness and consideration as was given to my predecessors in office.

We are now on the second term since we have enlarged representation. You are all back from the electorate, and no doubt know the wants of the medical men of the Provinces, and are prepared to legislate on those lines. I will ask you just one thing, that is, to make the session as short as possible consistent with the proper working of the Council.

Thanking you again for the honor you have done me I now ask you to nominate a Vice-President.

Dr. HENRY—Before you take that up I would like to say a few words. I rise merely to thank the gentlemen who supported me. Although we have been in the minority I feel pleased to think I have to-day had the honor of receiving a representative vote of the members of the profession of medicine in Ontario; and I also thank Professor Geikie, the only gentleman of the schools who voted for me. I have had the support of the territorial members of Ontario, and I appreciate that very much; I would rather have that vote than be President on the vote that has been given to-day.

The PRESIDENT again called for nominations for the office of Vice-President.

Dr. BRAY—I have very great pleasure in nominating for the office of Vice-President a gentleman whom you all know, a resident of the City of Toronto, and a man who has occupied the position of Chairman of the Educational Committee for some years. It is unnecessary for me to say anything about his qualifications, they are apparent to all, at all events to all the members of the old Council. For the reasons I have stated, I now nominate Dr. Britton as Vice-President.

Dr. EMORY—It affords me a genuine pleasure to second the nomination which has just been made by Dr. Bray. To the older members of the Council nothing need be said further than has been said. We all know Dr. Britton's untiring work in the interests of the profession. With an independent mind, and with acumen he has indefatigably labored for the interests of the profession and shared very largely the hard labor of the committee work; and I feel that in conferring the honor, and I consider it is a very great honor, on any member of the profession to be elected Vice-President of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, that this honor will be well placed in electing Dr. Britton to this office, and that the Council will also be doing itself an honor. I have therefore much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr. Bray for the election of Dr. Britton as Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT called for further nominations for Vice-President, and, there being none, declared Dr. Britton duly elected to the office of Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. President and gentlemen, I must thank you for the great honor you have done me and tell you at the same time that I appreciate it very keenly because it has come to me so spontaneously. I must say also that I scarcely think myself worthy of the encomiums that have been uttered by the mover and seconder of the resolution, but I do appreciate the very kind words that have come from them. I want to say, too, that I have, since I entered this Council, been treated with the greatest courtesy by every member; we have not always agreed in our opinions, but I have found the Council to be composed of men of gentlemanly instincts. I thank you very much for my election.

The PRESIDENT called for nominations for Registrar.

Dr. DICKSON—I have great pleasure in moving the re-election of Dr. R. A. Pyne to the position of Registrar of this Council. I am sure that it is quite unnecessary to say anything in support of this motion. I hardly know how we could get on without Dr. Pyne, and, therefore, I do not think it would be the mind of anyone in this Council that anyone else would occupy the position.

Dr. GEIKIE—I have great pleasure in seconding that. I consider Dr. Pyne a *ne plus ultra* Registrar.

The PRESIDENT called for further nominations, and, there being none, declared Dr. R. A. Pyne duly elected Registrar of the Council for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT then called for nominations for the office of Treasurer.

Dr. BRITTON—I have very much pleasure in moving that Dr. H. Wilberforce Aikins be re-elected Treasurer for the ensuing year. To say nothing about his qualifications, he has done his work in such a way that it cannot be criticized, and I think we can do nothing better than re-elect him.

The PRESIDENT called for further nominations, and, there being none, declared Dr. H. Wilberforce Aikins duly elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT called for nominations for the election of a Solicitor.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I move that the present Solicitor of the Council, Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., be re-elected.

Dr. HENDERSON—I second that.

The PRESIDENT called for further nominations, and, there being none, declared Mr. Osler duly elected as Solicitor for the Council for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT called for nominations for the office of Stenographer.

Dr. BRAY—I have great pleasure in moving that Mr. Alexander Downey, C.S.R., be the official Stenographer of this Council for the ensuing year.

Dr. BARRICK—I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT called for further nominations, and, there being none, declared Mr. Downey duly elected as Stenographer of the Council for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT called for nominations for the appointment of a Committee to strike standing committees.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It seems to me that early in the life of this Council a Committee on Credentials should be appointed to report to this Council who are entitled to be here, but nothing, so far as I know, has been done. Is it not customary at the meeting of a new Council that a Committee on Credentials shall be appointed, and it shall bring in a report so that we shall have a full knowledge of who are the lawful members of the Council? I am not suggesting that any of the gentlemen present are not members properly constituted, but we have a by-law to the effect that such a committee should be appointed.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. McLaughlin is right. It has been the custom of this Council ever since I have been in it after the election of the President to appoint a Committee on Credentials, and allow that committee to retire for a few minutes and then bring in a report, and then the Council is properly constituted. It has been overlooked to-day.

Dr. MOORE—I quite agree with Dr. McLaughlin, and with that end in view I had the following resolution drawn up: Moved by myself, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the following be a Committee on Credentials: Drs. Williams, Griffin and Dickson, and the mover and seconder.

Dr. HENRY—It is out of order now, it is a little late.

The PRESIDENT—I do not think it is necessary. The Registrar called the names of those whom he received credentials from. I think it is only when new men are appointed or changes are made between sessions that it is necessary to have a Committee on Credentials; I think that is the custom in all bodies.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think, looking back into the announcements for past years, you will find the custom has been to appoint a Credential Committee at the commencement of the new Councils, except at the commencement of the last Council, when there was no committee appointed.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried and the committee appointed.

Dr. BROCK moved, seconded by Dr. BRITTON, that the following gentlemen compose the Committee to strike the standing committees: Drs. Bray, Dickson, Moore, Sangster, Moorhouse, Williams, Campbell, Griffin and the mover.

Dr. HENRY—I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Barrick, that the following members constitute a special committee to nominate the standing committees for 1899: namely, Drs. Williams, Barrick, Britton, Dickson, McLaughlin, Geikie, Moorhouse, Emory and the mover. In placing those names here I have made it a point to put every gentleman that represents a teaching body on that committee, and I have also some territorial men and some others. My reason for moving this is that I think in the past the moving of this committee has fallen into a certain groove too much. I find that a gentleman of this com-

mittee has been in the habit for the last thirteen or fourteen years of moving this special committee ; at first I used to think he was an extremely energetic man, and only on one occasion I got ahead of him. Now I find unless you get on that committee you are pretty certain not to be on the Educational Committee ; and I find that one or two of those gentlemen are invariably on that committee, although I do not think they do as much work as the others. Further, I say that unless you are on the Educational Committee you need not ever expect to get an examiner ; you will find comparatively few changes in the last thirteen or fourteen years. I know one man on this Council has had a man on as examiner for nine or ten years consecutively, while others cannot get a man on at all. I say that is not right. I am here to-day to stand out for justice. While I have every respect for the Examining Board, and they are able men and have given satisfaction to this Council, at the same time there is no man or set of men on this Council that has the right to assume that their men possess all the medical knowledge in the Province of Ontario, and I think other parties are entitled to have an examiner at this Board. I move an amendment, because, as I said before, unless you get on the Education Committee you have no chance to get an examiner. I have brought this up because my attention was called to it by my constituents at the last election ; I didn't know it before. One of my constituents said to me, How is it you allow so and so to run this Council ; they have always got examiners on the Board, and you cannot get one on at all ? I said I don't know that that is the case ; and they turned it up and convinced me, and I want to see justice done.

Dr. BRAY—Before that motion is put, and a vote taken, I wish to say that I think the gentleman who has just sat down assumed more than he had a right to assume. I do not think it is well for anybody to cast any reflection upon any other member of this Council unless he can prove his assertions. He says that the appointment should not be a matter of favoritism and so forth. I am here to totally deny that there is or has been any favoritism so far as I am concerned, and I have been on that committee a great many years. I have always held that no matter where the examiners come from we want the best examiners we can get ; if the best are to be had in the City of Toronto, I say put them on. I do not believe in changing our examiners every year, for in my opinion the longer a man has been an examiner the better fitted he is for the position, and I think that statement will be borne out by the teachers present. I have an idea to whom he has reference when he says that unless a man is on that Educational Committee it is not possible for him to get an examiner. I think, perhaps, the gentleman has some reference to me because there is a gentleman in my constituency who has acted as Examiner in Physiology for eight or nine years, and I am not ashamed of him ; and I do not think there is a student in the Province who has taken an examination under him that is ashamed of him ; there is not a teacher in physiology in this Province or in Quebec but says he is one of the best physiologists in the Dominion ; that being the case, I am proud he has been an examiner so long, not alone because he has been in my constituency, for if he had been in Toronto in Dr. Henry's constituency I would vote for him just the same. We all know the subject of physiology is one of the most difficult subjects there is to examine on, and there are very few practitioners who are fitted for it ; many there are who might do for midwifery or some other subjects, but physiology is a different matter, and I say when you have a good man keep him there. And so it is with all the other examiners, they have proved to be good men, and I do not think it is justice for any member of this Council, nor is it fair, to cast aspersions on men when they have been doing their best for the Council and for the profession.

Dr. HENRY—I did not intend to cast any reflections on Dr. Fraser's ability. I believe he is an able man. But surely Dr. Bray does not mean to insinuate that there are no other men in Ontario just as able to examine as he is.

Dr. BRAY—It would be hard to find them.

Dr. HENRY—I do not think so ; I think you will find a dozen men in my constituency just as good as Dr. Fraser, and you will find the same thing in any constituency. Dr. Bray says for me to prove what I say ; I am here to prove what I say. Dr. Bray has taken this up, though I did not name him ; he has, with barely two or three exceptions, always nominated this committee ; I do not know how he came to forget about it to-day. He has always been on the Educational Committee.

Dr. BRAY—I was on it for fifteen years, and I was changed over to the Finance Committee.

Dr. HENRY—Until my attention was called to it I did not believe that Dr. Bray was so selfish ; I gave him credit for being more liberal and generous. I find he has had this examiner on for nine or ten years. I admit Dr. Fraser is a good man, but the other territorial representatives want to get men on, and I say I cannot get a man on because I am not on the Educational Committee. My constituents say, Why don't you get on it ? and I say because I do not move this committee, and unless you move that you cannot get on the Educational Committee. I want the territorial representatives to understand that, and that is why I rise, not with any feeling towards Dr. Bray ; but I think it is only just and

right the profession should know, and if there is any patronage connected with the Council the profession should participate in it.

Dr. BROCK—As mover of the motion I will read the names again, and I think they are names that none of us will object to. I would like very much to be left off this committee; I would be very glad indeed to be left off, I do not feel like going on it. The names are Drs. Bray, Dickson, Moore, Sangster, Moorhouse, Williams, Campbell, Griffin and the mover; those gentlemen are fully competent to do the work, and I do not think any one of them would be moved by personal ideas about the appointment of an examiner, and I doubt very much if any of them will push very strongly to have a gentleman placed on the Examining Board.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion, and asked whether the motion would include the mover and seconder.

Dr. BRITTON—I did not second the motion with the expectation that the mover and seconder should be also included, I have no desire to be on the committee.

The PRESIDENT put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. MOORHOUSE, that the Council adjourn for half an hour to allow the Committee to strike standing committees to report.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The Council adjourned for half an hour.

The PRESIDENT resumed the chair and called the Council to order.

Dr. BROCK, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to strike standing committees, reported the following committees:

Registration Committee—Drs. Campbell, Hanly, McLaughlin, Powell, Robertson, Sullivan and Stuart.

Rules and Regulations Committee—Drs. Hanly, Lane, Logan, Barrick and Henry.

Finance Committee—Drs. Henderson, Griffin, Bray, Douglas and Glasgow.

Printing Committee—Drs. Barrick, Macdonald, Emory, Stuart and McLaughlin.

Educational Committee—Drs. Moorhouse, Dickson, Geikie, Henry, Emory, Moore, Brock, Sangster and Williams.

Property Committee—Drs. Thorburn, Campbell, Dickson, Williams and Thornton.

Complaints Committee—Drs. Griffin, Luton, Douglas, Thorburn and Macdonald.

The report was read and adopted clause by clause.

Dr. BROCK moved, seconded by Dr. BRAY, that the report of the Committee appointed to strike standing committees be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the motion and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. MOORE, as Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted the report of that committee as follows: We, your committee appointed as a Committee on Credentials, beg leave to present the following report: That we find the following gentlemen duly elected as members for this Council, viz.:—

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

	DIVISION		DIVISION
J. L. Bray, M.D., Chatham, Ont....	No. 1	E. J. Barrick, M.D., Toronto, Ont..	No. 10
J. A. Williams, M.D., Ingersoll, Ont. "	2	A. A. Macdonald, M.D., Toronto, Ont. "	11
W. F. Roome, M.D., London, Ont.. "	3	J. H. Sangster, M.D., Port Perry, Ont. "	12
J. A. Robertson, M.D., Stratford, Ont. "	4	J. W. McLaughlin, M.D., Bowman-	
L. Brock, M.D., Guelph, Ont..... "	5	ville, Ont.....	13
J. Henry, M.D., Orangeville, Ont... "	6	T. H. Thornton, M.D., Consecon, Ont. "	14
P. Stuart, Milton, Ont..... "	7	W. W. Dickson, M.D., Pembroke, Ont. "	15
S. H. Glasgow, M.D., Welland, Ont. "	8	J. Lane, M.D., Mallorytown, Ont... "	16
J. Hanly, M.D., Midland, Ont..... "	9	R. H. W. Powell, M.D., Ottawa, Ont. "	17

COLLEGIATE REPRESENTATIVES.

W. Britton, M.D., Toronto, Ont.....	University of Toronto.
W. J. Douglas, M.D., Cobourg, Ont.....	" Trinity College.
W. B. Geikie, M.D., Toronto, Ont.....	Trinity Medical College.
H. S. Griffin, M.D., Hamilton, Ont.....	University of Victoria College.
W. H. Moorhouse, M.D., London, Ont.....	Western University, London.
V. H. Moore, M.D., Brockville, Ont.....	University of Queen's College.
M. Sullivan, M.D., Kingston, Ont.....	{ Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.
J. Thorburn, M.D., Toronto, Ont.....	
	Toronto School of Medicine.

HOMEOPATHIC REPRESENTATIVES.

Cl. T. Campbell, M.D., London, Ont. George Logan, M.D., Ottawa, Ont.
 G. Henderson, M.D., Strathroy, Ont. L. Luton, M.D., St. Thomas, Ont.
 W. J. H. Emory, M.D., Toronto, Ont.

On motion, the report was received.

Dr. MOORE moved, seconded by Dr. BRITTON, that the report be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the motion and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. BARRICK—To submit at a future session a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to consider the best means of dealing with the consumptive poor, including providing the necessary funds therefor.

2. Dr. BROCK—At the next sitting of the Council to move a resolution regarding the appointment of examiners.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

The REGISTRAR read a number of petitions and communications, which were referred by the President to the different committees.

INQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

None.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

None.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at ten o'clock a.m.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 5th July, 1899.

The Council met at ten o'clock a.m., according to motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT, Dr. Roome, in the chair, called the meeting to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll and the following members answered to their names :—
 Drs. Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Douglas, Emory, Geikie, Glasgow, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Stuart, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Registrar, and confirmed and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. BRAY—To introduce a by-law to change the time for holding the spring examinations.

2. Dr. BRAY—To introduce a by-law to alter the time for holding the meeting of the Medical Council.

3. Dr. HENRY—That lodge practice is considered disgraceful and unprofessional by ninety per cent. of the medical practitioners of the Province of Ontario.

4. Dr. CAMPBELL—A reference to the Educational Committee of the clause amending the regulations.

5. Dr. McLAUGHLIN—A resolution of sympathy on the part of the Council with Dr. Logan in his affliction and his inability to meet with us in this Council.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC., TO THE COUNCIL.

The REGISTRAR read a communication from Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Clerk of the Counties Council of Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry *re* amendment of the Ontario Medical Act, and stated that Dr. Stark was present in the Council.

This communication was referred to the Registration Committee.

Dr. BRAY—Will Dr. Stark go before the Registration Committee, or may we hear him now in Council?

The PRESIDENT—We may hear him now.

Dr. BRAY—I would move that Dr. Stark be now heard. I think it is quite in order to hear him now.

Dr. MOORE—I will second that motion.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. STARK then addressed the meeting as follows :

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

I have a motion from the Counties Council of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry which was moved by myself, and seconded by Dr. McMillan, and resolved :

“That the United Counties Council, in session assembled, do petition the Ontario Medical Council to ask for such amendments through the Provincial Legislature as will compel all persons travelling or selling patent medicines, herbs, roots, barks, pills, or any form of medicine either made or gathered, or converted into medicine, to pay a stringent license to the Treasurer of the Counties where such is made or sold. It is a well-known fact that men pretending to be skilled physicians or surgeons go about the country giving free exhibitions, negro shows, etc., etc., thus deluding sick and innocent people who may become excited through music and lectures given, and are then induced to part with their money for the quack cure-alls. It is also known that the worst charlatans, impostors, quacks and unprincipled swindlers have grown rich at the expense of poor afflicted people suffering from some incurable disease. We therefore ask that any medicine offered for sale should have a label on the bottle, package, or box, giving the name of the quantities, qualities, and effects of the ingredients or compositions of the mixture contained therein.”

Gentlemen, it affords me very much pleasure this morning to appear before this honorable body for the purpose of laying this important question before our professional friends. It is a matter that took up a great deal of my time in the past, inquiring into the merits of the subject before us. Before I broached the subject before the Counties Council, I consulted a great many people in the United Counties, as I am well-known in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, having been reared in the Township of Finch, in the County of Stormont. I have been practising there since 1879 till the present day; and my views, presented to the public in general, were such as to receive their cordial consideration of my broaching the subject before the Counties Council. I brought the matter up last January, and some of the members of the Council thought it was probably premature. They thought that the Medical Act (and also the Pharmacy Act) brought these travelling quacks under its influence; but we find by closer investigation that such is not the case; therefore, at the June Session, a Special Committee, appointed in January, met and passed the following resolution or report, which is here for your consideration and your information :

“To the President and Members of the Counties Council of the United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry.

“Gentlemen, your Committee begs leave to report as follows : That we have given the matter very careful consideration, and we recommend that a delegate from this Council be appointed to attend the next Session of the Executive Committee of the General Council of the Medical Association of the Province of Ontario for the purpose of laying before them the matter referred to in this resolution by the motion of Dr. Stark, at the January Session, and asking that they take action either by memorializing the Ontario Legislature, or in any other way that they in their wisdom may deem best. We would further recommend that Dr. Stark be appointed as such delegate, he having expressed a willingness to accept the appointment and pay his own expenses.”

Therefore, gentlemen, you see I am not prompted by the Counties Council giving a fee, or by having my expenses paid here; but I come actuated by that desire which should be in the mind of every true practitioner and every true statesman : to work in the interests of the suffering public. (Hear, hear.) We have a very great deal of this work in back countries. I do not think there is so much of it probably in the large towns and cities; but these people come away back into the country, where they impose upon the poor innocent sick, and rob them by giving them in return for good money some trash that is worthless. Some may say that we are drawing grist to our own mills, but I say the more of this trash that is sold, the more practice it gives the regular practitioner, because in a measure these ingredients are worthless. We have, on our receipts or prescriptions, to indicate the ingredients that we are administering to the sick; and if it is right for us to do so, I think it is equally right for those gentlemen of whom I speak to do the same. We only ask that

the ingredients contained in those articles vended by those travelling Arabs should appear on the labels of the bottles or packages containing the medicine ; and then we would see whether the therapeutical and physiological action of those drugs was in harmony for what they were administering them or not. This I leave to your careful consideration, and I trust that it will meet with your approbation, and that those men hailing from the eastern part of the Province, the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, may be honored by the privilege of introducing this very important subject before the public in general, not only before the Province of Ontario, but in the length and breadth of the Dominion at large. And with these brief remarks I shall take my seat, hoping that we shall receive your cordial consideration, and that you will grant us what we are asking for by endeavoring to impress upon the Legislature a measure so important to the general public.

The PRESIDENT—I would like to express my opinion on this ; I think it is a very important question, a question which I think the medical men throughout this Province should be interested in, and that they should make an effort to prevent and put a stop to the practice referred to by Dr. Stark.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The matter is already before the committee, and the committee has deferred action waiting to hear Dr. Stark's views ; it is not necessary for the Council to take any further action until the report of the committee is in.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. BARRICK moved, seconded by Dr. MOORHOUSE, that the following constitute a committee to consider the best means of dealing with tuberculosis in the poorer classes, including the providing the necessary funds therefor : Drs. Williams, Sangster, Moorhouse, Campbell, Dickson, Macdonald, Glasgow, Lane, Stuart, Robertson and the mover.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. BARRICK—I shall take up only a few moments. The importance of this question is my only excuse for this resolution. Although it may be said by some that this is not within the province of this Council under the Act, yet when the question has been taken up in the Dominion Parliament, in Municipal politics ; when every country in the world is doing something in this line ; when the matter was thought of so much importance in Germany that the Government invited a congress to be held in Berlin to discuss this question ; and Dr. Roddick, a few years ago in the Dominion House, referred to this matter ; and, although as he and Dr. Tupper and Dr. Sproule and a few others stated, it was not perhaps strictly in accordance with the British North America Act for the Dominion to take up this question, because it had been relegated to the Provinces with the understanding that the matter was one of national importance and the Government should take steps in dealing with it. Now, I do not wish to take up the attention of the Council, but I trust that the members of the Council who have objections that this is not within our purview will consent to the appointment of this committee. I have made this committee large purposely, and the names on the committee are on other committees, but they are those who are on committees who in this early part of the session have very little to do ; and I hoped that we could commence early and bring in our report before the Council had time to take up the reports from the larger, important committees, and that we would have time to consider this matter and to express, anyway, our opinions in regard to it.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—As the seconder of this motion I would just like to say very briefly a few words merely to emphasize what Dr. Barrick has stated. Although probably we may not be able to do so very much in the way of furthering this object, I think it is proper we should put ourselves upon record as in favor of the movement which is now being taken up all over the world, and is world-wide in fact ; and I think we would be certainly remiss did we not bring it before the attention of this body and press upon those who have the power of legislating on it the great desirability of their taking action at the earliest date possible ; not that we may be able to aid these poor sufferers themselves so much as to save others from being infected at these centres of infection which are established throughout the length and breadth of the land in the poorer quarters.

Dr. MOORE—Just a word or two. While I sympathize with the poor sufferers with tuberculosis as much as any man, I think that we have not any power to deal with this ; that this resolution is without our power entirely, and we have no power to do anything more than we can do individually ; and I think the less said upon this motion the better, as every hour we sit here costs the profession about \$62 ; discussion upon this is only wasting wind upon something we have no power to press or force or put in authority ; we can do just as much individually as we can here.

Dr. SANGSTER—I must protest against that view. Time has been spent by this Council upon similar matters on other occasions, and no objection of the kind has been urged ; it is only two or three sessions ago when very considerable time was occupied by this Council in discussing the matter of vaccination. Surely if the Council has nothing to do with the

important subject of trying to stay the ravages of and to comfort the sick poor in tuberculosis, it had nothing to do with the subject of vaccination. It is notable on the part of certain members of the Council that whenever it is thought desirable to choke off a discussion or action on the part of the Council, the questions of expense and power are brought up. Surely this important public body has the power and the right to express itself upon an important subject of this nature, and I strongly urge the Council to give an expression of opinion in that direction.

Dr. THORBURN—I quite agree with the remarks of the last gentleman; it is a most important thing; in fact, the most important medical subject occupying the attention of the civilized world, and it is only proper it should be discussed; and we, as the representatives of the medical profession in Ontario, should be derelict in our high calling if we did not call the attention of the high powers to the extent of this great and growing disease, and if it is only to encourage legislators to take action, although we may not have the power ourselves, and I suppose we have not, an expression coming from the members of the profession must help to bring about what we so much desire.

Dr. DICKSON—I am heartily in sympathy with the motion. I think it becomes us as representatives of the profession to express ourselves very strongly, and to think out very carefully the recommendations we desire to make with reference to this matter; we know large amounts of money are being spent in the maintenance of hospitals, and we know, too, that a very large amount of money is spent in ineffectually trying to deal with tuberculosis in these hospitals; and if some more effectual method can be devised, and the money spent to better use, and the community at large benefited by the money expended, I think should we spend a whole day here at \$62 an hour we should have spent it very economically.

Dr. HENRY—It is said by some of the best writers in Britain that those medical charities have a tendency to do harm to the profession and to pauperize the public; but the motion that Dr. Barrick has placed before the Council is in the interests of the poor so that that charge will not lie. I think it is a question that should be taken up by this Council, and as strong a resolution as possible passed asking the Legislature and the Dominion Parliament to take action. Of course, I would oppose it if it were for those who are well able to pay, but when it is in the interests of the poor I think the Legislatures of the provinces should deal with it. There are really too many hospitals being established in this country; and, speaking of them and medical charity, they have a tendency to pauperize the people, but this motion of Dr. Barrick's is in the right direction.

Dr. GEIKIE—I move in amendment that we express an opinion and do nothing more; at the same time we take our position on the matter that the subject of the best methods of dealing with cases of tuberculosis in all classes, and especially in the case of the poor who can do nothing for themselves and whose uncared-for cases tend to spread the disease to a not inconsiderable extent, is one to which this Council should direct the special attention of the profession and of the several Legislatures of the Dominion.

Dr. BRITTON—I heartily second that amendment; I think the amendment is much to be preferred before the original motion; for the simple reason that the original motion refers the matter to a committee, and no doubt it will take up a great deal of the time of those gentlemen, and their report will be brought back to this Council again and lead to a second discussion. I do not think we can do anything more in a matter of this kind than express an opinion. I heartily endorse what has been said by the preceding speakers; that it is a subject that comes very close to the heart of the profession throughout the length and breadth of the land, and I have no objection to our expressing an opinion in relation to the matter. I heartily second what Dr. Geikie has moved.

Dr. BARRICK—I would just like to say a word. I feel if this Council takes any action in this matter at all it should be done after the most careful deliberation; and my object in asking for a committee was so that the matter could be discussed, and discussed thoroughly; and, after the report of that committee had been brought in and discussed, the opinion of this Council then expressed would be of some value; a general expression of opinion as is contained in the amendment would be of very little account. There are no persons who come in contact more with this disease, with the evils of this disease and with the dangers of the propagation of this disease, than medical men; and I ask, therefore, Why should not the medical men discuss this question? Although we may have no power to deal with it, our opinion could be dealt with by the various municipalities and the Provincial and Dominion Governments that have the power to deal with it. If we express an opinion at all about this matter it should be after careful consideration. With regard to the taking up of time, there are men in this Council who belong to committees, but for whom at this early stage there is very little to do; and in bringing this up at this early time of the session I wish to utilize the men who are on committees, but who have, as I say, very little to do on their committees. They can take this matter up and go into it thoroughly and discuss it from every standpoint so that when this Council once pronounces upon this question and gives an opinion it will be an opinion that will command the respect, not only of this Council, but of the various bodies who have the power to take action in reference to it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Mr. President, it goes without saying that we are all intensely interested in anything that will stay the effects of tuberculosis throughout our country. Tuberculosis ravages here and everywhere, and it is perhaps worse than it has been in years gone by; and if anything can be done to stay it, it is well that it should be done. The point taken by Dr. Moore I think is right, that we have no power to deal with this matter; but if we are going to do anything, I say do it well, therefore do it by a committee. I think the closer we keep to our powers the better for us. (Hear, hear.) If you establish a precedent by introducing this, then there is no reason why almost any question should not be brought in and an opinion expressed upon it, although we can do nothing ourselves and cannot move one iota towards limiting the ravages of tuberculosis, because it is beyond our jurisdiction as a Council. I think it would be well for this Council to stick to its Constitution and stick to its rights. There are other associations throughout the Dominion that are properly clothed with the power and authority to deal with this matter; our Medical Associations from one end of the Dominion to the other are clothed with authority to deal with matters of this kind. We are not; there is nothing in the Act that gives us this power. But I say if we are going to take action let us do it well or not do it at all. I shall vote against the amendment because I think that it is practically doing nothing—expressing an opinion that every medical man in this province holds, and holds intensely; to make a bald statement of this kind is practically doing nothing. If anything is done let it be done by a committee on a recommendation being made, if you like, to the legislative body to take action. My own impression, however, is it would be better for us to stick to our constitutional rights and not go beyond.

Dr. BROCK—Mr. President, after Dr. Moore had spoken it struck me very forcibly that he was in the right. In 1895 I brought up a resolution before this Council with regard to poisoning by carbolic acid, and Dr. McLaughlin, I suppose very properly, sat on me because this Council had nothing to do with it; although that I was right to some extent has been proved by subsequent events. Some thousands of people since then have died from carbolic acid poisoning—I believe in the Province of Ontario several hundred—simply because of using a bottle which does not in the handling tell them that it contains poison; in this city, a few days ago, a poisoning occurred from carbolic acid. I believe if the measure I proposed at that time had been carried into effect a number of those lives would have been saved. I believe in this matter the Council is being asked to exceed its powers.

Dr. THORNTON—I quite agree with Dr. Moore's remarks with regard to our powers; and also with what Dr. McLaughlin has said; and those who have known me during the last Council know that I have always been opposed to undertaking anything that we had no power to deal with. But it seems to me that an opinion expressed on this subject, even if it exceeds the powers that we have, would not be out of place. I think, however, the motion is a little narrow. In reading from the public press and from the medical press it is evident to my mind that in this country, whether we take the lead or whether we follow in the wake of other countries, the time is coming when very shortly we will have to take measures, not only for the treatment and providing of the expenses for the consumptive poor, but we will have to take measures for the protection of the poor that are free from consumption, and also for the rich that are free from consumption; we will have to take measures to protect the travelling public from infection. In my practice, extending over about thirty years, I have seen enough to convince me of that; I have followed to the grave victim after victim from among those who have acted in the capacity of nurse—the wife nursing the husband, the husband sitting over the wife—years ago when they did not understand the nature of this disease, and when proper measures were not taken or the medical attendant could not enforce them. We may have no power, but I think we would be a long way behind our duty if we failed to express an opinion on a subject of this kind.

Dr. GEIKIE—The reason why I moved the amendment was simply because I agree with Dr. McLaughlin and our friend who has just spoken, and other speakers, that to take any definite step would be, I am afraid, rather *ultra vires*, and might do harm instead of good. At the same time I am not second to anybody in realizing the very grave importance of the subject of consumption and the necessity there is for taking every proper measure that can be taken, and as soon as it can be taken, in order to do all that can be done with regard to mitigating this all but universal scourge. To have this Council, when the matter has once been brought before it, ignore the subject would be unworthy of the Council, and such a course would be reprobated by everybody. To take a course, however, that would indicate dealing with it, and which would be *ultra vires*, would of course not be wise; but to take the course of expressing a strong opinion and giving the reasons for the expression of a strong opinion, directs the attention with all the force with which the Medical Council can direct the attention—and it is no small force, and is regarded by the entire profession as being no small force—of the several legislatures throughout the entire Dominion to this great curse—I mean consumption—it will be doing a great deal, and it is all that this Council can do; and if we do all we can do, I think it would be a very curious thing to say, Why don't you

do more? or, Why haven't you done enough? It is our bounden duty to do this. We have not the power to do more. Let us do what is our bounden duty as members of this Council, and as a united Council, and as individual members of the Council, to carry out the behests and suggestions of the Council whenever we can possibly carry them out.

Dr. BARRICK—I would like, Mr. President, through you, to ask a question of Dr. McLaughlin. Dr. McLaughlin has said that the Ontario Medical Association has power to deal with this subject. I understood in his statement that there are other bodies that have power to deal with this, and he referred to the Ontario Medical Association as having that power. Do I understand aright?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Yes; that is right.

Dr. BARRICK—May I ask what power the Ontario Medical Association has to deal with this subject?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The Ontario Medical Association has to do with all medical questions, discuss the thesis, the pathology, their history, their treatment, and so on; and under that of course, the treatment, of tuberculosis will come up; and it is just one of the very cases that will naturally come under their jurisdiction.

Dr. BARRICK—What power have they to deal with this matter any more than this Council? This matter was brought up before the Ontario Medical Association; and the Ontario Medical Association, although they felt that they had no power to deal with this matter, just as some gentlemen seem to think here, granted a committee to inquire into that; and a committee was appointed, and that committee reported to the Ontario Medical Association, and that report was adopted. Though they have no power to deal with it, yet they looked upon this question as of such great importance that their opinion would be of some use in helping those who had the power to deal with it.

Dr. BROCK—I move in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Dr. CAMPBELL, that this Council agrees fully with the motion and the philanthropy expressed, and desires to draw the attention of the authorities to this discussion. I think that will settle it, and we need not appoint a committee at all; it is out of our power. We need not do any more.

Dr. HENRY—Is it out of the power of this Council to give an expression of opinion on a thing of that kind? Is that transgressing the Ontario Medical Act? I think it is competent for the Council to give an expression on a thing of this kind; I cannot find any law against it. If we are not competent to express our views the quicker we go home the better.

Dr. SANGSTER—Speaking to the amendment to the amendment, I desire to express my conviction that it is scarcely a rational way to look at the subject. If the Council agrees with the motion, why not allow the motion to prevail and the committee to be formed? With respect to the powers of the Council to pass this matter, I have as strong an opinion as others. I thoroughly agree we have no power to give any authoritative decision on the matter; but we have the power to express an opinion; and I again deprecate the questioning of the power of this Council to do certain things when those certain things are all in one direction. Since we have been at the Council we have learned that when it becomes a question of investing the finances of the Council in a questionable undertaking, like this building, there is no question brought up as to the power of the Council to proceed; but when it is desired to choke down any motion that is not palatable to the Council, then that question is brought to the fore. If we are going to limit the Council, to the lines and letter of the law as to its powers let us do so, and let us do so on all subjects. If we have no power to express an opinion with regard to the aiding of the poor sufferers from tuberculosis, an opinion that is authoritative so far as it would serve to direct the attention of the Legislatures and County Councils to the need of legislation in that direction—and that is all that we propose to do—then we have no power to express an opinion such as was asked here by a notice of motion a short time ago—an expression of sympathy with one of our afflicted members. I simply ask that we may be consistent in our ruling in regard to what is within and without the province of the Council.

Dr. MACDONALD—I wish to say a word or two upon this subject. It appears to me we ought not to think too much about what our absolute powers may be. We have powers within us. We have power to direct the thought not only of the medical profession, but of the public; and I think that the public will look to this Body for at least an expression of opinion. (Hear, hear.) And I think we waste words when we go beyond the original motion. I wish to express my strong opinion of the original motion; and let us, as Dr. McLaughlin says, do it and do it well. There is no subject which to-day takes more hold upon the medical profession and upon the public than the treatment of tuberculosis amongst the poor people, and justly so; because there is no disease which is harder to treat or which carries off more of our people. I therefore wish to put myself strongly on record in favor of the original motion, that we do something, and do it well, and do it to the utmost of our powers.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I am one of those who believe that our powers are strictly in accord-

ance with the Act passed by Parliament for our governance ; and I do not believe, when we get down to business, that we have a right to go beyond that in attempting to do anything more than give expression to an opinion. With reference to this first resolution, I agree with it to the extent of expressing an opinion upon a subject that is of very serious importance ; but that resolution goes further, and I think further than we are justified in going. It proposes a committee and proposes certain duties for that committee which are unquestionably beyond our powers : that is, the ways and means by which a certain course shall be followed. I think all our expression of opinion can do at the most is to bring the question to the attention of the Ontario Legislature ; and certainly it is its duty to provide the ways and means, and not that of the Ontario Medical Council, which has no means of dealing with this subject whatever ; and while I agree with that part of the resolution which leads to an expression of opinion, I entirely dissent from that which appoints a committee and asks for ways and means of carrying out the suggestions. I am more in accordance with the resolution that Dr. Geikie has brought forward, and that is that you simply express your opinion upon an important subject and direct the attention of the authorities to that subject ; and when you have done that you have done all that your legal right, or your just right, or moral right demands that you shall do. The Ontario Medical Council is not bound by rigid law as we are. It is an open and free field with it, and it can take up its time in discussing any matter that is of importance at all. But it is not so with us, we have a black-and-white law laid down, and we are supposed to come within the lines of that law, and once we get outside of that we are going beyond our legal duty. While I favor Dr. Barrick's resolution being introduced to get an opinion, I think it goes too far, and I still more favor the amendment of Dr. Geikie where he just gets an opinion of the Council on the subject and stops right there.

Dr. BROCK—Will you please read Dr. Geikie's amendment?

The PRESIDENT read Dr. Geikie's amendment.

Dr. BROCK—I would, with my seconder's leave, withdraw my amendment to the amendment in favor of Dr. Geikie's amendment, because his just covers it exactly.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I consent to that.

Dr. SANGSTER—Might I suggest the introduction of the word "secure" instead of "aid" ; the rich are sometimes as incapable as the poor to do anything.

Dr. GEIKIE—I think "aid" is the right word ; I wanted to make it "secure," you know.

Dr. BARRICK—I would just like to refer to a remark of Dr. Williams. I am very glad to have secured the co-operation of my esteemed friend Dr. Williams in the first part of the resolution ; but as to the second part, with regard to providing the means, what is the use of recommending a poor patient to go to some sanatorium where he has to pay five, six, ten or thirteen dollars a week ? In any recommendation we make with regard to dealing with the poor we have necessarily to send along with that a recommendation of how the expense is to be borne ; and in a matter that will require so much in the way of means there should be, and ought to be, and there will have to be, the co-operation of the Dominion Government, and the Local Legislatures, and the Municipalities, and the philanthropists and charitable individuals who must deal with that question ; and, therefore, I maintain that the recommendation as to means to provide for this is more important than telling what the patients are to do ; and it is for that reason I want this to go before a committee so that they can discuss the matter in all its bearings, and present something that will be a guide to the municipalities. Here in Toronto, Ald. Lamb, of the Board of Health, says this is a live question, and he wants to get all the information he can upon it. The Board is sending out circulars to all the Medical Health officers in the Province. The city, as a municipality, wants to see its bearing ; it sees now it has got to bear the expense of this ; it is now paying thousands of dollars for the poor in the various charitable institutions, and in supporting the orphans that are largely produced by this disease ; the city is paying the "pound of cure." This is to try to bring about some measure whereby not only the Dominion and Local Governments, but the Municipal Councils and charitably-inclined people can do something, as they are doing in Germany, to apply the "ounce of prevention." In 1895 while there were two sanatoriums for the treatment of tuberculosis in Germany, largely supported by the Insurance Companies (there compulsory insurance is in force), now there are about sixty sanatoriums for the treatment of tuberculosis, largely supported by the Insurance Companies, to try to prolong the lives and postpone the payment of the insurance on those lives. I think this is a question which should be relegated to a committee where all the points can be discussed, and we can look at it from every standpoint and present something that will command the respect and confidence of the people.

Dr. BRAY—I do not wish to take up the time of the Council, but I want to say there is part of this resolution I heartily agree with. I do not think there is any subject that could come before this, or any other body, that is more important to the general public of this Province and of the whole Dominion. While I quite agree with the first part of Dr.

Barrick's motion yet I think Dr. Geikie's amendment covers the ground better, and I think all we can do is to give an expression of opinion as the representative body of the medical profession of the Province of Ontario ; and if the Government acts on that opinion then the Government is bound to provide the ways and means ; this Council has nothing at all to do with it. The Government would say it is none of your business to suggest how we are to do this ; if we accept your recommendations we are bound to provide the ways and means. I think it is right and proper that the opinion of this Council should be presented to the Government, and there is no doubt it will go out from the Council as a whole through the press. I do not think the committee would be any advantage. I think our members here have expressed themselves very fully, and if that expression goes out in the public press it will be intimation enough to the Government that it ought to do something.

Dr. SANGSTER—May I ask Dr. Geikie whether he would have any objection to append to his resolution a simple statement to this effect : “ And this Council regrets that it has no power to make any authoritative recommendation in the matter ” ? That, it seems to me, would about meet the views of the members of the Council that are present. If you pass Dr. Geikie's resolution alone, nothing is done, the thing drops.

Dr. BRITTON—In reply to what Dr. Sangster has just said, from my standpoint I can see quite an objection to making such an addition to the resolution as he suggested ; if you append to it : “ This Council regrets that it has no authoritative power in the matter,” that would be in the eyes of the public, and probably in the eyes of the profession, equivalent to saying we are seeking for greater legislative power than we have at present. But we are not asking for any further legislation, and we may not for many a year to come. I certainly will object to adding that phrase to the resolution. We do not wish authoritative power to deal with it ; we have enough matters to deal with already.

Dr. GEIKIE—We do not regret at all not having the power. Ours is, or is supposed to be, a learned body. We are supposed to take an intense interest in everything that concerns the public ; and, of course, as a learned body, and as a body so profoundly interested in the welfare of every person, poor and rich, in Ontario, it is perfectly within our sphere to express that opinion. But we do not regret one single bit not having the power to vote the means of carrying out our recommendation, because we know that that power is vested in bodies that are perfectly competent to deal with it.

The PRESIDENT put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken declared it carried.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Is a further amendment now in order ?

The PRESIDENT—Certainly.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I move to amend further by adding, “ and that the substance of this resolution be communicated to the Ontario Government.”

Dr. GEIKIE—Is it necessary to make that as a motion ? I have no doubt the seconder would, and I am quite sure I, as the mover, am quite willing to have those words added to our resolution.

The Council consented to the words suggested by Dr. Campbell being added to Dr. Geikie's amendment.

Moved by Dr. BROCK, seconded by Dr. HENRY, that it be an instruction to the Education Committee to bring in its report as to the desirability of a change of examiners after a stated period.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. BROCK—In speaking to this motion I just wish to state that I have been requested to bring in something of the kind. A number of medical men are anxious that the examiners should be changed oftener than they are ; they have nothing against the present examiners, but they think it would be an education to the profession if frequent changes were made. On expressing my own opinion I do not think frequent changes are good. I think if you have a good servant you will not turn that servant out without some reason ; and I do not think any public body or corporation after finding its servants are all it desires them to be would let them go very readily. Still I think it would be well for this Council to discuss the subject so that the medical profession throughout the country would know on what grounds we refuse their request or accede to it.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I quite agree with Dr. Brock's remarks on this subject ; about it not being desirable to change a good servant as long as he does his duty faithfully. An examination is not like any ordinary piece of work ; an examiner's work needs special preparation, and the longer a man, up to a certain point, remains in a position as an examiner the more efficiently, or it should be so, will his work be done. Another point is all men are not equally constituted as efficiently by nature as examiners ; and as for those men who have been on the Board of Examiners for years, and against whom no cause of complaint has been given, I think it would be unjust in a way to change them. Then, on the other hand, I think the motion is quite in order, as I have been spoken to by different members of the Council, I being on the Education Committee, each urging the claims of his particular

electoral division to have a representative from that division on the Board as an examiner ; and if this point were brought up and disposed of before the Council it might possibly be more satisfactory to these gentlemen ; and they could explain more fully to their constituents the desirability of not changing the *personnel* of the Board of Examiners too frequently.

Dr. BRAY—I would like Dr. Brock to explain that a little further. He says, to change the examiners after a stated period ; does he mean that the Education Committee is to bring in a report fixing a stated period for the examiners to be on ?

Dr. BROCK—I think there has been a motion passed by this Council in previous years fixing a stated period.

Dr. BRAY—I was going to say, if that is the case, I couldn't quite agree with it ; because it might happen, as has been the case here, that the time might be fixed for two or three or five years, and an examiner might be appointed and he might prove to be a very inefficient examiner after the first year ; and if this was a written by-law of the Council we would have no power to make a change. I do not see how you are going to deal with it that way. While I am quite in sympathy with the gentlemen who have not had examiners on the Board, we have had that experience more than once where an examiner was appointed and he proved to be the wrong man ; and we had to get rid of him as soon as possible ; now, if there was stated time fixed it would be impossible for us to do that. I have no doubt there are lots of men who are capable of being good examiners, particularly in the practical subjects ; and I think there might be a change made in examiners on those subjects, and in any of the subjects, provided you get a good man ; but I would not like to have this Council fix any special time for any examiner to be appointed. On the one hand, you might have a first-class examiner and not want to dismiss him ; and, on the other, you might have a bad examiner and want him dismissed. I think if Dr. Brock would alter his motion and bring it before the Education Committee and let that Committee bring in a recommendation without fixing a stated time, it would be better.

Dr. CAMPBELL—That is Dr. Brock's motion, it is simply to refer the matter to the Education Committee.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Before that is passed I want to express an opinion adverse to that that has been expressed by some gentlemen. There is no more difficult function for this Council to discharge than the appointment of its examiners. I think everybody clothed with authority to appoint examiners, to select the best examiners, men fitted for the purpose, find it most difficult to perform ; not because we have not men thoroughly educated, but because education is not enough ; an examiner needs to have a large amount of common sense ; he wants to be careful to avoid his own fads and peculiar notions, and to put such questions as it might be expected a student reasonably well educated would answer. I am not in favor of putting a man on and having him remain as examiner till the crack of doom. We have had examiners on, I understood from discussion yesterday, for six, eight and ten years, and I do not approve of that even on a subject that is not practical. It is a reflection on Dr. Geikie, or any other educationalist in the Province, to say we cannot get a physiologist capable of examining. Are not men turned out every year who are first-class in physiology ? Are these young men not capable of examining on the subjects while it is fresh in their minds ? Have we only one man in Ontario capable of examining on physiology, one of the basic subjects.

Dr. BRAY—Perhaps Dr. McLaughlin has reference to what I said ; but I did not say we had only one man.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Only one in Dr. Bray's constituency. I think that was a slur on some of the men in his constituency. I venture to say he has plenty in his own constituency who are capable young men, who have gone fresh from the schools and colleges, and honor men at that. My experience has been it has been the custom of the University of Toronto (when I was familiar with it I know it was its policy) to appoint a man for two, or three, or sometimes five, years and then change. The matter of importance is that we should get good men ; but it is also a matter of honor. Surely it is an honorable thing for our medical men, who have gone forth from our universities and colleges, and from this Body, as honor men, that they should be put on an Examination Board once in a while. And I say I am in favor of changing, but I would make no stated time. I wouldn't want to do that ; but I would trust to the good sense of the Education Committee. I am not sure upon that point what the committee's policy is, but I would trust to the good sense of those who select the examiners and of this Council who make the final selection ; and I think we could get plenty of good examiners from all over this Province, men on whom we could rely, and men who would do the work well. I therefore favor the motion of Dr. Brock, that there should be a greater limitation than has heretofore prevailed in the length of time men have been examiners. I think seven, eight, or ten years has been too long ; and I think we can get plenty of physiological examiners who could do the work well and who would reflect credit on themselves and on the Council.

Dr. BRAY—I wish to say a word or two in explanation ; I do not want it to go abroad

that I made any such statement as Dr. McLaughlin has inferred I made. I did not make that statement. I did not say there was only one examiner on physiology in Ontario, nor did I say there was only one capable in my division. What I did say was there were very few men fitted for appointment as examiners on physiology.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think Dr. Bray said there was only one in his constituency.

Dr. BRAY—No, I did not ; I will refer to the stenographer's notes, if necessary. I said I did not think there were many men capable without preparation ; and I think that still. I do not withdraw it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I do not think any man should undertake the position of examiner without preparation.

Dr. SANGSTER—I thoroughly agree with the resolution ; but I think it might go further. I agree with what Dr. McLaughlin has said. I think it would be an incentive to the members of this College, those who have left with honors in recent years, to prepare themselves for examinerships if a few of these examinerships were open to them. I think there should be some limit as to the time for which a man holds the office of examiner. If he is not a reading man, no matter how well he be qualified at the beginning, in these days of rapid advancement in every department of medical science, he may possibly cease to be a good examiner after the lapse of five, eight, ten or fifteen years ; and, whether or not, other and younger men should feel that there is a possibility of their being honored by selection for that office. We must remember that the Council has the appointment only of a limited number of examiners ; I think the law limits us. The wording of the law is : "shall appoint not less than six examiners from the general profession." We have seventeen constituencies, and I sympathize a good deal with what Dr. Henry said yesterday. If you look back at the College Announcement you will find that a few favored constituencies have provided all the examiners for the last twenty years. I do think that those constituencies that have had the go-bye for so long a time should, through their representatives, have an opportunity, if they can supply good men to fill the vacancies, to do so. As far as Dr. Brock's motion goes I shall approve of and support it.

Dr. HENRY—I merely rise to say I thank the Doctor for bringing this matter up. Yesterday I brought the matter up. When my attention was first called to what I considered an irregularity, by the profession in my constituency, I was not aware before that these gentlemen had held the appointment for so many years. If it is not the law, it is understood in this Council an examiner shall only hold it for two years. I had an examiner on a good many years ago, and he was only retained for two years ; it was held the change should be made every two years. I quietly acquiesced in the view, and since then I have not tried to get a man on. But, as I said a moment ago, I find one gentleman here has had a man on for nine or ten years, perhaps longer, consecutively ; when that was pointed out to me I thought it was a great injustice to the rest of the profession in the Province of Ontario. I do not see that, because a man has been on there, he becomes a better examiner. It is held in all our universities that when a man lectures to students and propounds questions to them every morning, they get onto that man. Some men have fads. I think it is absolutely necessary those men should be changed every two years. There was a resolution passed in 1893-94 in this Council that the selection was to be made from east, west and centre, alternately, every two years ; but we have not lived up to it ; and I called the attention of the Council yesterday to this great injustice to the profession and I submit that examiners should receive appointment some time about. I shall certainly support the motion.

Dr. THORBURN—Is not this a question for the Education Committee ? I do not see why we should take up the Council's time in discussing it here when it has to be discussed by that committee, and then discussed again by the Council on that committee's report.

Dr. BROCK—The object of the discussion is to educate the Education Committee. I would like to hear from two of the ex-examiners who are now in this Council ; I would like to hear a statement from them on this question, for I want to have full information before I do anything.

Dr. MOORE—I am glad Dr. Brock has told us what we are having this discussion for ; it is to educate the Education Committee. As one of the Education Committee I have been educated a little this morning because I see my friend, Dr. Sangster, has experienced a change of heart ; it is only a day or two ago when he expressed an opinion in this Council that when we had a good officer we should keep him ; when we had a good president we should keep him ; and I was under the impression Dr. Sangster had that opinion still.

Dr. SANGSTER—My opinion is he should be kept while he remains good. I said in my remarks we depreciate with age and lose that freshness, and lose that knowledge in science up-to-date that is required of an examiner. A president does not require that keenness of perception and impression from year to year to fill the president's chair. We have had presidents who perhaps would not stand a good examination on their professional attainments ; but I do not think it is necessary they should, nor is it any part of the president's qualification ; but it is certainly part of the qualification of the examiners. I

say again, while an examiner remains a good examiner, there should be as little change as possible ; but when there is a change I say those constituencies that have not been in the "swim" with the others in the past should be permitted to get in.

Dr. MACDONALD—Mr. President, I had not intended to take any part in this discussion until Dr. Brock referred to the old examiners, and said that he would like to have a word from them. I will say briefly that I am in favor of Dr. Brock's motion. I believe that a change should be made. At the same time I do not believe that the changes should be very frequent, especially in some subjects. I think this is entirely a subject for the Education Committee ; a great deal of care is required in the selection of the examiners. There are some men whom you might think would be very good examiners ; but when you come to try them you find they are not good examiners ; then, again, there are other men who may be good examiners, but who do not wish to fill the position. I must say from my own experience I do not think the position of examiner is at all a bed of roses. I think if the work is done conscientiously, as it should be done, and doubtless as it is done, the examiner has a very hard task to fulfil ; and he is not in an enviable position by any means. Therefore, I think when we have good men who have proved themselves equal to the task of sifting out of the papers, a thorough sifting out of the knowledge possessed by the candidate, we should stick to such men ; but I think it should be distinctly understood it will be a part of the duty of the Education Committee to get rid of men that are not such good examiners ; therefore, I think Dr. Brock has been wise in not putting an absolute time in his motion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. President, I agree fully with Dr. Brock's motion, and I think it is a subject that the Education Committee should consider. I do not agree that it is an objection to a man to now and again change his mind. It is said that an eminent statesman in the United States once remarked that the difference between a man and a jackass was that the man could change his mind. I have known this Council for a good few years, and I know it has changed its mind on this subject quite frequently. Dr. Bray will remember that when he and I first came to the Council we found that hitherto members of the Council were appointed examiners, and I believe there is no law against it yet, and there is no reason why we should not turn round and appoint ourselves as examiners ; but that year there was a lot of young blood came in, and we took the ground very strongly that members of the Council had no right to appoint themselves examiners. Another change at that time was made ; we found that examiners were continued in office for an indefinite period ; and we took the ground, and took it very strongly, that an examiner should only be allowed to retain his position for two years ; and we fought for that with a good deal of success ; and for a number of years, as Dr. Bray will bear me out, we carried out that system ; and the Council had that change of mind, if you may so refer to the Council. But after a while we came to the conclusion that our two-year term, and two-year change, was a mistake ; that sometimes we had a first-class man, but when the two year term was up we put him out, not through any fault of his, but simply by our cast-iron rule, which though not written was in force just as effectually as if it had been written. Then when we got the change of the heart we perhaps allowed it to go a little too far. I think in some cases where they have been allowed to go five and six, and possibly ten years, that our change was too great ; and that we should not be considered as doing anything very wrong if we changed our minds again and let the Education Committee discuss the matter and get back to a more reasonable basis. I think there is a good deal of force in the remarks that have been used here : that to get on the Examining Board is something to be desired by young men ; and I am quite certain that the young men through this country do look upon it as a mark of distinction to be worked for, to become examiners on this board. If you make it so that you have more frequent changes, so that there is a reasonable prospect of a bright young man getting on, I am quite certain it will be an incentive to them to work ; and I fully agree with the proposition of Dr. Brock to have the matter considered ; and if we can make it so that the profession look upon it as a mark they can attain to any better than at present, and if our examinations are carried on equally thoroughly, I think we ought to do so. I just want to make one remark right here : We may keep a man in for three, or four, or five years, and he may be a very first-class man ; but we begin to carry him on longer, and pretty soon—human nature is about the same all around—he gets to feel he is a pretty important man there ; and that we cannot well do without him ; and he begins to act not quite so well as an examiner as he did before, and pretty soon that man is not a good examiner at all. I can put my finger on the names of men who have been looked upon in the past as being A1 examiners and I can tell you there are complaints coming up against those very men this year ; and I take it they have been on so long they have got to think themselves a necessity and that now they begin to get a little careless ; hence I think if you want to keep a live institution you must change the men sufficiently often to keep them in touch with the public and the profession ; and I think in that way we ought not to object too strongly.

Dr. EMORY—Like Dr. Macdonald, I, too, was formerly an examiner, and I desire to endorse what Dr. Macdonald said about the extremely hard work and labor required of an examiner, and also what Dr. Williams has said about the honor. I certainly felt it an honor six years after I passed the Council myself when I was appointed an examiner. I think it is a very great honor, and something which every young man may look to with laudable anticipation. I think it is a mistake to keep an examiner too long, for this reason, which I have not heard advanced, when an examiner has been serving for three, or four, or five years the students get his genus—they get to know what particular lines of thought he travels along in his particular subject—and they have a decided advantage thereby; and I think when a new Board of Examiners is appointed the students who come before that new Board of Examiners are at a disadvantage to the student who come before one who has been on year after year, for they get to know his particular lines, and they are pretty well ready to prepare themselves for the particular lines he is likely to take. I think, therefore, it is desirable to change the examiners as often as necessary, but I would not like to see a fixed time set. I think the Education Committee will fairly consider the question, and you will have an intelligent report on the subject.

Dr. DICKSON—Dr. Brock said there were some old examiners in the room from whom he would like to hear, and as an old examiner I wish to say a word. It seems to me matters have materially changed since I had the honor to be appointed an examiner in *materia medica*; it seems to me now there are prospective examiners in abundance ready to occupy the position; whereas, in 1881, when I had the honor to be appointed, I received a telegram asking: "Will you accept a position as examiner in *materia medica*?" I just argue from that that there must have been a dearth, and that any sort of material would be gladly accepted. However, I had a little bit of pride roused in me on being asked to occupy the position; and after thinking it over a little while I replied: "Yes, if the Council thinks I can occupy the position to the satisfaction of the Council and profession." I was appointed, and I occupied the position for five years; and at the end of that time another man was appointed, and I was very glad, for this reason, that while I was informed I had performed the duties satisfactorily to the Council and to the students and all of them, I felt, so far as I myself was concerned, I was ceasing to have the ambition to occupy the position that I had in the first two or three years; and I felt if I occupied the position very much longer that I would really become more or less careless, and I thought it was really in the interests of the profession that a new man should be appointed; therefore I feel there is much in what has been said here, that after a man has occupied the position for a few years he will not be as energetic and efficient as after the experience of one year. I do think it desirable a good examiner should be continued more than two years, probably three, or as much as five years; but beyond that it does not seem to me it would be desirable, as a rule, except under exceptional circumstances, that any man should occupy the position.

Dr. BRAY—Since this discussion has been going on I have received a letter from Dr. Fraser, the Examiner in Physiology, in which he positively declines to again act. Perhaps this will satisfy some of my friends that I am not anxious to have him on. His letter says the work has become so hard it is not possible for him to occupy the position again if it were offered to him. I do not wish to have him appointed, because he distinctly says he cannot act.

Dr. SANGSTER—Has Dr. Bray any other man in his constituency who can take the position?

Dr. BRAY—I do not think Dr. Sangster should say that. I am generous enough to say I will not ask for any other man on any subject in my constituency. I quite feel with those gentlemen who would like to have an examiner, and I am quite willing to assist any gentleman who has not had an examiner to get a man, providing he is a good man. (Hear, hear.) That has been my feeling all through. As I said yesterday, I do not care if they come all from one constituency so long as they are good men. While I am sorry Dr. Fraser has declined to act, I think it is nothing but due to him to say that, in my opinion at any rate, and in the opinion of the physiologists of the different teaching bodies, not only in Ontario but in Quebec, he is one of the most efficient examiners in physiology this Council ever had.

Dr. HENRY—I trust the letter received from Dr. Fraser this morning does not result from any remarks I made yesterday.

Dr. BRAY—Not at all.

Dr. HENRY—I have a very high opinion of that gentleman, and I said so, but I thought it was right he should give way to some other person.

Dr. BRAY—The letter is dated July 1st, so that it was written before there was any discussion in the Council.

Dr. BRITTON—This discussion to-day is like a continuation of the discussion which took place yesterday, and from the commencement up to the present Dr. Fraser's name has been

the standard around which the partisans in the discussion gathered. I want to say one word in connection therewith ; first, as has been said by Dr. Bray and others, the subject of physiology is a very difficult one to prepare for as far as the examinership is concerned, for the reason that the Act debars us from appointing a teacher on the subject. From the fact that for the last four or five years the Education Committee has been kind enough to appoint me its chairman I have been in a position to speak as to the qualifications of Dr. Fraser ; and I might say that having gone over I suppose two or three hundred appeals from students from all parts of this country I have not found amongst all those appeals a solitary complaint on the part of any student concerning the papers sent by Dr. Fraser. I am not personally acquainted with Dr. Fraser but I have heard from various quarters that he is a first-class examiner, and I hope he will not think that this discussion has arisen through any intention to reflect upon his ability. I think we will have to go far and wide before we will find another, at any rate his superior, and we may have some difficulty in securing his equal.

Dr. THORNTON—I am somewhat pleased at Dr. Brock's motion, because while I would endorse what Dr. Moore said, "when we have a good thing stick to it," the converse is equally true, and it might cause some unpleasantness ; and I think it has done so in the past. There is one thing I have noticed in the discussion to-day, that there has been a great deal of stress laid on the educational qualifications of examiners ; it has been hinted at by different speakers ; but I think there is something more than the educational qualifications required for an examiner. I would not pretend for a moment to say that I could pass even a fair examination set to-day without preparation for it, and I am not sure that every member of this Council could do so ; though I do think that with a week's notice I could set a paper that every member of this council would say was perfectly fair ; and with the same notice I could set a paper that would cork every member in it ; so that we require something more than the educational qualifications. I have been looking over examination papers from year to year set by examiners of this Council ; and while many examiners were fair and wanted to find out what the student knew, I think there were some tinged a little with trying to show what they knew themselves ; and this is a very objectionable thing on the part of an examiner. Speaking of these examiners who have been here for a great length of time, we may express our good opinion of them while we have them, and in replacing them look for other men with good qualities ; and remember in making our selection that there is a great deal more than educational qualification to look at. While I think the profession is over-crowded, done to death, yet we should never be guilty of setting examination papers that can be tinged with any unfairness whatever. If every man in the profession is prepared to pass a reasonably fair examination, give a set of examiners that will set fair examination papers, and every man will become a licensed practitioner.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

INQUIRIES.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, I noticed in the President's address yesterday a statement in regard to the number of members of the College who had paid their annual fees ; I am not quite sure whether he said the largest number of members of the College, or a larger number, had paid their fees than in any previous year ; but I remember distinctly the statement that over fifteen hundred members of the College had paid their fees during the past year, and I remember a statement by the President last year to the effect that over sixteen hundred members of the College had paid their fees. Now, there has been an influx into the profession of over one hundred new names ; therefore if those two statements are correct it would imply that this year two hundred fewer members of the College paid their fees than paid last year ; I would like to inquire whether that is the case.

The REGISTRAR—I think Dr. Sangster is correct ; that fewer have paid this year than last.

Dr. SANGSTER—By two hundred ?

The REGISTRAR—I would not say the exact number, but certainly fewer.

Dr. HENRY—Could the Registrar inform me what number of medical men are in arrears for annual dues for, say, three or four years ?

The REGISTRAR—That would take me some time to look it up for you.

Dr. HENRY—Have you any idea ? Are there five hundred ?

The REGISTRAR—No, I couldn't say that. I would say there are eight hundred in arrears some for \$2.00, some for \$4.00 and some \$6.00 ; but there are very few in arrears for the whole assessment, I do not think more than thirty.

Dr. THORNTON—If I remember right there was a Special Committee appointed by this Council last year to try to make arrangements in regard to the sale of this building. Is that correct ?

Dr. THORBURN—Yes, there was a Special Committee.

Dr. THORNTON—There is no mention of any report from that committee ; it seems to me we should have the report if there is a Special Committee.

Dr. THORBURN—I am Chairman of the Hall Committee and as such I might say no documents of any kind were ever submitted to us, and the whole question, so far as the property is concerned, is in this report I now hold in my hand and which I shall be very happy to read and give you all the information we possess.

Dr. THORNTON—The reason I asked the question is that if there is such a committee, no matter what they may have done, or whether they have done anything, or accomplished anything, or had any offers, it seems to me there should be some report and that report should go in through the Property Committee's hands.

Dr. THORBURN—There is nothing to report upon.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I would like to ask if I am correctly informed that the accident company that held the risk upon the elevator withdrew from it ; and, if so, is there an insurance upon that elevator now against accident ?

The REGISTRAR—The Company did not withdraw ; the policy still continues, but it will have to be renewed this year, and it is a matter that will have to come before the Finance Committee. The application for a renewal is amongst the papers ; they never withdrew from carrying the insurance.

Dr. SANGSTER—The insurance was for three years.

The REGISTRAR—Yes ; it expires this year. The Special Committee *re* the sale of the building, consists of Drs. Thorburn, Barrick and Britton. Anything that would come in reference to the sale would come to my knowledge first, and I have been in constant communication with Dr. Thorburn ; and we never had anything of a definite character to put before the Committee, and Dr. Thorburn never called the Committee together for that reason.

Dr. GEIKIE—Is it not a fact just now and for some time past that property has been pretty rapidly and surely rising in value, and that under present circumstances we may look forward fairly to receiving offers very much better than there was any chance of our receiving some time ago ?

Dr. THORBURN—The subject of the increasing value has been fully considered and will appear in the Property Committee's report.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. BRAY presented and read the report of the Discipline Committee. The report was received.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. MOORHOUSE, that the report of the Discipline Committee be adopted.

Dr. WILLIAMS—If the adoption of the report is moved we will have to ask for further information with reference to the parties spoken of in it. To undertake an investigation means quite a serious matter, and we do not wish to do that without we have some information on the subject.

Dr. BRAY—I will ask that the motion for the adoption of the report stand, and I will get the information required from the Prosecutor.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS.

Dr. WILLIAMS—At the last session of the Council we left "Rules and Regulations" of the Council as unfinished business. We left it in Committee of the Whole and uncompleted ; now, with the consent of the Council, if we bring that up under unfinished business again, we will take it up at the next session. The report will be found commencing at page 164 of the Announcement for 1898-99 ; you will find the report in full, commencing at page 167, in the form of an amendment to by-law No. 39 ; and you will find the action of this Council last year in Committee of the Whole immediately preceding that. If it is the will of the Council that we proceed with this matter and complete it, I think it can be taken up under the head of unfinished business at the next session of the Council ; at the adjournment we were in Committee of the Whole and the committee asked leave to rise and report.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—We have no committee ; the committee died with the expiry of the last Council. The first thing we will have to do is to appoint a committee to deal with that ; the members of the old committee cannot go on and deal with this matter until they are reappointed and, moreover I think some of them are not here.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Really it had gone out of the hands of the committee and was in the hands of the Committee of the Whole of the Council. The Committee of the Whole of the Council did not die ; the Council has not died ; and the report is not finished. Perhaps the wiser way would be to reappoint a committee and allow them take charge of this matter and bring it up, so that our work will not be wholly lost.

The PRESIDENT—It might be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

Dr. CAMPBELL—It would be well to have as many members as possible of the old committee on the new, and Dr. Williams, who was Chairman of the old Special Committee, is not on the Committee of Rules and Regulations of this year. It would be better to appoint a new Special Committee, and let that Committee have the advantage of Dr. William's knowledge of the matter.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—With the permission of the Council I beg to give notice that at the next meeting I will bring in a motion to appoint a committee to deal with this matter.

Leave granted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

None.

On motion, the Council adjourned until two o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Wednesday, 5th July 1899, the Council met at two o'clock p.m., in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT, Dr. Roome, in the chair, called the Council to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll and the following members answered to their names : Drs. Barrick, Bray, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Douglas, Geikie, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Stuart, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Registrar and confirmed ; and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Moved by Dr. CAMPBELL, seconded by Dr. BROCK, that the following be referred to the Education Committee : To amend Section 2 of the Regulations by adding Clause 13 : "Graduates of recognized Colleges in the British Empire and United States may present themselves at any time for the professional examinations, but if successful shall not be registered nor receive any certificate of passing until they have matriculated and have completed the full curriculum of the Council.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not propose to discuss the matter at all ; I just wish the Education Committee to consider that ; it is just a reference to the Education Committee.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN moved, seconded by Dr. WILLIAMS, that the members of this Council desire to tender to Dr. Logan their profound sympathy with him in his affliction, and their regret that he has been unable to meet with them in Council ; and their earnest hope that his life may be spared, and that he may be sufficiently recovered to enable him to resume his seat in this Council next year.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It is unnecessary that I should make any observations. I would probably not have moved this resolution were it not, possibly, that I know Dr. Logan longer than any other member of the Council ; he commenced his practice in the town where I live. Every one in this Council has noticed the quiet gentlemanly deportment of Dr. Logan while he has been here ; he is esteemed by us all ; and we all, I am sure, regret that he has been afflicted in such a way as to prevent him being with us this year. I would like to add to my motion that the Registrar be instructed to send Dr. Logan a copy of this resolution.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, which was carried unanimously, as indicated by a standing vote.

Dr. CAMPBELL—As one of Dr. Logan's associates in the representation of his constituency, I may be permitted on his behalf to acknowledge the kindly feeling that has prompted the Council in passing a resolution of this kind. I know that Dr. Logan will esteem it very highly ; and it will be a great gratification to him to know that in his unavoidable absence

he has been remembered by his associates here ; and that his absence is noted and regretted ; and that he has the good will and sympathy of those with whom he has been working.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN moved, seconded by Dr. SANGSTER, that Drs. Williams, Campbell, McLaughlin and Stuart be a committee to consider the report on amendments to by-law No. 39.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

INQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. THORBURN presented and read the report of the Property Committee.

On motion the report was received.

Dr. THORBURN moved, seconded by Dr. HENRY, that the report be adopted.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. SANGSTER—Isn't there a recommendation in that report as to ceilings ? If so, I would like to know what the expense will be.

Dr. THORBURN—When the building was first erected some of the eave-troughs leaked, and we had great difficulty in getting them made secure. I dare say there are some gentlemen here who have had experiences of that kind, but after repeated investigations by the architect and the tinsmiths we have got them now all right ; but the ceilings in the neighborhood where the leaks occurred are stained and unseemly ; and the ceiling above has not been cleaned up for a long time. It was thought if the Examination Hall were put in a brighter condition, and made more acceptable and agreeable, it might frequently be used by some other organization than the Medical Association ; and thereby we might receive a slight rental for it. In fact, it was used by the Foresters during the time they were erecting their building. The work proposed to be done only involves a slight expenditure, and we may safely invest a few dollars to have the room made agreeable and presentable.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The committee on that subject to-day went around and examined the building ; and the committee had to congratulate its chairman on his economy in trying not to incur any unreasonable expense in any place. But when we came into this room of which he speaks we felt the chairman was a little too economical, because the ceiling in that Examination Hall upstairs is really in a disgraceful condition ; and I think I might say the committee unanimously took the ground that the ceiling should be cleaned up and put in presentable shape. The recommendation simply means it shall be kalsomined or white-washed, or cleaned at no very great expense. I understand there are sometimes bodies meeting in Toronto who wish to obtain a hall for conference or something of that kind. In a presentable shape this hall could be frequently let so that it would pay, and more than pay, for the expense proposed.

Dr. THORNTON—I think there is a clause in that report asking for instructions to the Property Committee as to rearranging the mortgage before the next meeting of the Council. I suppose the instructions should be given and made before the report is adopted.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Not necessarily. The adoption of the report does not affect that ; they can have instructions afterwards.

Dr. THORNTON—To my mind this is a very delicate piece of business. The committees should report to this Council on matters so important as the arrangement of a mortgage for the amount that is on this property, and it should be brought before the Council. I think the last arrangement was received with a fair degree of satisfaction by the profession throughout the province ; but it might have given a great deal of dissatisfaction, because it really rested in the hands of two or three parties, and we were in a very unfortunate position at that time. I made a request last year that we change the composition of the Property Committee, and I am glad to find it has been changed, and that the committee is a fairly representative committee. At the time this arrangement was made before, if you look at the composition of the Property Committee, you will find there were three men in Toronto and two in the rest of the province ; and the first thing I was met with on going home was : " You have a compact up there that controls the most vital question we have on the Board." There are a great many that never will be satisfied with anything short of a report of the Property Committee being dealt with by the Council. I just mention this as I want to make myself clear on it. I do not wish to stand in the way of anything that is for the best ; but at the same time I want it distinctly understood I would be favorable to an arrangement, if it would be possible, to settle those things by the Council before they would be finally adopted, that is, the rearrangement of the mortgage.

Dr. THORBURN—On looking over the composition of the Property Committee I find, last year, there were five members, and four of those were territorial men ; and this year it is the same.

Dr. THORNTON—I am talking of three years ago.

Dr. THORBURN—We have one representative in the city and four in the country. We ought to have more representation in the city ; I maintain the people who live in Toronto are in a much better position to know the value, and much more intimate with the values of property generally than those who live away from it.

Dr. THORNTON—People talk that way in Toronto ; but they will tell you in the country that the people in Toronto would pull the life's blood out of this Province, and the whole Dominion if they could get it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—We think the one city man, in knowledge, at any rate, on this subject, outweighs the whole of the country men ; and we have allowed him to use the knowledge.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried and the report adopted.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Property beg leave to report that they have inspected the building and found it in a good state of repair for a building that has had so little expended upon it, being now in constant use for eleven years ; it will soon be necessary to have some repairs made. Among others, your committee beg to call attention to the condition of the ceilings in the Examination Hall, and would recommend that the same be stained, and the floors and other wood-work thoroughly cleansed. They believe that if such were done the hall might be leased for special purposes when not required by the College.

The chairman has frequently visited the building, but did not find it necessary to call the committee together during the year. The boilers, elevator and machinery have been inspected and found in a satisfactory condition.

Concerning the disposal of the building, we can report that several parties have examined the building and now its purchase is being considered by one of the municipal bodies in Toronto, with a view of turning same into a Technical School. No definite offer, however, has been received up to the present. A letter from the Technical School people is attached to this report.

The revenue from the year's rents amounts to \$3,313.08 which is much the same as that received the previous year. This does not, of course, take into account any allowance made for the portion of the building occupied by the College. I may here state that a reduction of interest was secured in the bank for our temporary accommodation, it being reduced to 6½ per cent. in place of 7 per cent. As the extension of the time for paying the mortgage on the building will expire in November, it will be necessary for your honorable Body to give your committee power to deal with the same when it falls due.

You will also find attached to this report, in accordance with your instructions received at your last meeting, an offer from the Toronto Electric Light Company to place incandescent lighting in this building. It is for your Council to decide as to the advisability of changing from gas to electricity. To make the change it would cost \$145.00.

Our supplies, such as fuel, etc., have been purchased after receiving tenders for the same, and I may tell you that our coal supply this year was arranged at the lowest price in the history of the College. Tenders, etc., are in the hands of the Registrar, and I trust will be satisfactory to the Council.

Attached to this report is the elevator inspection report, the boiler report, and also the report of the Janitor of the building.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES THORBURN, Chairman.

Dr. R. A. Pyne, Toronto :

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 13th to Mr. F. B. Polson *re* building at south-east corner Bay and Richmond Streets, was laid before the Property Committee at a recent meeting, and I have been directed to ask you whether there is any more land than that on which the building stands, and what is the price asked for the property ?

Yours truly,

A. G. HARWOOD, Secretary.

TORONTO, May 31st, 1899.

JANITOR'S REPORT.

To the Chairman of the Property Committee of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you my annual report on the present condition and alterations done to the Medical Council Building for the year ending June 30, 1899.

Boilers.—The boilers have been all thoroughly overhauled, purged, cleaned and filled with cold water. Attached please find the Boiler Inspector's report.

Lavatories.—The lavatories are all in fair working order. The plumbing has been examined and repaired whenever required.

Elevator.—The elevator has been examined and inspected by the Insurance Company's expert. The report shows it to be in good condition. I have had all the iron and wood work inside of the car painted white so as to renew it up, as it was getting very dark inside.

Halls.—The halls, stairways and landings are all in very fair condition.

Electric Lighting.—In company with the Company's Agent we went through the building and got an estimate of the cost of lighting and putting in fixtures. Attached please find the Company's tender. I may state that before the asphalt was laid on Bay Street, I had the main put in so that the building only requires wiring and fixtures.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) THOMAS WASSON.

June 30th, 1899.

THE TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Thomas Wasson, Esq., Toronto:

DEAR SIR,—With reference to wiring the Medical Council Building at the corner of Richmond and Bay Sts., for incandescent lighting, we have the following offer to make: We will wire this building in the manner known as concealed work, or where this style of wiring cannot be done, moulding will be used, and supply all the fixtures required as follows :—

Ground Floor.—Hall, 1 four-light mirror cluster, 1 switch for same; Bay Street Vestibule, 1 thirty-two c.p. drop light; Richmond Street Vestibule, 1 thirty-two c.p. drop light.

First Floor.—Hall, 1 three-light mirror cluster, 1 switch for same; Lavatory, 1 sixteen c.p. drop light; Doctor's Room, 1 light wired on gas fixture; Committee Room, 2 lights wired on gas fixture; Vestibule, 2 thirty-two c.p. drop lights; Council Chamber, 2 five-light fixtures, No. 5359, 1 switch for same.

Second Floor.—Hall, 1 three-light mirror cluster, 1 switch for same; Lavatory, 1 sixteen c.p. drop light.

Third Floor.—Hall, 1 three-light mirror cluster, 1 switch for same; Lavatory, 1 sixteen c.p. drop light; Janitor's Rooms, 4 sixteen c.p. drop lights.

Basement.—1 three-light cluster, 1 switch for same; Lavatory, 1 sixteen c.p. drop light; Boiler Room, 1 sixteen c.p. drop light.

All this work to be done strictly in accordance with the Board of Fire Underwriters' Rules, for the sum of \$145.00, net. The above fixtures and drop lights all to be complete with sixteen c.p. or thirty-two c.p. lamps, key sockets and porcelain shades, with the exception of the 2 five-light fixtures in the Council Chamber, which will be fitted with fancy etched shades. With reference to the cost of the current, our regular meter rate is twenty cents per 1000 watts, less forty per cent discount for prompt payment of bills on or before the 15th day of each month, making a net rate of twelve cents per 1000 watts, and as each 16 c.p. lamp consumes approximately from 55 to 60 watts per hour, the cost for each 16 c.p. lamp is approximately a little over half a cent per hour. The 32 c.p. lamps will, of course, take about double the current of the 16 c. p.

We trust you will find this information satisfactory, and that we will be favored with your order.

Yours Truly,

THE TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Signed)

C. A. MARTIN,

Secretary.

TORONTO, June 28th, 1899.

INSPECTION REPORT.

From the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, of Canada, to R. A. Pyne, Esq., M.D., Toronto:

We beg to inform you that the No. 1 steam boiler in College, insured under policy No. 2715, was inspected with steam on the 3rd inst., and, as far as could be ascertained, found in the following condition :—

No. 1 had steam at two pounds pressure.

Safety valve free; water gauges clear.

Boiler all tight and in good order.

No. 2 boiler was at rest and all in proper order.

(Signed)

GEORGE C. ROBB, Chief Engineer.

TORONTO, March 8th, 1899.

ELEVATOR INSPECTION REPORT.

THE ONTARIO ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office, Toronto.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF ONE PASSENGER ELEVATOR.

Situate at south-east corner of Bay and Richmond Streets ; owned or controlled by Medical College ; date of inspection, April 6th, 1898 ; name of inspector, F. Idenden.

Car or platform, good. Safety apparatus, good. Shipping apparatus, good. Cables, hoisting, good. Cables, counterweight, good. Cables, shipping, good. Hoistway, car and counter guides and counterweight, good. Counter shafts, good. Overhead sheaves, timbers and bearings, good. Automatic stop, good. Belts, none. Brake and connections, good. Pulleys, tight and loose, none. Machine bearings, good. Trust bearings, good. Keys and set screws, good. Cylinders, good. Piping, good. Pump, none. Valves, good. Pressure and discharge tank, none. Doors, gates or other guards to car, none. Doors, gates or other guards to hoistway, good. Annunciator, good. Gas or electric wire cables, yes. Lighting in car, good.

Elevator Attendant.—Apparent age, 25 years. Is he competent to run elevator ? Yes. Is there an inspection sign suspended in car ? No. Are there warning notices affixed to freight car at entrance of hoistway ?

Freight Elevator.—Is freight car used to carry employees or passengers ? If so, are there automatic gates on each floor ? Are there guards on the car ?

Note.—The inspector is requested to pay particular attention to stuffing boxes, sheaves and bushings on machine, amount of oil in worn box and oiling in general.

Remarks.—This machine is clean and well oiled. Cables a little rusty ; should be oiled and attended to.

R. A. PYNE }
W. F. ROOME } Adopted in Council.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

None.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Dr. BROCK, that the Council do now adjourn to Thursday, the 6th July, 1899, at ten o'clock a.m., to allow the committees to organize and work on their reports.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried. Council adjourned to meet at ten o'clock a.m., on Thursday, the 6th July, 1899.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, July 6th, 1899.

The Council met at ten o'clock a.m., in accordance with the motion for adjournment.

The President, Dr. ROOME, in the chair, called the meeting to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll, and the following members answered to their names :

Drs. Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Douglas, Emory, Geikie, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Powell, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Registrar, and confirmed and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. MACDONALD—For the appointment of a committee to deal with the question of misleading newspaper advertisements which infringe upon medical subjects, and are hurtful to the people.

Dr. BROCK—To introduce a by-law to appoint a Discipline Committee.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—To introduce a by-law to appoint an Auditor, and fix his salary.

Dr. MACDONALD—To amend section 2 of the Medical Curriculum referring to Anesthetics.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

The REGISTRAR read a number of communications which were referred by the President to the proper committees.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. MOORHOUSE, that a by-law for changing the time of holding Spring Examinations be now read a first time.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The by-law received its first reading.

Dr. BRAY moved that the Council go into Committee of the Whole to consider the proposed by-law.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. President, I am not just certain whether this motion is open to debate under our rules at the present time, but I think before we go into a Committee of the Whole there should be some serious consideration of this whole matter.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. Williams this morning called my attention, and, if I am in order, I wish to make an explanation, that where an eight months' session is held, we can scarcely hold the examinations any earlier than at present. But if we cannot make the change proposed there is no use in wasting our time over the matter.

Dr. WILLIAMS—According to our rules, in Committee of the Whole, we can discuss this more fully, perhaps, than we can here in Council.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The Council in Committee of the Whole.

Dr. BARRICK in the chair.

Dr. BRAY—I did not make this motion without consulting a good many members of the Council, and I was led to believe that the lectures were finished in the different schools about the beginning of April, and that the examinations then went on in the schools, and would not take up more than two weeks; and I thought it advisable, if we could, to put our examinations back where they were before, or pretty nearly so; I was speaking to the Registrar about this, and he said it could be done, he thought, without interfering with the schools. I propose now to move that the examinations be held on the 3rd Tuesday of April in each year, instead of, as it is now, the 3rd Tuesday in May. Those who are engaged in teaching will be able to say, and I would like to hear from them all, whether it is possible to make this change. I do not want to do anything that would impair the usefulness of the session we require.

Dr. WILLIAMS—As I see this matter now I shall not willingly be a party to any such transaction. If we count our days from the 1st of October we will see that our eight months end in the month of May. Now, we either have an eight months' session, or we have a fraud; and so far as this Council is concerned it has no right to be a party to defrauding the public in any such way. If it is not to be an eight months' session, say six months, or seven months, or whatever you want to have; but to say an eight months' session, and fix the examinations back in April, when all April and all May are required to complete the eight months, is something I think this Council ought not to take upon its shoulders. Either cut down your session, or demand that your full time be had. I do not object to the time of the examinations being taken out of the eight months; I think that is part of the students' work, and a hard part of their work. But to say on your written documents you will demand an eight months' session, and then fix your examinations back in April, when there is a month and a half of the time not yet gone in, is something I do not think we ought to face for a moment; and if we have to get at it in that way, then cut down our session to what is fair and right, and what can be carried out. I am told that some of the schools say that we only demand fifty lectures, and when those are completed there is nothing more for the students to do; if the professors take that position it is very important that their minds should undergo a very radical change in this matter. When we adopted the eight months' session, and put the small number of didactic lectures, it was not intended they should group these in a heap, and turn the students loose; it was intended they should be distributed over eight months, and that the students should have time to digest their matter, and be kept at their work for eight months; it was not intended they should group them in a little corner, and turn the students loose on the streets; and if the medical faculty has that impression it is time their minds were in a different shape; and the sooner the Council takes hold and gets their minds in a different shape the better. The idea in demanding only fifty lectures was that these could spread over eight months, and there could be more practical and more clinical work brought into force than under the old system. If the schools adopt a different system, crowd the lectures all together, and turn the students loose, they have defeated the great object the Council had in view in endeavoring to secure clinical work for the schools, and the sooner we have a clear understanding on this matter, and have it put right, the better.

Dr. GEIKIE—I am a good deal interested in what Dr. Williams has said, and I am very glad he has referred to it. I open, if not my physical eyes, at least the eyes of my mind very widely; I was astonished when that fifty lectures, as covering the full course, was adopted by this Council; and I am very glad to be able to inform Dr. Williams, and I believe what I say is true in regard to other colleges as well as my own, but I can speak for my own at any rate, we have never acted upon it. To give a course of fifty lectures and call it a complete course would be a fraud; you can't do it. We did try compressing the hundred into eighty, but further than that we have never gone and cannot go, simply because if you give courses on Surgery, courses on Medicine, and courses on other branches, it takes at least that number to cover the ground; and we have uniformly done it and intend in the future to do it. In regard to another matter that Dr. Williams very properly and practically referred to, clinical teaching, we have spread the lectures over the eighty, so that we have reduced the number given per week; and, for example, this year our lectures extended up you may say to May, because when you come to the 26th or 27th of April, you are close on May; and then the entire month subsequently was perhaps the hardest studying and the hardest working month of the whole session, it was taken up every day with examinations. With regard to clinical work the spreading of the eighty lectures over the session gave an abundance of opportunity and time designedly for the fullest clinical work.

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. Chairman, I quite agree with what Dr. Williams says, in one respect, that is, if we profess to have an eight months' session let us have it; and I also quite agree with what Dr. Bray has said, and I am sure what I say will commend itself to everybody here, that to hold the examinations as late as we are holding them in the year is a mistake; and it is a mistake for us to be compelled to meet here as late in the year as we do, and I can give a good many reasons why there is no occasion we should do so. But with the motion of Dr. Bray to have the examinations as early as he proposes, I cannot fully agree, because it would certainly interfere with the completion of the school work, and would not give proper time for the examinations that are held by the schools at the end of the session. I would therefore move in amendment that the examinations commence on the first Tuesday of May in each year. Dr. Williams has, I think, perhaps overlooked the last clause of sub-section 2, of section 2, on page 10, which reads, "No ticket for lectures will henceforward be accepted by the Council unless it is endorsed thereon that, as shown by the teacher's roll, the pupil has attended at least seventy-five per cent. of the set number of lectures of each course; and it is enacted that said certificate shall specifically state that such attendance extended over a period of at least seventy-five per cent. of the eight months' course." Now, gentlemen, that paragraph is a child of my own; and it was to prevent the compressing of a certain number of lectures into a small portion of the session and to prevent, as Dr. Williams has expressed it, the setting loose of the students upon the streets for the remainder of the session after they have attended these lectures. I have made inquiries and I find that rule is conformed to, and that the tickets state specifically that the lectures have extended over seventy-five per cent. of the time; and, therefore, I do not think there is any cause for complaint in this Council in regard to the matter. I move, then, that the time for examinations be the first Tuesday of May.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Mr. Chairman, in accordance with the resolution that was passed in this Council two years ago, that after the end of this present session, 1898-99, the session should be of eight months' duration, we, in our Medical School of the faculty of the Western University, have made arrangements to teach in accordance with your by-law. I have not got the calendar of our university with me, but if you refer to that you will find our school is called to meet on the 13th of September. Usually the first of October is the time that the medical schools meet, and we thought that by taking two weeks earlier in the session we would gain time, and by this means be able to have our examinations all over in time to take up the examinations appointed by this Council. I did not intend to follow out the course which Dr. Williams has outlined as having been followed up by other men. We apportion our lectures throughout the whole eight months; for instance, no course in Medicine or Surgery was to consist of less than one hundred lectures for the practice of Medicine or Surgery; our Clinical course was to consist of two hundred lectures each in Medicine and Surgery; these were to be given so many lectures per week, which at the end of the seven months would complete the entire course; and then the remaining month would be taken up in examinations and in preparation to meet the examinations held by this Council; and in this way we intended faithfully to follow out the letter of the law. I do not know how it is that Dr. Williams got such an understanding; I cannot conceive how he could have got such an understanding. He alludes to fifty lectures; I do not understand what he means by fifty lectures. I see that the Announcement says: "Excepting as hereinafter specified, each six or eight months' course shall consist of not less than fifty lectures"; but I must confess myself ignorant how this clause ever got in here, and I do not think it had any business to be here. It should be: "Not less than one hundred lectures" it is evidently a printer's error. I do not think Dr. Britton ever inserted such a clause as that.

Dr. BRITTON—I did not speak of that clause.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—No, I know you did not, for I do not think under your supervision you would consent to such a clause being inserted. It should be one hundred lectures. I did not know that this was here until Dr. Williams alluded to fifty lectures, and it set me thinking, and I looked and found fifty lectures in the Announcement. I think the Council has never demanded less than a hundred lectures.

Dr. BRAY—Yes.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—If they did they did wrong; it says: "Excepting as hereinafter specified, each six or eight months' course shall consist of not less than fifty lectures." That means any one; that gives power to apply to any course of Surgery or Medicine, or any other, which you have always heretofore demanded a hundred for. Then Dr. Geikie tried to compress the course into eighty lectures.

Dr. GEIKIE—Excuse me interrupting you in a matter of explanation. I objected in the strongest way to that when it came out. I said it was absurd; that it was a ridiculous mistake; but I couldn't get them to see as I did and we carried it out, as I told you, in order to give as much time as possible to clinical work. We agreed to compress and condense our one hundred lectures and that is how it came.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I defy any lecturer, no matter how superficially he may want to go over it to give it in eighty lectures. He can not in one hundred lectures, and in many of the best schools I find that instead of attempting to cover the whole ground in one course of lectures of a hundred they divide it into two courses, and take one-half during one course of a hundred and in the following session complete the remaining part of the course, give the next one hundred lectures—taking two hundred lectures to cover the course. I do not know how this clause escaped my observation before, but it is most absurd to have it in here; it should be expunged, and "one hundred lectures," placed instead of it. I think the object of the Council in putting an eight months' session was that at present the giving of one hundred lectures in certain branches had the lectures so closely compressed that the students hadn't proper time to pay attention to that part of the work which is so essential, namely, the clinical teaching; and by extending the hundred lectures over a larger space of time; whereas before we had to give five lectures in a week to enable us to get the one hundred in, we would now only need to give three in a week, and this would leave more time for the more essential part of the teaching, the Clinical; and for that we, in our school, raised the course of lectures from one hundred to two hundred both in Medicine and Surgery, and retained the original one hundred lectures per course.

Dr. BRITTON—Dr. Moorhouse evidently has the impression that last year the Education Committee put the clause in that form, viz., that the number of didactic lectures should be reduced from one hundred to fifty; that is not correct. It occurred in, and has stayed there since, the year 1891, and it was with the object in view of increasing the number of Clinical lectures at the expense of the others. So far as the University of Toronto Medical Faculty is concerned, I am perfectly satisfied that there is no clinical course on these important subjects that consists of anything less than one hundred lectures; and I am quite satisfied that more than one hundred are delivered by many of the professors who find they cannot get through the work in the shorter course of one hundred. I myself quite agree with Dr. Moorhouse that it would be well to set the number of clinical lectures at one hundred as a minimum.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the subject that we are discussing now is the fixing of the date.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I move that the committee now rise, and allow this matter to lie until such time as the Educational Committee has had opportunities to deal with the Announcement and bring in its report. Give it that time, and if we find the examinations can be placed earlier I shall not be one of the parties to object to it; but at present I think there are some points in connection with this announcement that need looking into and as the matter is before the Educational Committee we can allow it to remain until that committee reports. I therefore move that the committee now rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Dr. BRAY—I introduce this by-law for the purpose of eliciting discussion and finding out how we stood. My own impression was, when I brought in this by-law, that if they carried out faithfully the eight months' course it would be utterly impossible for us to have the examinations at the time named, although I have been told by teachers and others that the lectures close pretty early in April, and the examinations go on and are nearly all finished in the middle of April. That may not be the case, but I have been told it is so.

Dr. GEIKIE—Dr. Bray is mistaken.

Dr. BRAY—I say, I was told so. That being so, I think it better the students should take the Council examinations instead of running around for three or four weeks; and I also think it would be more comfortable for us to meet earlier and avoid some of this extremely hot weather. Those were my two objects, that the students should go on

with their Council examinations immediately after their university examinations, and that the Council should meet in a comfortable season. I am, however, quite willing to allow this matter to drop entirely, feeling that the discussion has done good; it has shown the Council how long these bodies referred to teach.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I would not interrupt anybody except an old member like Dr. Bray, who I feel can, as I can, stand these things; and I want for the facilitation of business hereafter to have this point settled, when a motion is made in committee for the committee to rise and report there is no discussion on the motion.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The Committee rose, the President resumed the chair.

On motion, the report of the Committee of the Whole was received and leave granted the Committee of the Whole to sit again.

Dr. BROCK—I rise to a question of privilege. I think that every member of this Council will agree with me that if any report of the proceedings of this Council is to appear in the public press such report ought to be accurate, and the newspapers should not make statements which are not true. I beg to call the attention of the Council to a report made in one of the Toronto evening papers in regard to a motion of mine with regard to official examiners. In that paper it is said: "Dr. Brock said, It is a reflection upon the medical men of the Province and upon its educational system that new examiners cannot be found to take the place of those who have been in as long as eight or ten years. If the gold medallists and new graduates of our universities are not capable to be examiners, something should be done to improve our system of education. It is better that examiners be frequently changed. The motion was carried." I never made such a statement, and I feel it would be injurious to me to have it go abroad that I made such a statement as that. I therefore ask that a correction should be made in the newspaper.

Dr. BRAY—I would ask leave to allow this other by-law of which I gave notice to stand until after this has been settled. I refer now to the by-law I proposed for changing the time of the Council meeting.

Leave granted.

Moved by Dr. HENRY, seconded by Dr. MACDONALD, that a committee be appointed by the Council for this session to whom the question of lodge practice be referred; that the Committee report at an early date as possible; the committee to be composed of Drs. Henry, Barrick, Macdonald, Robertson, Williams, Henderson and Sangster.

The PRESIDENT put the motion and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

INQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. CAMPBELL presented and read the report of the Registration Committee as follows:

REPORT OF THE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

Your Committee had before it the petitions of George B. Gray, R. C. Clarke, W. E. Bessey and Samuel A. Carter, praying to have their names restored to the Register. Full consideration has been given to these petitions and your committee sees no cause why they should be granted. We therefore report adversely to the prayer of the petitioners.

The Committee has also had before it the resolution passed by the United Counties Council of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry to the following effect: "It was moved by Dr. Stark, seconded by Mr. McMillan, and resolved: That the United Counties Council in session assembled, do petition the Ontario Medical Council to ask for such amendments through the Provincial Legislature as will compel all persons travelling or selling patent medicines, herbs, roots, barks, pills, or any form of medicine either made or gathered, or converted into medicine, to pay a stringent license to the treasurer of the counties, where such is made or sold. It is a well-known fact that men pretending to be skilled physicians or surgeons go about the country giving free exhibitions, negro shows, etc., etc., thus deluding sick and innocent people, who may become excited through music and lectures given, and are then induced to part with their money for the quack cure-alls. It is also known that the worst charlatans, imposters, quacks and unprincipled swindlers have grown rich at the expense of poor afflicted people, suffering from some incurable disease. We therefore ask that any medicine offered for sale should have a label on the bottle, package, or box, giving the name of the quantities, qualities and effects of the ingredients or compositions of the mixture contained therein."

It is gratifying to your committee to see that this Counties Council has taken this action in the public interest, and we heartily endorse any movement made to secure the legislation referred to. In the event of any Bill being introduced into the Legislature for

this purpose we would recommend that the Legislation Committee of this Council render all assistance in its power to secure its passage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) CL. T. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

The report was received.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Dr. BRAY, that the report of the Registration Committee be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. LUTON presented and read the report of the Executive Committee as follows :

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to report that it was not found necessary during the year to call the Executive Committee together, as it was considered that there were no matters of sufficient importance to bring before them. Several matters were considered by correspondence between the members of the Executive Committee and agreed upon in that way, one of which was, that your Registrar was instructed to admit gentlemen to their primary examination under the rule made by your honorable body some years ago, as it was found by your Executive that considerable hardship would have resulted had your regulations been adhered to, and as these candidates had started on the study of Medicine, not knowing that the privilege would be taken away that had been granted to others, on the 1st November last, your Registrar was instructed to admit such candidates conditionally, subject to the approval of the Council. The names of the candidates and the regulations alluded to, are appended to this report.

The application of one Zielinski to be registered as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, which came before the Legislature at its last meeting, a compromise having been arrived at between the members of the Private Bills Committee and the applicant, by which a compromise bill went through the House, a copy of which bill you will find attached to this report, along with letters of his solicitor, Dr. McLean, who examined him, and Dr. McKay, M.L.A., of South Oxford, which I think will satisfactorily explain everything.

All other matters have been attended to directly by your President and more fully reported upon in the President's address.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) L. LUTON.

BILL.

An Act to authorize Jacob Zielinski to practise the Eclectic System of Medicine in the Province of Ontario.

WHEREAS Jacob Zielinski, of the city of Toronto, in the County of York, a British subject, has by his petition set forth that he studied and practised the Eclectic System of Medicine in Germany continuously for four years, commencing in the year 1860: AND WHEREAS it has been represented that he then removed to the Province of Ontario and continued the practice of the Eclectic System of Medicine in the Township of Vaughan, in the County of York, as an active practitioner until the year 1888, after which he removed to the city of Toronto and continued in the active practice of the Eclectic System until the spring of the year 1890; AND WHEREAS it is further represented that he is now fifty-nine years of age; AND WHEREAS various acts of the Legislature of this Province have expressly recognized the Eclectic System of Medicine, AND CERTAIN PROVISIONS THEREOF FORMERLY permitted registration by virtue of length of actual practice without other qualifications; AND WHEREAS if the said Jacob Zielinski had made a proper application to the Eclectic Board of that time he could have secured its qualification and would have been entitled to be registered upon proving that he had so practised, and upon paying a fee of not more than \$10.00; AND WHEREAS the circumstances of the said case appear to be quite exceptional and the petitioner comes substantially within the class of those who at one time were entitled to registration on application for the purpose; AND WHEREAS it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition.

Toronto, March 15th, 1899.

Re ZIELINSKI.

Dr. R. A. Pyne, Registrar, Toronto :

DEAR SIR,—As the matter of Zielinski's registration has been before the Private Bills Committee now for some time, I wish to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Zielinsk appeared personally before the Committee and got a good deal of sympathy owing to his

age. He has now been practising somewhere in the neighborhood of forty years the Eclectic System of Medicine and is also armed with a very strong certificate as to his capabilities from Dr. P. D. McLean, of Woodbridge, Ont. As you know, the Private Bills Committee consists of some seventy-two members, which is a large majority of the House, and I may say that they favor his application to a very large extent. I have succeeded, however, in arranging a compromise that I think will be satisfactory. It is simply this, as the Bill will show, that Zielinski is to be permitted to practise the Eclectic System of Medicine in Ontario as he has done for the last forty years, and the penal clauses of the Ontario Medical Act are not to apply to him in so doing. He is not, however, authorized to practise midwifery, or surgery, and if he does, can be prosecuted. This does not give Zielinski registration, but practically leaves him just where he has been, and I think it is the safest way out of the difficulty, otherwise they might insist upon registering him and giving him all rights as enjoyed by members of the profession.

I trust this will be satisfactory to the Council. The members of the Council with whom I have come in contact, seem to think it a good solution of the matter.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. McKAY.

The report was received.

On motion, the report was adopted as read.

Dr. BRAY presented and read the report of the Discipline Committee, as follows :

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

Your Committee on Discipline beg leave to report that they have considered the report of your Prosecutor in reference to the names submitted to him, and would recommend that the Council instruct your committee to investigate the charges of unprofessional and disgraceful conduct alleged to have been committed by Drs. R. Sproule, W. E. Hamill, A. J. Stuart, and J. H. Watson, all of Toronto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. L. BRAY, Chairman.

Dr. BRAY—Yesterday I moved the adoption of this report, but it was asked to be allowed to stand over to enable us to obtain some further information. I will now try to satisfy the members of the Council that I have sufficient information to warrant us in going on with at least some of these cases. Before voting on the motion for adoption, I want to give my reasons why it should be adopted. The question was asked by Dr. Williams, Dr. McLaughlin and some other gentlemen here if we had the evidence to go on. Dr. Sangster has looked over some of the evidence, as have also some of the other members. The case against Dr. Watson is a similar case to those we tried last year against the Munyons. Dr. Watson is connected with a company called the Gunagation Company, engaged in the sale of medicines here. The management of this company was prosecuted by Mr. Wasson before Police Magistrate Denison, and the charge was dismissed because the company was shielded by this Dr. Watson. I have here a sworn copy of the evidence taken at that Police Court trial, including Dr. Watson's own evidence, and I am perfectly satisfied, and I think the gentlemen who have seen it are perfectly satisfied, that the evidence is sufficient to go on with ; perhaps some of the other cases may not be, but all the evidence would be submitted to our Solicitor before we moved, and we would act on his advice, and not go on with anything until we received his sanction ; therefore I move the adoption of this report.

Dr. HENRY—Does that take in the Viavi Company ?

Dr. BRAY—Yes, it takes them all in.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Is the Sproule referred to the one now in Boston ?

Dr. BRAY—He is out of the country, but he advertises here very largely. He could be served, but I do not know what good purpose it would attain ; however, that is a question the committee will look into thoroughly, and have the Solicitor's advice upon.

Dr. SANGSTER—It may be possible to have this college clear its skirts of any connection with him.

Dr. HENRY—Is it true he is a graduate under some of the Dublin Schools ?

Dr. BRAY—I think he is sailing under false colors ; he perhaps has a Buchanan degree of some kind, or perhaps has nothing. I think the authorities in the old country have been communicated with by our Prosecutor, though I do not know what the result has been ; but I think it has not been very satisfactory to Sproule. I think, however, you may leave the matter with the Discipline Committee, subject to the advice of our Solicitor.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried and the report adopted.

Dr. BRAY—I will now ask some gentleman to move that instructions be given to the Discipline Committee to act. In asking this I am following the advice of our Solicitor that we should always have a distinct resolution brought in and carried that the Discipline Committee be instructed to investigate any charges; and I would ask Dr. Sangster or some other gentleman to move this.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think it would be well to have the Solicitor's letter read on that point. It is a pretty serious matter to start this machinery in operation, because it involves a large amount of costs, and it may involve even more than costs if we do what may seem to be persecution of some man. I think we ought to have the Solicitor's letter read over, so as to have a good basis on which to pass the resolution ordering the committee to proceed.

Dr. BRAY—I have not a letter from the Solicitor. I think, perhaps, Dr. McLaughlin misunderstood me. I said that when we collect all the evidence in these cases, we submit it to the Solicitor and take his advice; and if he says the evidence is good, and that we will win on it, we go on; if he says the evidence is not sufficient we drop it. We cannot get such a letter now, because all the evidence has not been collected.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I thought Dr. Bray said the Solicitor advised the committee to go on.

Dr. BRAY—No, I said, we consult the Solicitor, and he advises us.

Dr. MOORE—The Discipline Committee cannot investigate any charge unless it is ordered to do so by a resolution of this Council. The Discipline Committee has no power to investigate any charge unless instructed by the Council; and the Discipline Committee will not make any attempt to investigate any charge unless advised to go on by the Solicitor of this Council. The Council might make it a direction to the Discipline Committee, of course, not to go on except on the advice of our Solicitor, and, so far as I am concerned, it would not hurt my feelings a bit if that was done. We have always pursued that course.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I object to taking a jump in the dark. I do not think the Council is seized of any information upon which to act intelligently and to say to this Committee, Go on, because you have a good case. Perhaps we are not entitled to have that information.

Dr. BRAY—Would you like to go through this bundle of papers?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think we ought to have a knowledge of what is there.

Dr. BRAY here hands papers to Dr. McLaughlin.

Dr. SANGSTER moved, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the Discipline Committee be authorized to investigate the charges made against the members of the College referred to in the report.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would ask leave under this order of business to give notice of motion, as I missed the opportunity when the order of business, "notices of motion," was on. I desire to give notice of motion that I will at the next of the Council introduce a by-law to fix the annual fee or assessment.

Leave was granted by the Council to Dr. Williams to give this notice of motion.

Dr. BROCK—Under the head of Miscellaneous Business I would like to refer to our Annual Announcement. Some years ago I moved that an index of the Annual Announcements be prepared for the use of the members of this Council; but I see that several members at the present moment are engaged in looking up and referring to proceedings which have gone on in this Council in previous years; and I notice that they find great difficulty in obtaining that information; it takes half an hour or longer to find it. I would, therefore, move that the Registrar be instructed to prepare an index of the proceedings of this Council for the past four or five years.

Dr. DOUGLAS—There is a small index in the Announcement.

Dr. BROCK—If the Council would permit it to be done, I am prepared to offer, without any expense to the Council, the names of two members who are willing to aid the Registrar in doing this work.

The PRESIDENT—Do you mean to include one for the four years of the last Council, and then commence on this year?

Dr. BROCK—So that one would be able in a moment to put his finger on what he wanted.

Dr. SANGSTER—What we want, I suppose, is that the report of this session should have at the close an index; not an index of one or two pages containing indefinite statements, but an index referring to the work of the session, so that any member might find out what occurred; and at the close of the next session the index would be an index for the present volume, and next session, and so for the four years, and then the life of this Council terminates and the new Council commences. To my mind, whatever index is prepared, it

should be full and explicit, to enable a member to get the information he wants without wading through page after page of the Announcement.

The PRESIDENT asked leave of the Council to entertain Dr. Brock's motion.

Leave granted.

Dr. BROCK moved, seconded by Dr. CAMPBELL, that the Registrar be instructed to prepare a full and accurate index for each volume of the proceedings of this Council.

Dr. SANGSTER—If the plan I suggested were adopted there would be no additional trouble; the index for the next session could be easily appended to the index, running concurrently with the index of the present volume; and so with each succeeding volume of the four; beyond that we have no power to extend it, because we die (as a Council) at the end of the fourth year.

Dr. BROCK—It is for the past; we are looking up information from the past.

Dr. SANGSTER—That would be a tremendous amount of work. I think we should let all our past wisdom go.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think that is all right; that simply refers to the future, not to the past.

Dr. BARRICK—In connection with that, I might say that if we have an index we should have a complete one, and I do not think it is quite fair to impose upon our Registrar by asking him to do that work; if it is done the Council ought to be prepared to pay for the work to be done by people who are accustomed to do that kind of work. Although our Registrar is willing to do all the work we put upon him, I do not feel like placing upon him work that is not exactly in his line; and I think work of that kind would be properly dealt with by people who have to do with bookmaking and index-making; and I think we ought to be prepared to instruct the Registrar to expend the necessary amount of money to have that done.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I will guarantee the Registrar will get all the assistance he will need without any expense to himself or the Council.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

On the motion the Council adjourned to meet again at two o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, July 6th, the Council met at two o'clock p.m., in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT, Dr. Roome, in the chair, called the meeting to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll, and the following members answered to their names: Drs. Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Douglas, Emory, Geikie, Glasgow, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Powell, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Stuart, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the REGISTRAR, and confirmed and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. THORBURN—That the tender of the Toronto Electric Light Company to put in electric-light fixtures in the College Building for \$146.00 be accepted.

Dr. DOUGLAS—To introduce a by-law to appoint an Executive Committee.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. MACDONALD—I would move for the appointment of a committee to deal with the question of misleading newspaper advertisements which infringe upon medical subjects, and are hurtful to the people; and that the committee be composed of the following gentlemen: Drs. Glasgow, McLaughlin, Douglas, Bray, Robertson.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. MACDONALD—I need hardly express my views in connection with the subject. It is one which is apparent to every member here present. The flaring advertisements which appear in the newspapers, many of which are totally untrue and misleading, and put there for the purpose of gathering money from poor suffering humanity. Some control should be had over such advertisements, as would render them, at least truthful. We, as medical men, have no objection to the people receiving health in any way possible, but we should try to

prevent the people being fleeced out of their money, where no good is done to them. Medical men have attained to their position by careful study and work, and they are the ones that should be able to help the people; but they, too, are the ones who are diffident in proclaiming their power. These irresponsible people who put advertisements in the papers, claim that they can do much more than any medical man would claim. Now, I think it is time that we should take that into consideration, and try, if possible, to control it to a certain extent. I know the subject is a difficult one, but that is all the greater reason why we should attack it, why we should endeavor to do our best for the public; and all I ask you now for the present time is that we have this committee appointed to (after thoroughly investigating), bring in a report to this Council, and we can then act upon their report.

Dr. HENRY—I have great pleasure in seconding that motion.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. BROCK introduced a by-law to appoint a Discipline Committee, and read the by-law the first time.

On motion the Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider the by-law.

The Council in Committee of the Whole.

Dr. BRAY in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the first clause of the by-law, which on motion was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN read the second clause of the by-law, which on motion was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN read the fourth clause of the by-law, which on motion was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN read the fourth clause of the by-law.

Dr. BROCK moved that the first blank in clause No. 4 be filled by inserting the name of Dr. J. L. Bray, of Chatham. Carried.

Dr. BROCK moved that the second blank in clause No. 4 be filled by inserting the name of Dr. V. H. Moore, of Brockville.

Dr. SANGSTER—I wish to enter my dissent to Dr. Moore occupying this position. I have done so every year since the Discipline Committee has been constituted as it is at present. I take the ground, and take it strongly, that the members of the profession have a right to claim trial by their own peers, by their representative members, and I dissent from the principle that any man representing a school or educational institution has a right to sit upon this committee. I know that this Council has appointed men of that kind to that position in the past. While I have no objection to Dr. Moore personally, and while I believe he makes an excellent member of the Discipline Committee, I hold that view with regard to the constitution of the committee, and I therefore simply wish to put upon my record my dissent, not to Dr. Moore personally, but to any representative of a school or educational body being placed on this committee.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. BROCK moved the third blank in clause No. 4 be filled by inserting the name of Cl. T. Campbell, of London. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN read clause No. 4 as amended.

Dr. BROCK—I move the adoption of clause No. 4, as amended by the insertion of the names of Drs. Bray, Moore and Campbell. Carried.

Dr. BROCK moved that the preamble be adopted as read. Carried.

Dr. BARRICK—This is a very important committee, and there are three members on the committee; and this by-law provides that there shall be a quorum of three. If by any perchance anything should happen one of these men during the year, could nothing be done?

The CHAIRMAN—In answer to Dr. Barrick, in case of any vacancy the committee may appoint a member of the Council to fill the vacancy until the next meeting of the Council.

Dr. BROCK moved that the committee now rise and report the by-law as amended. Carried.

The committee rose. The President in the chair.

Dr. BROCK moved, seconded by Dr. BRAY, that by-law No. — being a by-law to appoint a Discipline Committee be now read the third time, passed, numbered, sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and signed by the President. Carried.

BY-LAW No. 91.

Under and by virtue of the powers and directions given by Sub-section 2 of Section 35 of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 176, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows:

1. The committee appointed under the provisions and for the purpose of the said sub-section shall consist of three members, three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The said committee shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed, provided that any member of such committee appointed in any year shall continue to be a member of such committee, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein,

until all business brought before them during the year of office has been reported upon to the Council.

3. The committee under said section shall be known as the Committee on Discipline.

4. Dr. J. L. Bray, Chatham ; Dr. V. H. Moore, Brockville, and Dr. Cl. T. Campbell are hereby appointed the committee for the purposes of said section.

R. A. PYNE,
Registrar.

(Signed) JOHN L. BRAY,
Chairman Committee of Whole.

Read 1st and 2nd time. Adopted in Council. Read a 3rd time and passed.

(Signed) W. F. ROOME.

Dr. MACDONALD—I move, seconded by whoever may wish to second it, that section 2 of the Medical Curriculum, sub-section under section 5, be amended by adding after “Anesthetics,” “and that the candidate shall have administered an anesthetic at least five times under the guidance of the approved instructor.” The rule to which I refer, as it now stands, is that the candidate shall have received instruction five times, attend five lectures, and that he shall have attended five administrations. For my part I think that is not enough, judging by the small amount of knowledge that candidates have upon the subject. I think that before attempting to take upon themselves the responsibility of administering an anesthetic, they should have had at least some practical experience on that subject. I do not know that this is a matter for us to deal with here ; and my intention was really to bring the matter up and perhaps have it referred to the Education Committee, but that is for this Council to say. At all events, it is incumbent upon me to speak what I feel so strongly, and that is, that we should not allow students to be licensed to practise until they have actual experience in the administration of an anesthetic ; many of them hardly know the difference between the open method and any other method ; many of them do not know one of the instruments now in common use for that purpose from the other, and where we have one means that is safer than another I think we should take steps to have it adopted. I therefore move that this shall be attended to in the best way the Council can.

Dr. EMORY—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion and endorsing the remarks of Dr. Macdonald.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think the suggestion that it go to the Education Committee to be dealt with when they are dealing with the curriculum indicates the proper course to pursue ; and I fully endorse the remarks made by Dr. Macdonald with reference to anesthetics. I have been much surprised to see how recklessly and indiscriminately and without knowledge, young men, fresh graduates, seem to administer anesthetics ; and if some steps could be taken to make it a more thorough study it would be better to do so. I suggest, therefore, that it be referred to the Education Committee.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—There is no doubt this is a movement in the right direction. There are other matters I think should be included in that motion. I venture to say that there is not a medical gentleman here to-day who did not try the forceps in cases of midwifery first in his own private practice ; I know I attended a great many and I never was allowed, and I do not think now a student is allowed, to touch instruments in cases of midwifery ; and students, as far as I know, have to learn that when they get to their own practice. That is not right ; there should be some means of educating our students thoroughly in the proper application of instruments, and thereby many a woman might be saved from injury for life. I do not know what your rules are now, but so far as I can find out from students with whom I have been conversing, what I have said is the rule still ; and, if it is, something should be done I think to give our students very much more practical education along this line than has existed heretofore.

Dr. MACDONALD moved, seconded by Dr. EMORY, that the motion be referred to the Education Committee.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. BROCK moved, seconded by Dr. CAMPBELL, that the Registrar be instructed to prepare a full and accurate index for each volume of the proceedings of this Council.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved, seconded by Dr. DICKSON, and resolved, that the by-law levying the annual fee be now read a first time.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Before that motion is put, I desire to express opinions that I have expressed in this Council many times before. I have always held, and hold to-day, that I am quite prepared and willing, and would cheerfully contribute fees for the maintenance of this Council, provided those fees were levied by men who are amenable to the votes of the electorate, and provided the moneys collected were expended by the same people. I

hold that it is a sound principle and should not be violated here or anywhere, that men who tax people should be amenable to the votes of those people ; and that the men who spend the money thus collected should also be amenable to the votes of the people. That is not the case here. We collect money by this tax, and that money is expended by the whole Council. I think it is a violation of one of the fundamental principles of government. More than this, I do not care to take up the time of the Council further than simply to express the opinion that I have often expressed before, that, whilst I personally will contribute my own fees whenever the principles are correctly represented upon the floor of this chamber, at the present time I do not think it is right, and I cannot concur in it.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, I wish to place myself on record on the same lines. I have always held if this Council will disembarass itself of its real estate, and conduct the business of the Council in a duly economical manner there would be no need of the institution of an annual fee upon the profession. I have always maintained that it is unconstitutional and against British representative practice to allow money to be collected and to be spent by parties over whom those who contribute the money have no control through the ballot box or otherwise. On those grounds I have always opposed the institution of this annual fee, and on those grounds I shall oppose it on the present occasion. I am quite certain that my vote will be over-ruled. I point to the fact that there are about two hundred fewer members of the Council have paid this year than last as indicative that the feeling is growing in the profession that the annual tax should be abolished.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. President, I presume that it is too late for this Council to undertake to discuss the constitutionality of this Act. We trust that the Ontario Legislature understood its business and understood the constitution when it placed this Act upon the Statute books ; and at this late day it is scarcely worth our while to enter into a discussion upon the subject. But we had better assume that the legal authorities of this country fully understood their business at the time they placed it in that position. As to the spending of the money, it is an open question whether it is wisely or not wisely spent. But we can say this, that it is spent in accordance with the judgment of the majority of the Council ; and while that is the case it is somewhat questionable whether men are in a correct position when they undertake to say the money is not correctly spent. I may differ with some expenditures that are made, and so may other men ; but so long as there is a majority that says it is right, we are scarcely in a position to dispute it. (Hear, hear.) The majority in this country, where the people rule, constitutes law ; that being the case we will not undertake to question that point.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The by-law received its first reading.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved, seconded by Dr. HENRY, that the Council do now go into Committee of the Whole and read the by-law to levy the annual fee a second time.

The PRESIDENT put the motion and, on a vote having been taken declared it carried. Council in Committee of the Whole.

Dr. DOUGLAS in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the clause of the by-law.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved that this clause be adopted as read. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN read the preamble.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved that the preamble be now adopted. Carried.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved that the by-law be now adopted. Carried.

Dr WILLIAMS moved that the by-law be now read a second time. Carried.

The by-law received its second reading.

Dr. HENRY—I suppose there is no use asking for a reduction of the annual fee, make it a dollar ?

The CHAIRMAN—You should have moved in amendment.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved that the Committee does now rise and report the by-law as read a second time in Committee of the Whole. Carried.

The committee arose. The President in the chair.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved, seconded by Dr. Dickson, and resolved, that the by-law be now read a third time, and finally passed, numbered and signed and sealed.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The by-law received its third reading.

BY-LAW No. 92.

By-Law to levy Annual Fee :

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College ; and,

Whereas the Council is authorized by statute to pass by-laws for this purpose ;

Now, therefore, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

That each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar towards the general expenses of the College for the current year an annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00), pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 176, Sec. 43, Sub-secs. 1 and 2. Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

(Signed)
[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

(Signed) W. J. DOUGLAS.
W. F. ROOME.

INQUIRIES.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like to inquire whether or not the by-law with reference to collecting the annual fee is being carried out each year, or whether it is allowed to lie as a dead letter. It appears there are quite a number, or at least a considerable number, who are not paying the fee. I think it was stated to-day that there are about thirty names on the register who have not paid for a long time ; and there seems to be a goodly number that are not complying with the terms of the law. What is the reason, if there is any reason, that the law is not being carried out ?

The PRESIDENT—I was under the impression that the understanding was all those were to have been left with the Registrar. I will ask the Registrar why the fee is not being collected, if it is not collected ; why the law is not enforced ?

Dr. WILLIAMS—My inquiry is, how it is that there is so large a number of names repeated who have not paid the annual fee. The law seems to be imperative that it shall be paid within a certain definite time ; that time being something like two and a half years, I think, speaking from memory. Is there any good and sufficient reason why those parties still on the Register do not pay ; and why the law is not carried out to demand it from them ; and if it is not paid in accordance with the terms of the law to put the law in force against those parties ? It seems on first sight an injustice to the parties who do pay that there are other parties deriving equal advantage and not providing a share of the expenses.

The REGISTRAR—Up to the present time there have not been any more erased owing to non-payment.

Dr. HENRY—Did I understand the Registrar to say a short time ago that there are thirty men who have not paid since this came into force ?

The REGISTRAR—Yes.

Dr. HENRY—Then a good majority have paid a good portion of their indebtedness to the college ; and they are still paying.

The REGISTRAR—Yes. Some are in arrears for larger amounts than others. Some only two dollars, some four dollars, and some six dollars.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. President, is it necessary that a resolution, or a by-law, or some other instrument, be put through, instructing the Registrar to put the law in force to compel all people to stand upon the same foundation of equality ?

The PRESIDENT—I think it would be well to have a resolution, it would strengthen the hands of the Registrar very much.

Dr. WILLIAMS—If it is necessary I think it should be done.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Is not the law effective in itself if it is only carried out ? Does it require anything further than that the executive officers of the Council enforce the law ? I do not think it does ; it seems to me that without any further action on the part of the Council or the Executive we can enforce the law.

Dr. WILLIAMS—If it would strengthen the hands of the Executive in any way there is no reason why the Council should not put itself on record. We are putting ourselves on record each year by passing an annual by-law and levying a fee ; and there is no reason and no justice in the one part of the profession contributing to this and not the other part. I think, whenever the law is repealed, then, as good citizens, we propose to be governed by it ; but so long as it is in force it is equally our duty to be governed by the law that exists.

Dr. POWELL—The law seems to me very specific ; sub-section 5 of section 44 of the Ontario Medical Act says : “After twelve months’ default in taking out such certificate, and if two months’ notice of such default be given by registered letter addressed to the registered address of such defaulter, the Registrar shall, if payment has not been made by the defaulter, erase the name of the medical practitioner so in default from the register, and the provisions of this Act as to unregistered medical practitioners shall forthwith apply to such medical practitioner.” That seems to be specific enough. In the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there is a list of the medical practitioners published annually, and if the fee is not paid by a certain date the name is left off that year ; and there are provisions whereby the name can be restored. The law in this province seems to be different ; but at the same time the law under which we are acting now is quite specific as to what the procedure shall

be if a man is twelve months in default and receives notice by registered letter. He can get on the register again by payment.

Dr. HENRY—I think, in case of those who have paid up for the last ten years, it would be harsh to erase their names; but those who are chronic defaulters could be dealt with. I oppose the method of collecting that tax. I do not like it; it seemed to me to be a harsh way to take a member of the profession by the throat. We can always get the money by collecting it. I think if a resolution were passed it would be well to make a distinction. I think it would be harsh to include in that a man who is in arrears for five or six dollars when he has been paying up for five or six years. But those thirty men I have no sympathy with.

Dr. THORNTON—I do not see any necessity for a resolution of that kind. If it is necessary to have such a resolution, I fail to see why it is not necessary to have another resolution to put that resolution in force. If there is anything in the shot gun and you dare shoot it off, why shoot it off? But if you pass a resolution to shoot it off, that resolution will probably remain in abeyance until you pass another one.

Dr. LUTON—I understand that if annual dues fall in arrears more than six years they are outlawed. Is that true.

The PRESIDENT—No, not the way I interpret the Act.

Dr. SANGSTER—When some of those whose names are taken off appeal to the Courts no doubt you will get an authoritative decision from the judges whether the Legislature is or is not, or was or was not, *ultra vires* in its Act in over-riding the Statute of Limitations.

Dr. GEIKIE—I thought the Legislature was omnipotent. Isn't it?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I know one thing, Sir Oliver Mowat was very much surprised that there was any attempt to override that Statute; whether that attempt was successful or not he did not attempt to say, nor will I.

Dr. POWELL—If I am correctly informed, some years ago, when there was a great deal of debt owing to this College by members of the profession all over the Dominion, and I was one of the number, for I had not paid for a good many years, I understood an attempt was made by an enactment here to collect by process of law a large amount of this money that was then due; and if I am correctly informed, an opinion was had at that time from the Solicitor of this Council to say that in a certain number of instances a large number of these debts were outlawed. I do not know whether I was correctly informed; but the Registrar will remember the circumstances of the attempt to collect.

The REGISTRAR—I remember the circumstances of the attempt to collect, but I do not know of any such opinion being given.

REPORT OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Dr. GEIKIE—With the permission of the Council I now give notice of motion that I will move that practitioners who have been domiciled in any of the other provinces of Canada for not less than five years after having been registered as practitioners therein, provided the matriculation standard and the course of professional education of such practitioners be equivalent to the requirements of this Council, and also provided, that similar provisions are also accorded to practitioners registered in Ontario for a like period by the province or provinces from which such applicants for registration may come, shall be granted registration as practitioners in Ontario on paying all fees and passing the intermediate and final examinations of this Council.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet at eight o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

Thursday, July 6th, 1899, the Council met at eight o'clock p.m., in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT, Dr. Roome, in the chair, called the Council to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll, and the following members answered to their names:

Drs. Barrick, Bray, Campbell, Enory, Geikie, Glasgow, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Stuart, Thorburn, Williams.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Registrar, and confirmed, and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC., TO THE COUNCIL.

The REGISTRAR read a communication from Mr. Alexander Fisher asking to be registered as a matriculant, which was referred to the Education Committee.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Mr. President, I move, seconded by Dr. SANGSTER, that leave be granted to introduce a by-law entitled “a by-law to appoint an auditor and to fix his salary.”

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and leave granted.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I move, seconded by Dr. SANGSTER, that the said by-law be now read a first time.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried. The by-law received its first reading.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I move, seconded by Dr. SANGSTER, that the President do now leave the chair, and that the Council go into Committee of the Whole to read the by-law a second time.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried. Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Campbell in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read clause No. 1 of the by-law.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN moved that the blank in clause No. 1 be filled by inserting the name of Dr. James Carlyle, of the City of Toronto. Carried.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN moved that clause No. 1, in which the blank has been filled with the name of Dr. Carlyle, be adopted. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN read clause No. 2 of the by-law.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN moved that the blank in clause No. 2 be filled by inserting the sum of forty dollars. Carried.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN moved that clause No. 2, in which the blank has been filled by inserting the sum of forty dollars, be adopted. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN read the preamble of the by-law.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN moved that the preamble be adopted as read. Carried.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN moved that the committee now rise and report the by-law as amended.

The committee rose. The President resumed the chair.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN moved, seconded by Dr. LANE, that by-law No. —, for the purpose of appointing an auditor and fixing his salary, be now read a third time, signed by the President, and numbered, and have attached thereto the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

BY-LAW No. 93.

Whereas power has been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, under Sec. 14, Chap. 176 of the R. S. O., 1897, to make by-laws for the appointment of officers ;

Be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. This Council hereby appoints Dr. James Carlyle, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, as auditor for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Council.

2. The fees to be paid to the auditor by the Council for his services as auditor be, and are hereby, fixed at forty dollars per annum.

Read 1st, 2nd, and 3rd times.

Adopted in Council.

[Seal]. R. A. PYNE, Registrar.
W. F. ROOME, President.

CL. T. CAMPBELL,
Chairman Committee of Whole.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The Special Committee appointed to bring in the rules and regulations, is now prepared to report. I have the by-law, as amended, put into form here. The position of this by-law, in my judgment, is not very certain. We were in Committee of the Whole a year ago considering this, and the committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. If the Council had not died we should go on with that just where we left off, I suppose ; but it is customary, as you know, that whenever a parliament passes

out of existence, all bills, it matters not where they are, die with the closing of that parliament, not only that parliament but that session of the Parliament. I think now, perhaps, it would be better if I moved the first reading of this by-law, and after the adoption of it then we can go into the Committee of the Whole.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN moved, seconded by Dr. SANGSTER, that the by-law to amend by-law No. 39, be now read a first time.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The by-law was taken as read a first time.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved, seconded by Dr. THORBURN, and resolved, that the Council do now go into Committee of the Whole, to read the second time the by-law to amend by-law No. 39.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Emory in the chair.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I ask the members of the Council to be good enough to turn to page 167 of the Announcement of 1898-99. Instead of the words “by-law No. 39,” I would substitute the words “by-law to amend by-law No. 39.” It practically will repeal the whole of by-law No. 39, as you will see by a clause at the end.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clause 1, section 1, as follows :

The Council shall hold one session annually in the City of Toronto, commencing on the Tuesday in at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. The Executive Committee may at any time call a special session. It shall be the duty of the President to call a special session upon receiving a requisition in that behalf, signed by not less than one-half of the members of the Council. No business shall be taken up at a special session except that for which the session has been called, and of which each member has been notified.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would suggest that we pass over this clause and let it stand until we receive and deal with the report of the Education Committee.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I move that we leave the consideration of this clause now, and refer back to it. Carried.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read sec. 2, clauses 1 and 2, as follows :

“The officers of the Council shall be a President, Vice-president, Registrar, Treasurer, Public Prosecutor, Auditor and Solicitor, and such others as the Council may deem necessary.

(2) The officers shall be elected after nomination by open vote, the vote being taken on the nominees in the order in which they were nominated. In case of a tie the presiding officer shall give the casting vote, provided that at the first meeting of a new Council the tie shall be decided by the member present representing the greatest number of registered practitioners. When only one candidate is nominated it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to declare him duly elected.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I would like to say to the members of the committee that I added “Public Prosecutor” without consulting them, because it will save us, each year, the necessity of passing a by-law to appoint a public prosecutor and fix his salary.

On motion, clause 1, section 1, was adopted as read.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think I will move an amendment to clause 2, section 2. I think it is well known by the old members of this Council that I am a “vote-by-ballot man,” and as we have in a lot of new members at the present time I shall make it my excuse for testing the feelings of the Council at present.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved that clause 2, of section 2, be not now adopted, but that it be amended by making the vote for the different elections by ballot and not by open vote.

The CHAIRMAN stated the motion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. Chairman, this is a subject that is not new to the old members of the Council, and while it may be new in this particular case to some of the new arrivals, it is scarcely necessary for us to go over all the arguments on the subject that have been used before as to the advantages of voting by ballot, in contrast with open voting. Most people are familiar with this, and that being the case I will content myself simply with pressing the point that I wish to have a vote taken to know whether or not our officers had not better, in the interests of the institution, be elected by ballot in place of by open vote.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I do not intend to discuss the question either ; but I have taken this ground, and I take it strongly to-night, that every member of the Council is here as a representative of some people ; he is sent here by some body of men, and I hold no member of this Council has any right to transact his business here so that it shall be secret and covered up from the view of his constituents. I say every member of this Council should allow all his acts to be thoroughly exposed and known to his constituents ; and, therefore, I say we should not have “vote-by-ballot,” but every vote should be an open vote, so that it can be known what course we have taken in this Council.

Dr. MOORE—I fully agree with the remarks of Dr. McLaughlin. I believe in a body of this kind, a representative body as this is, representing the medical profession of this pro-

vince, that every vote we give, whether it be for an officer or anything else, should be an open vote, so that our constituents may see how we exercise the franchise that they repose in us.

Dr. BRAY—Mr. Chairman, I quite agree with what has been said by both Dr. McLaughlin and Dr. Moore ; and the old members of the Council know that I have long held the opinion that this is a body of gentlemen, and that we should not be ashamed of, but should have the courage of, our convictions. There is no use going into arguments. There are plenty of arguments that could be used why it should or should not be so. I can quite understand in the case of a large employer of labor who was running for office that the men employed by him might be influenced if the vote were not by ballot ; but in a body of this kind I think our acts should be open as the light of day, and I strongly oppose the “vote-by-ballot.”

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Dr. Bray expresses himself so strongly in favor of the open vote that I wish to express myself quite as strongly in favor of the ballot. I have always held that the ballot was a great boon to organizations of this kind ; by the ballot we may at times be able to do what we possibly should not otherwise be able to do, or what many people would not be able to do under the pressure of circumstances on an open vote ; that on an open vote many a man might not vote according to his convictions, simply from pressure brought to bear from outside sources ; and, therefore, I think now the ballot is regarded by all civilized communities as one of the greatest safeguards of the liberty of the future.

Dr. BARRICK—Mr. Chairman, there is a good deal of force in what Drs. McLaughlin, Moore and Bray have said, that we are here as representatives of somebody and that those whom we represent should know how we vote ; but if we take that ground, we must be thoroughly consistent. If we say that that is the principle here, then we violate that principle every day, and in every vote here that is given where the yeas and nays are not recorded. Let us be consistent ; if every vote that we give here must come before those who elect us we must necessarily follow that principle out to its logical conclusion and take the yeas and nays upon every vote that is given ; but that is not done, that is not the practice, and, therefore, the force of that argument is weakened very much in that regard. I am as strong as it is possible to be, and my convictions are that the ballot is the proper way of voting. The ballot has been adopted, as has been stated, in all civilized countries, and in this Council until recently. I am strongly in favor of voting by ballot, and I would go further and say that our elections should be by ballot without nomination.

Dr. BRAY—I wish to correct Dr. Barrick on one point. He says until lately it has been the custom of this Council to vote by ballot in the election of its officers ; but I want to tell him that that custom was only in force for a very few years, and that for the first fifteen years I was in this Council, and for years prior to that, it was by open vote.

Dr. HENRY—I am in favor of the ballot here, because we can easily let our constituents know how we vote by taking the yeas and nays, as is frequently done here ; and I will support Dr. Williams' motion.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I think the contention of our friend Dr. Barrick that we must take the yeas and nays on every question before this body in order to be consistent with the idea of publicity is hardly of sufficient force. Every vote taken in this Council, including the vote for President, is an open vote, even though it is not recorded. There is no secrecy about it, because every member of the Council knows how his neighbor votes ; any visitor that comes in knows, and there is no secrecy possible about that. The proposition to have the vote for officers taken by an open vote is just exactly putting it on a par with the ordinary vote in the Council. I do not know that on every occasion the vote for President should be recorded by the yeas and nays ; there might be a case very easily seen when we would have a division, two candidates nominated, and yet the yeas and nays not recorded. I assume that the yeas and nays have to be called for by a couple of members before they are recorded. The method of voting would be the same in either case, and it strikes me that on the whole the open vote is the advisable way of voting in a representative body. I never heard of a legislative body in any civilized country which elects its officers by the secret ballot. The ballot is for the ordinary voting population, and, as has been stated, is only necessary in cases of that kind, but in any legislative body the vote for officers is, and I think ought to be, by an open vote.

Dr. HENRY—I would just like to remind Dr. Campbell of all the important offices in connection with societies, such as the Foresters, Workmen—

Dr. CAMPBELL—That is a different thing.

Dr. MOORE—They are not occupying the same position we do.

Dr. CAMPBELL—They do not make any laws affecting any body beyond their own private affairs ; they do not affect public matters at all. Their laws do not affect the public in any way, but relate only to, and affect only, their own members.

Dr. MOORE—Every member of this Council is elected by open vote.

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—In reading clause 2 of section 2, I overlooked a word that I should have put in ; it says, "In case of a tie the presiding officer shall give the casting vote, provided that at the first meeting of a new Council the tie shall be decided by the member present representing the greatest number of registered practitioners." If we left that as it is, the tie for President, Vice-President and the other officers to be elected should be decided by the same vote. I therefore add after the word "tie," the words "for the office of President," so that it will read "the tie for the office of President shall be decided by the member present representing the greatest number of registered practitioners."

On motion clause 2 of section 2, was adopted as amended.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read section 3, organization, as follows: "At the first meeting of a new Council the Registrar shall call the Council to order, read over the names of the members, and shall call on the Council to elect a Committee on Credentials ; and upon the reception and adoption of this report the Registrar shall call upon the Council to elect a President. At all other annual sessions of the Council the President (and in his absence the Vice-President) shall take the chair and preside at the election of officers. In the absence of both of these officers and for the discharge of their functions, the Council shall elect a chairman." That is, if both President and Vice-President are absent, in the absence of both these officers, and for the discharge of their functions, the Council shall elect a chairman.

Dr. GEIKIE—Do you think it is necessary to put "for the discharge of their functions" ?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It might not be necessary, and I would rather leave it out, because it is a little awkward.

Dr. GEIKIE—I think it would read better if it read simply: "in the case of their absence," and the rest of the clause were left out.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It would read better. It would then read: "in the absence of both these officers the Council shall elect a chairman."

On motion section 3 was adopted as amended.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clauses 1 and 2 of section 4, which, on motion, were adopted as read.

Dr. HENRY—I intended to move to increase the number of members on the Executive Committee ; that Committee consists of only three members out of thirty members here.

The CHAIRMAN—Do you intend to make a motion on that ?

Dr. HENRY—It is passed. I will have to move it back.

Dr. SANGSTER—May I ask whether the Executive Committee, consisting of three members, is a committee appointed by this Council irrespective of, and outside, the President and Vice-President, who are *ex-officio* members of all committees, except of the Discipline and Executive Committees, or is it admissible to appoint the President and Vice-President on the committee ?

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. McLaughlin read clause 2 of section 4.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I do not think the wording of the section would preclude the President and Vice-President being upon that committee, but it would preclude them taking a position on that in their *ex-officio* capacity. I think they are eligible for election if the Council should think fit to put them there.

Dr. SANGSTER—Then I understand that they would be equally eligible for election on the Discipline Committee. Is that the case ?

The CHAIRMAN—I presume so.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read section 4, clause 3, which on motion was adopted as read.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of section 5, which on motion were adopted as read.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clause 6, of section 5, as follows: "The presiding officer shall not give any other than a casting vote, but he may express his opinion on any subject under debate, and when so doing he shall leave the chair."

Dr. BRAY—Has it been usual for the presiding officer to have only the casting vote heretofore ?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That is parliamentary procedure. A speaker never has anything but a casting vote, and I think it would be better for us to follow that procedure here. The idea I think that is involved in that rule in our great legislative bodies is to place the President in the greatest non-partisan position you can put him in ; if he is not voting upon a question he will appear, and no doubt will be, less partisan than if he were taking an active part in the discussion and voting upon the question, and, therefore, he would hold the balance between parties more evenly.

Dr. BRAY—Mr. Chairman, I do not quite agree with that. I think in nearly all bodies, School Boards, Councils, and so forth, the presiding officer has a vote as well as a casting vote, and I do not think it is well to disfranchise anybody who may be President. I think he has a right to vote, and, therefore, I will oppose that clause.

Dr. GEIKIE—It seems to me it would be far more dignified to put him in the position Dr. McLaughlin has suggested, a judicial position.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Where the nays and yeas are taken and recorded it only seems reasonable that the President should have his vote recorded ; that record is kept for the special purpose of constituents having an opportunity to examine how votes are given, and there is no reason why the President should not have his vote recorded as well as others.

Dr. BRAY—That is exactly the view I take of it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I still think to follow the parliamentary procedure would be better for us ; as Dr. Geikie says, it would be the more judicial way. If you allow the presiding officer to vote upon all questions then you practically give him a double vote in case of a tie, and I do not think such power should be given to any member of the Council.

Dr. ROOME—You need not do that.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—You must do that. If the President votes and there is a tie, you must give some person the tie vote, and then the President will have it.

Dr. ROOME—In School Boards if the President or Chairman casts a vote and then it comes to a tie, it drops ; formerly in School Boards the chairman had two votes, his vote as a member, and also the casting vote ; but now that is taken from him, so that if he votes and it becomes a tie, the question drops ; he has only one vote.

Dr. BRAY—I move in amendment to that clause that the presiding officer shall have a right to vote.

The CHAIRMAN put Dr. Bray's amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

On motion, clause 6, of section 5, was adopted as read.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clause 7 of section 5, which on motion was adopted as read.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of section 6, which on motion were adopted as read.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of section 7, which on motion were adopted as read.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of section 8, which on motion were adopted as read.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clauses 1 and 2 of section 9, which on motion were adopted as read.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clause 3 of section 9, as follows : "When any report of the Committee of the Whole is submitted to the Council, as provided in the preceding rule, it shall be either adopted or rejected, or referred back to committee with instructions to amend or postpone to a time to be fixed for asking the concurrence of the Council."

Dr. WILLIAMS—My recollection is, we proposed to leave in the words : "there shall be no discussion held thereon" ; but Dr. McLaughlin thought that was unduly restricting the matter, and I think in the similar clause further on as to a by-law being reported from the committee, which would be from the Committee of the Whole, in the same way we decided to leave it so that it might be debated on the last time. The two clauses were left so that they conflicted one with the other. If you turn to the rules dealing with a by-law coming before Committee of the Whole you will see discussion is permitted, while in this case it is not permitted.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think we agreed to strike this out, because if you look at it as first proposed you will see it says, "There shall be no discussion held thereon, or amendment made thereto" ; and now we go on with the latter part and say it shall be adopted or rejected, or referred back to the Committee and so on, so that the former part of the clause is contradictory of the latter. I think it is impossible to move an amendment without discussion.

Dr. SANGSTER—If understand this, I think it would be a dangerous and an unwise thing to forbid discussion on a report when it is brought up in Council. I know that we have frequently had such discussion here and have found them advantageous ; and personally I would like to see it continued in that way, that when the report of the Committee of the Whole is submitted to the Council, there should be discussion held thereon and amendment made if necessary. I would regard the exclusion of the discussion as limiting the power of the Council to shape its work as the members may wish to shape it.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. Sangster says, "shall be discussed" ; I think it would be better to say "may be discussed."

Dr. CAMPBELL—If those words are not in there, there will be discussion.

Dr. SANGSTER—Leave that clause out.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The objection to discussion there is simply this : in Committee of the Whole you have the subject before you—by-law, report or otherwise—and it is gone over thoroughly, and every member has full opportunity to state his views, and those views go on record because we have a stenographic report of the debates in Committee of the Whole as well as in Council ; everything is fully on record, and a member has every opportunity to amend the report or by-law and to do all he can to shape it as he wishes to have it shaped. You finish in committee, the votes have been taken in committee, and you know exactly what the Council is going to do, because the Council is simply the committee in another

form of organization ; you come back to the Council and submit the report of the Committee of the Whole, and I would ask what object there is in having further discussion ? A member may get up and repeat the speech he made in committee, which would simply occupy time. The only thing that any member can reasonably require at that stage of the proceedings is that he should have opportunity there to move to refer back to the committee with instructions to amend in the way he wants it amended, and then call for the yeas and nays on that in order to have every member placed on record, because he cannot get the yeas and nays in committee ; and that can be accomplished without any further discussion. Everything that a member might have had to say he has said, and it has already gone on record. That was the only reason I favored the words that there should be no discussion held thereon.

Dr. SANGSTER—In a case where the yeas and nays may be called for in that indirect way suggested by Dr. Campbell we do not and cannot get a record of the yeas and nays directly upon the question at issue. It is an indirect, round-about way of getting them, it appears to me, and I would very much prefer the plan we have been accustomed to in this Council during the time I have been a member of it.

Dr. ROOME—I would fully agree with the remarks made by Dr. Campbell. I think in all parliamentary bodies, and Dr. McLaughlin will bear me out, this is the manner in which it is done, and if the report of the Committee of the Whole is not satisfactory to any member who may have been absent from the room during the session of the Committee of the Whole he has power again to move it back and have the same discussion again if he likes and move any amendment he wishes to. Otherwise the Committee of the Whole would be of no use ; you might as well do the whole thing in the body of the house. But the object is to discuss all matters brought up, and refer it back, and if anyone does not wish to refer back, the yeas and nays are called for and the yeas and nays are put on record. I think the course proposed is parliamentary and it would be satisfactory to me.

The CHAIRMAN—If we adopt it as read by Dr. McLaughlin, discussion is allowed ; if any member wishes the clause amended a motion will have to be made to that effect.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I move to amend by inserting, after the word “rule,” in the second line, the words : “there shall be no discussion held thereon,” just as it appears in the Announcement at page 170.

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment, which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried.

On motion, clause 3 of section 9 was adopted as amended.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, of section 9, which on motion were adopted as read.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of section 10, which on motion were adopted as read.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN read clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of section 11, which on motion were adopted as read.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved, seconded by Dr. CAMPBELL, and resolved, that the committee do now rise and report progress.

The Committee rose, the President in the chair.

Dr. WILLIAMS—It is not our intention to take this by-law any further this evening until after the report of the Educational Committee has been adopted, fixing the time for holding the examinations when it may be necessary to make a few amendments in this. We propose to leave it where it is at present.

Dr. BARRICK—I would just like to draw the attention of the Council to this. It has been the custom heretofore to have the Property Committee deal with the mortgage on this property ; now, this by-law says : “The Property Committee shall supervise all matters pertaining to the College building and its requirements” ; that will not give the Property Committee power to deal with what we think that committee ought to deal with, the mortgage coming due in November.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That is a matter you had better bring up at the third reading ; it is out of the committee now.

Dr. BARRICK—I just want to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that under that clause of the by-law the Property Committee has no power to deal with this matter at all.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think it has under the by-law which says : “The Property Committee shall supervise all matters pertaining to the College building and its requirements.”

Dr. BARRICK—The mortgage is not on the building, it is on the ground.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The mortgage is on the ground and building—the building is on the ground ; you cannot have a mortgage on the ground without having it on the building that is built upon it.

The PRESIDENT—The President and committee were directed by the Council to act on that matter. They have special directions.

Dr. THORBURN—In all mortgages they include not only the land but the buildings on the land. They sometimes value only the land, but they include everything they can get.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The Committee of the Whole reports progress and asks leave to sit again. I move, seconded by Dr. CAMPBELL, that the report of the committee be received and leave to sit again granted.

The PRESIDENT put the motion. Carried.

Dr. THORBURN moved, seconded by Dr. CAMPBELL, and resolved, that we accept the offer of the Toronto Electric Light Company to wire and light, with any other expenses that may be incurred in placing the plant in the building. Their tender being \$146.00.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. THORBURN—Our gas bill here is a pretty expensive matter; some quarters it amounts to eighty or ninety dollars, and we are informed by the Toronto Electric Light Company that we can have a better light for half the amount of money and the only extra expense incurred would be putting in the fixtures, which are partly in the building now, and that can be done for the sum of \$146.00; at that rate, in about two terms, we would pay for this extra expense. Another thing, many prospective tenants for offices in the building come, and the first question they ask is, How is this room lighted? And if they find it is by gas they object, and say, they want better light than that and cheaper light; they have to pay for lighting their own rooms and the use of gas only is a strong objection to their becoming tenants, because the electric light is considered a better and more wholesome light. From an economical point of view it would be better for us to have the electric light than the present gas light, because we are burning a lot of gas now; and as you are well aware the light is very imperfect. I could not begin to read here without a strong glass, but with electric light I could do very well without a glass. The proposed change entails simply a matter of first expense, which will be reimbursed within the second year, making a mild assertion. I have the tender here, if any one likes to see it, dealing with the different powers and so on.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I would like to ask Dr. Thorburn what extent of the building this tender covers; is it only that part occupied by the Council?

Dr. THORBURN—No; it covers all the different rooms. Mr. Wasson can give you the particulars as to that.

Mr. WASSON—It covers all the halls, from the top flat down to the bottom, including the rooms occupied by the Council; the tenants pay for the offices themselves.

Dr. SANGSTER—Does it include the examination hall?

Mr. WASSON—No, it does not.

Dr. SANGSTER—If the examination hall is to be rented, as was proposed the other day, you will have to have some mode of lighting.

Mr. WASSON—The wiring would be up to the flat, to the door.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The sum appears to me to be an exceedingly small one; and if the change can be made for that, and properly done, the offer seems to be a very reasonable one.

Mr. WASSON—The expert who was here said he was getting down to a very low figure because he expected to put the light in for the tenants, who would have their own meters and their own fixtures, and that he expected to realize on that. The electric light people would put in the metres for us. I might state that when the asphalt was being put down on Bay Street, in order to save possible expense, I got the electric light main put down. It would cost us \$25.00 to cut the asphalt, and about \$25.00 more to cut through the wall. There is nothing now to be done but put in the wiring and fixtures.

Dr. HENRY—Will the company do the wiring for the offices?

Mr. WASSON—Yes.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Have they given you a statement of what they will charge per one hundred thousand amperes?

Mr. WASSON—Their statement is they would charge current rates. The rate is something near what gas-light is, but in the hall where we are now burning three lights we would only require one small electric light burning.

Dr. THORBURN—It is being used almost universally in the better buildings, private as well as public.

Dr. BARRICK—How does the cost compare with the cost of gas?

Dr. THORBURN—It is said to be much less than the cost of gas, but I am not posted on that; however, I have that information from others than the contractors, from people who are using it.

Dr. BARRICK—The very pertinent question asked by Dr. McLaughlin is one I was going to ask; the company gives us figures, what it will put these wires and fixtures in for; but the most important question of all is what is going to be charged for it when it is in. Has the company given any figures in regard to it at all?

Dr. THORBURN—It depends on the quantity used; there is a fixed price for it.

Dr. GLASGOW—It is the same price to everybody.

Dr. THORBURN—Yes.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—How many lamps does it cover?

Dr. THORBURN—The tender is here. (Hands tender to Dr. McLaughlin.)

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I see it is thirty-five lamps.

Dr. GRIFFIN—Does this price include the price of new fixtures?

Mr. WASSON—It includes the price of fixtures. The company proposes to put a blaze light in the Council Chamber and a blaze light in the hall, the other lights are smaller; it includes fixtures and everything ready to turn on the light.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I see there are more lights than I said; there are two five-light fixtures for this chamber; they would take these chandeliers out and put five lamps in place of each of them, which would make the light very brilliant. There will be thirty-five or forty lamps.

Dr. BARRICK—It surely is not the intention to have all our gas fixtures removed and place us at the mercy of the Electric Light Company. The gas fixtures should all be left and then if we can see we can do better with gas than electricity, or want the gas in reserve, we can have it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I see the price is stated here; it says: "Our regular meter rate is twenty cents per thousand watts, less forty per cent. discount. That would be twelve cents a thousand. Of course, we would pay for just what we would use; it is all measured by the meter.

Dr. ROBINSON—Just a few days before I came here I let the contract for wiring my house—there were forty-four outlets, equal to forty-four lamps—for \$145.00; that is what I paid for the wiring alone. This offer is considerably cheaper than that.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. THORBURN presented and read the report of the Prosecutions Committee.

The report was received.

Dr. THORBURN moved, seconded by Dr. Williams, that the report of the Prosecutions Committee, including the Prosecutor's report, giving the names and localities, etc., be adopted as read.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and the report adopted as read.

REPORT OF PROSECUTIONS COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee appointed to deal with infractions of the Medical Act and to instruct the Prosecutor, beg leave to report:

That several meetings were held; some sixty-five cases were prosecuted and investigated, resulting in seventeen convictions, seven left the country, eight paid their fines, four were sent to jail, the Prosecutor being directed by the committee. The Prosecutor's report concerning the amount of work done, you will find appended hereto. Your committee, as usual, received some letters which were anonymous, and, of course, such letters could not be considered.

Your committee must again call the attention of the Council and that of the profession generally throughout the Province to the fact that all communications from medical men in the Province regarding any infringement of the Medical Act, received by the Registrar, Prosecutor, President of the Council, or by any members of the Committee, have been and always will be treated confidentially. A number of communications have been received by the President, the Registrar, and the Prosecutor, calling attention to unregistered practitioners in the locality of the writers. Many of these, upon being investigated by your Prosecutor, proved to be students under the fifth year curriculum, who in some instances appeared to be regularly practising. We have thought it wise to again call your urgent attention to this fact, as it continues to be a source of irritation to members of the College throughout the country. So that you may be more fully possessed of the facts, I am taking the liberty of attaching a number of letters received from different parts of the country regarding this question.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES THORBURN, Chairman.

PROSECUTIONS REPORT.

J. Thorburn, Esq., M.D., Chairman of the Prosecutions Committee:

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you the list of prosecutions and investigations of unlicensed practitioners for violations of the Ontario Medical Act, from July, 1898, to 1899 which were submitted to your Committee, they having instructed me as to their disposal. I

have received a number of complaints about students practising, but find they are mostly five-year men and cannot be prosecuted, they being under another doctor.

Joseph Zehr.....	Stratford.....	Fined \$40.00. Paid.
J. Trumpour.....	Honeywood.....	" 25.00. "
J. B. Applebee.....	Lefroy.....	Case dismissed.
J. LeClair.....	Trout Creek.....	Fined \$25.00. Paid.
J. A. Porter.....	Powasson.....	" 25.00. "
Nellie Skinman.....	Hamilton.....	" 25.00. "
G. S. McGhie.....	Elgin.....	" 25.00. "
W. Woods.....	Brooklyn.....	Information laid, but he skipped.
J. A. McIntosh.....	Hopeville.....	Was fined \$25.00, but he skipped.
Dr. J. G. Bennett.....	Ottawa.....	Left the city.
Professor Bradley.....	Chatham.....	Magistrate refused to issue a summons for section forty-nine, but issued one for section fifty-one. Bradley was served, but did not appear. A warrant was issued for his arrest.
J. Burabee.....	Bonfield.....	Was fined \$25.00. Went to jail, and subsequently paid the fine.
A. J. Findlay.....	Eden.....	Witnesses had gone away. Will prosecute later.
Kikapoos.....	Woodbridge.....	Moved away.
Mrs. Cooper.....	Toronto.....	Case withdrawn. Claims to be under Dr. Sherratt.
Dr. Burt Sherratt.....		Case withdrawn. Sherratt is a qualified practitioner.
Mary E. Seabrook.....	Toronto.....	Skipped after being called in Police Court. A warrant was issued for her arrest.
Madame Clair.....	Toronto.....	Was fined \$25.00 and costs; allowed five days to pay it; failed to appear. A warrant was issued for her arrest.
J. Burabee.....	Bonfield.....	Fined \$10.00. Paid.
Rev. Dr. Hicks.....	Toronto.....	" \$25.00 and costs. Case appealed to Judge McDougall.
S. Clay Todd.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Fined \$25.00.
Whitecloud.....	Whitby.....	Fined \$25.00. Skipped.
John Nugent.....	Peterboro'.....	Case dismissed.
Jas. Applebee.....	Barrie.....	Fined \$50.00. Went to jail.
John Lincoln.....	Whitechurch.....	" \$25.00. " " "
Miss Fleming.....	Toronto.....	Case dismissed, as there was a qualified doctor examiner for the Company.
James A. Black.....	Markham.....	Case withdrawn.
Dr. Gabourney.....	Plantagenet.....	No action at present.
Le Burtes.....	Woodstock.....	" " " "
Dr. Rochia.....	Embrun.....	" " " "
R. McLaren.....	Glen Robertson.....	Has left the place.
Dr. A. J. Stuart.....	Toronto.....	Discipline Committee.
Dr. Crane.....	Mitchell.....	Referred to Council.
Medicine Co.....	New Dundee.....	To prosecute.
Miss Handcock.....	Camlachee.....	To investigate.
Mrs. Mitchell.....	Delaware.....	No case.
J. Jordon.....	Caemull.....	Fined \$50.00. Went to jail.
Dr. Crosby.....	Parry Sound.....	Five-year man. No action.
Dr. Kyles.....	Enniskillen.....	Prosecute.
Midwives.....	Rockland.....	Ordered to stop practising.
J. Rayson.....	Algoma.....	Left the place.
N. Skinman.....	Hamilton.....	To prosecute.
Kikapoos.....	Claude.....	" "
J. Tramblyn.....	Wingham.....	" "
P. Bull.....	Holland Centre.....	" investigate.
J. T. Wait.....	Arnprior.....	" prosecute.
Bennett.....	Tilsonburg.....	Five-year man.
Dr. Hamill.....	Toronto.....	To Discipline Committee.

Dr. J. H. Watson.....	Toronto.....	"	"	"
Dr. Rose.....	Portland.....	To prosecute.		
Dr. Battell.....	Smith's Falls.....	"	"	
Dr. Evans.....	Kingston.....	"	"	
A. Myers.....	Williamsford.....	"	"	
T. Pyne.....	Sterling.....	"	"	

A number of five-year men referred to Council.

Gardiner.....	Eden.....	To prosecute.
Dr. Coleman.....	Toronto.....	" "
R. Graham.....	Chesley.....	Summoned, but did not appear.
T. Pine.....	Roslin.....	To prosecute.
Dr. Jones.....	L'Amable.....	" "

Sixty-five cases prosecuted and investigated.

Seventeen convictions.

Seven skipped the country.

Eight paid fines, amounting to \$225.00. Four went to jail.

Total amount paid by the Council for prosecution, \$224.20.

THOMAS WASSON, Detective C.P. & S.O.

STATEMENT.

Amount paid by Medical Council, as expenses in prosecuting cases ordered by Prosecuting Committee, in which there were no fines collected :

Le Clair, Trout Creek, \$19.30 ; Applebee, Churchhill, \$22.40 ; High, Berlin, \$19.00; Woods, Brooklyn, \$16.05; McGhie, Elgin, \$25.00; Porter, Powasson, \$14.04; McIntosh, Hopeville, \$22.05; Madame Clair, Toronto, \$10.50 ; Mary E. Seabrook, Toronto ; \$10.50 ; Mary Whitemough, Toronto, \$5.00 ; Dr. Sherratt, Toronto, \$5.00 ; J. Fleming, Toronto, \$10.00 ; Mrs. Cooper, Toronto, \$12.00; Whitecloud, Whitby, \$19.30 ; Findley, Eden, \$6.65; Le Burtes, Woodstock, \$27.85; W. J. McRener, Chat-ham, \$13.50 ; Frechette, Albans, \$5.10. Total..... \$263 24

Fines refunded to the Treasurer by Prosecutor—

McGhie.....	\$25 00	
Porter.....	14 04	39 04

Total amount paid by the Council.....	<u>\$224 20</u>
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Amount of fines received by Treasurer from prosecutions, and paid to T. Wasson :

Porter, Powasson, \$25.00; Zehr, Stratford, \$40.00; Trumpour, Horning's Mills, \$25.00; Skinman, Hamilton, \$25.00; McLeod, Bracebridge, \$50.00; McGhie, Elgin, \$25.00; Burabee, Bonfield, \$25.00 ; Burabee, Bonfield, \$10.00. Total, \$225.00.

Amount of expenses paid by Prosecutor from fines :

Porter, Powasson, \$19.74; Zehr, Stratford, \$30.10; Trumpour, Horning's Mills, \$21.50; Skinman, Hamilton, \$21.45; McLeod, Bracebridge, \$43.75; McGhie, Elgin, \$16.05; Burabee, Bonfield, \$27.85; McIntosh, Hopeville, \$22.05 ; Byers, Markham, \$8.80 ; Frechette, Albans, \$5.10 ; Pelkey, Hamilton, \$3.00 ; Bennett, Ottawa, \$5.00 ; Burabee, Bonfield, \$10.00. Total, \$234.39.

Dr. GRIFFIN presented and read the report of the Committee on Complaints.

The report was received.

Dr. GRIFFIN moved, seconded by Dr. MACDONALD, that the report as read be adopted.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. HENRY—How many marks did those men get ?

Dr. GRIFFIN—In the case of J. R. Stanley he was two marks down on the subject of Sanitary Science ; he did very well, indeed, on all the other subjects ; in the case of Geo. Balmer, he was three or four marks down in the same subject, and did very well on all the other subjects.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think it is rather a short way to state the matter, to say that they should “comply with the regulations”; I would think it would not be unreasonable to ask the committee to give us some fuller explanation.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think the full explanation should be given in each case where the party is permitted to register. It is a very serious thing to interfere with the reports of the Examining Board. We are guided in this Council by our regulations; we legislate for classes, not for individuals. Our Solicitor has told us, in most explicit terms, that we are not legally entitled to legislate in any case for any individual, and where the rules and regulations of the Council are departed from in favor of the party appealing, I think the Council, before being asked to vote, is entitled to the fullest information in every individual case.

Dr. THORBURN—Dr. Dickson is a graduate in Arts of McGill University; he is also a licentiate of Edinburgh University, and later on he became a fellow; he has practised in different parts of the world, including Quebec, and he felt that he desired to come up to Ontario. He is a man of very excellent address, and with these qualifications passed a very good examination on every practical subject.

Dr. SANGSTER—Passed an examination where?

Dr. THORBURN—Passed an examination here. He submitted himself to an examination; but, for some little defect in some preliminary subject, the Examiner left it for the decision of the Committee, which I believe is the committee's function, and its right to exercise; otherwise there would be no use having a Committee on Complaints. If the committee has no right to recommend, it might as well be wiped out at once.

Dr. SANGSTER—I conceive that the committee has the most ample right to recommend; but I conceive that this Council has just as ample a right to ask for information in every case, and that this Council is not in a position to adjudicate on any case upon the mere *ipse dixit* of any committee. I know the Educational Committee holds itself liable to give the fullest information on every individual case.

Dr. GRIFFIN—I think, Mr. President, that we will be able to give the fullest information on each one of these names.

Dr. THORBURN—We have the notes here, and will allow any gentleman to see the reason of our actions. We have the notes of each case.

Dr. SANGSTER—I do not see any object in taking up any time in the cases of those the committee has reported on as being required to conform to the regulations; but I do think we should have full information in the cases of those whom they report for registration.

Dr. MACDONALD—Dr. Dickson, as Dr. Thorburn has stated, is a graduate in the Old Country, a graduate of McGill in Arts, and a graduate also of Edinburgh, and he has been practising for thirteen years in the Lower Province, and he has complied with the regulations in all but three of the primary subjects. In addition to being a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, he is a Fellow of the Royal College by examination, and an M.A. as well. We considered that he was an educated man, well-qualified, and a man occupying a good position in his profession; and that it was not reasonable for us to ask him to comply with those primary subjects, such as chemistry and so on, in which he failed.

Dr. BRAY—He took the examination?

Dr. MACDONALD—He took the examination, and passed well in the ordinary subjects.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I move the adoption of the clause of the report relating to Dr. Dickson.

Dr. SANGSTER—Does your curriculum give the Council power to dispense with any of the primary subjects on the part of anybody not passing an examination?

Dr. GRIFFIN—The committee merely recommends that Dr. Dickson be granted permission to practise. The committee does not propose to grant him that permission, it is merely the committee's recommendation to the Council.

Dr. BARRICK—I would just like to ask a few questions. Has Dr. Dickson come before this Council for examination in all the subjects? Has he written upon all the subjects?

Dr. GRIFFIN—Yes.

Dr. BARRICK—Primary and final.

Dr. GRIFFIN—Yes.

Dr. BARRICK—And he has passed on all except those three?

Dr. GRIFFIN—Yes.

Dr. BARRICK—Do you know what marks he has on those three?

Dr. GRIFFIN—They were between 40 and 50 per cent.; as far as my memory serves me.

Dr. EMORY—What were the subjects?

Dr. GRIFFIN—Chemistry, physiology and pharmacy.

Dr. EMORY—Subjects the ordinary physician does not keep up very long. How long has he been in practice?

Dr. THORBURN—Thirteen or fourteen years.

Dr. EMORY—How old a man is he?

Dr. GRIFFIN—I suppose he is thirty-five.

Dr. THORBURN—He is also a licentiate of Quebec.

Dr. EMORY—The only difference I can see is, that if this gentleman had been practising five years in Great Britain instead of thirteen years in Quebec, he could have qualified and registered by passing the intermediate and final, which he has passed; the only thing that prevents him from qualifying is he has been practising in Quebec instead of Great Britain; if he had been practising in Great Britain he could have registered.

Dr. THORBURN—He has been practising in Great Britain, but I do not know how long.

Dr. GRIFFIN—He has been doing special work there for the last two years.

Dr. THORBURN—Yes.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I see in our Regulations, page xl., section 12, it is provided: "British registered medical practitioners, on paying all fees and passing the Intermediate and Final examinations, shall be registered, provided they have been domiciled in Britain for five years after having been registered therein as practitioners."

Dr. EMORY—That is the section I referred to.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I do not know how long this gentleman was practising in Britain; but it strikes me in the case of a person holding the qualifications it is represented this gentleman holds, and being a practitioner for thirteen years in one part of our own country, in Canada, that it ought to be a sufficient qualification to justify this Council to permit his registration, and that it is carping to attempt to keep back a man of that kind; and I therefore move that the clause of the report dealing with Dr. Dickson be adopted.

Dr. BARRICK—I second that.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. MACDONALD—The next one that we recommend is the case of J. R. Stanley, who was two marks low in Sanitary Science. I was asked by the committee to re-read his paper on Sanitary Science and see if I could make any difference in the marking. Upon carefully going over the paper that he wrote I found that all the questions were very fairly answered, except the first one, which was not answered properly; that is to say, he had mistaken the question in some way. He got no marks for that question; but he only failed two marks below upon the whole paper. It was considered possible he might have made some mistake in answering that first question, and that if it had been explained a little more clearly he might have made more marks on it.

Dr. BRAY—How did he stand on the other subjects?

Dr. MACDONALD—He stood very well on the other subjects.

Dr. WILLIAMS—What was the value of the question that he failed to answer or apparently missed?

Dr. MACDONALD—The value of that was 20; there were five questions in all, the questions being all equally valued; he, in common with several others, got nothing for that question.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Was that question obscure in any way?

Dr. MACDONALD—I do not know that you could call it obscure; the question was with regard to the disposal of sewage. It seems to me the question was not an obscure question; but, at the same time, it was one that might be mistaken. Instead of giving the disposal of sewage by separation he gave a very good explanation of the dry earth system. The question is: "Describe the separate system for the removal of sewage; give the advantages thereof and the objections thereto?" Instead of answering that question as it should have been answered, he gave a very good exposition of the dry earth system of disposal of the human excrement.

Dr. DICKSON—The question meant the separation of the urine.

Dr. MACDONALD—Yes. We considered that was a reasonable mistake to make, though I could not find it necessary to depart in any way from the marking of the Examiner; I take it the Examiner was quite right and was within his province in not allowing that answer; but I thought it might be within the jurisdiction of this Council to take into consideration that he had made a good answer, though not absolutely the answer that was called for.

Dr. WILLIAMS—You would not think that to allow him two marks for that answer would be an unreasonable allowance?

Dr. MACDONALD—No. I would be pleased to allow more than that for the answer, because it was very nicely put and very well given. I would not presume to alter the marks of the Examiner; but, at the same time, if for the answer, as written, Mr. Stanley were allowed ten marks I would think it would be well within the province of the Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Then we ought not to object to two.

Dr. MACDONALD—No; I certainly would approve of passing that.

Dr. GRIFFIN—The other papers were all answered well, he got good marks.

Dr. MACDONALD moved, seconded by Dr. GRIFFIN, that the clause of the report recommending that Mr. J. R. Stanley be registered, be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and the clause of the report adopted.

Dr. MACDONALD—The next of a similar class is Mr. George Balmer ; he was four marks below in sanitary science, and his marks were good on the other subjects. I may say that his case was almost precisely similar to the case of Mr. Stanley, with which we have just dealt. He did not receive any marks for the first question on the paper ; he took the same view of it that Mr. Stanley did, and answered it in the same way. His answer was clear, concise and to the point, and it was evident that for some reason he had taken the wrong view of the question. We took it that his answer being good on that subject, thought it was not strictly to the letter, and his answers to the other questions being good, it would be quite within our province to recommend him.

Dr. BARRICK—Can Dr. Macdonald tell me the average percentage on the whole ?

Dr. MACDONALD—I am sorry I have not a record of the whole percentage here. I suppose we could obtain that. In sanitary science he was just four marks below, and his other marks were well above.

Dr. BRAY—Mr. President, I think if he passed on all the other subjects well, four marks on sanitary science should not disqualify him.

Dr. MACDONALD moved, seconded by Dr. BRAY, that the clause of the report recommending that Mr. George Balmer be allowed to register be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and the clause of the report adopted.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think it is important to have these details presented to the Council ; it becomes known then that three gentlemen who appeared succeeded in getting through, and you may depend upon it you will have a larger grist of applications of a similar nature next year, and at each succeeding year. I think, probably, we will have a recommendation to the Council from the Educational Committee that the Board of Examiners shall meet as a whole after the examinations, and that any relaxation of their decisions will come from them themselves, so as to remove from this Council the invidious, and disagreeable, and uncertain duty of supervising their work.

Dr. BRAY—You will have to alter the rules of the Council to do that, because they say now the examiners cannot do that.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Complaints was adopted.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

Your committee on Complaints, composed of Drs. Griffin (Chairman), Thorburn, Luton, Douglas and Macdonald, beg to report as follows :

Your committee met on Tuesday, July 4th, all the members of the Committee being present. All communications, etc., referred to the committee, were considered separately, and were examined in every detail, and the following recommendations are submitted :

1. In the case of Dr. J. Albert Dickson, of Montreal, that the prayer of his petition be granted, and that he be permitted to register.

2. In the case of Mr. W. D. McKechnie, of London, that he be obliged to conform to the regulations.

3. In the case of Mr. J. R. Stanley, that his petition be granted.

4. In the case of Mr. W. E. Struthers, that he be obliged to conform to the regulations.

5. In the case of Mr. J. W. Robinson, of Claude, that he be obliged to conform to the regulations.

6. In the case of Mr. A. J. Turner, that he be obliged to conform to the regulations.

7. In the case of Mr. George Balmer, Inglewood, that he be permitted to register.

8. In the case of Mr. R. W. Schnarr, Berlin, that he be obliged to conform to the regulations.

9. In the case of Mr. W. H. Ferguson, that he be obliged to conform to the regulations.

10. In the case of Mr. E. J. Lake, that he be obliged to conform to the regulations.

11. In the case of Mr. J. L. Easton, that he be obliged to conform to the regulations.

12. In the case of Mr. J. T. Maher, that he be obliged to conform to the regulations.

13. In the case of Mr. S. A. Foote, that he be obliged to conform to the regulations.

14. In the case of Harriet Cockburn, that she be obliged to conform to the regulations.

15. In the case of Mr. August Bourke, that he be obliged to conform to the regulations.

16. In the case of Mr. F. J. Caultrope, that he be obliged to conform to the regulations.

Your committee beg to call the attention of the members of the Council to the fact

that we have not found it advisable to interfere with any except the three named : J. Albert Dickson, who is a man of high standing, and who has practised and complied with most of the regulations ; and the two men mentioned, who fell slightly below in one subject in each instance, but who have done well in all the other subjects.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) H. S. GRIFFIN,
Chairman Complaints Committee.

W. F. ROOME, President.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Dr. BRAY gave notice of motion that the Property Committee should be instructed to make the best terms possible in re-arranging the mortgage on this building.

Dr. CAMPBELL gave notice of motion to appoint a Legislative Committee.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet on Friday, the 7th July, 1899, at ten o'clock a.m.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, 7th July, 1899.

The Council met at ten o'clock a.m., in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT, Dr. Roome, in the chair, called the meeting to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll and the following members answered to their names : Drs. Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Douglas, Emory, Geikie, Glasgow, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Powell, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Stuart, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Registrar, and confirmed, and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. BROCK, to introduce a resolution asking the Registrar to enforce regulations regarding collection of annual assessment.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. GEIKIE moved, seconded by Dr. BRITTON, that practitioners applying for registration, who have been domiciled in any of the other provinces of Canada, for a period of not less than five years, after having been registered as practitioners therein, provided the matriculation standard and the course of professional education of such practitioners be equivalent to the requirements of this Council ; and also provided that similar privileges are accorded to practitioners registered in Ontario for a like period, by the province or provinces from which such applicants for registration may come, shall be granted registration as practitioners in Ontario, on paying all fees and passing the intermediate and final examinations of this Council.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. GEIKIE—My object in doing this is not to conflict with any scheme of interprovincial registration ; nothing of the kind, because I am in favor of that if it can be brought about properly ; but rather, perhaps, to give an impetus to that movement, and to let all the other provinces see we are thinking about it, and that we are glad to do anything that is right ; but, at the same time, we do not concede a thing that draws our own requirements down a peg. What brought this into my head is applications from practitioners from other provinces who are abundantly qualified, but for whose registration there is no provision. We have made a just provision for British practitioners domiciled for five years, a provision that has never been against the requirements of the Council in any way, and I thought it hard we should not have similar provisions for practitioners similarly situated, but who happen-

ed to be in Canada instead of Great Britain. Of course, if it were supposed to block in any way the scheme that is on foot for interprovincial registration, I should be very sorry and would allow my motion to stand for a while ; but I do not think it would affect interprovincial registration in any way. Dr. Williams, who is greatly in favor of interprovincial registration, as I am myself, has suggested one difficulty, and I have met that difficulty by introducing to my resolution the clause providing that similar privileges be allowed to practitioners registered in Ontario for a like period by the several provinces.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. President, this motion is dealing in a measure with interprovincial registration, and as there is a report to be brought in upon that subject at this session, I think it would be well that this matter should be held over until such time as the report is in, and then the advisability or not of passing this resolution can be better judged by the Council. Speaking of this resolution, I am led to think there is a little of the canny Scotch in it. The mover puts in a clause that any of the provinces having a matriculation and preliminary examination equal to ours shall have these privileges, while he knows that not a province in the Dominion has, and, therefore, he is perfectly easy to say at that standard they shall have so and so, knowing, of course, that they cannot take advantage of it. I would suggest that this motion be held over until the report from the committee on the subject of interprovincial registration is in.

Dr. GEIKIE—I have no objection whatever to my motion lying over, with the permission of the Council.

The Council granted leave and Dr. Geikie's motion was accordingly held over.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. DICKSON, that the Property Committee is hereby instructed to make the best terms possible in rearranging the mortgage on this building.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion,

Dr. BRAY—It is necessary that something should be done, because this mortgage falls due, I believe, in November ; and I think there should be an instruction from this Council to the Property Committee to make the best arrangements possible.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think if there was any assumption that the Property Committee would not make the best arrangements possible, in place of that resolution there should be one of censure ; but I think it is beyond question that that committee will make the best arrangements. If we doubt that that committee will, its members should be dismissed from their office.

Dr. BRAY—This resolution is simply to give the committee the power.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would ask to have the resolution read.

The PRESIDENT read the resolution.

Dr. WILLIAMS—That is, to make a good bargain.

Dr. BRAY—The committee may have sold the building before that time, and in that case the resolution falls to the ground ; but I do think in a case of this kind, where the financial affairs of this Council are involved, it is necessary the Property Committee should have its instructions from this Council. The wording of this resolution appears not to suit Dr. Williams, and if he can suggest anything better, I will be satisfied he should add it. The Solicitor says we have to give instructions for the expenditure of this money ; and I am sure Dr. Williams would be the very first man to find fault with any committee that spent the money of this Council without instruction.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I think this resolution is quite in keeping with the spirit of the proceedings ; that this committee may not feel empowered to take action in the matter without such a resolution, and I think it is quite right this resolution should pass ; it does no harm, anyway, and it may result in having the matter attended to before, and good terms made, by not leaving it off until the evil day, and perhaps avoid having to pay a higher rate of interest than if time beforehand were taken to look out and make arrangements for it.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think the resolution is quite in place, but I think it hardly goes far enough. I think that that committee should have some instructions from the Council as to the limitation of time for which they seek for a new mortgage, and as to the rate of interest the Council is inclined to pay. Practically, when that matter came up two years ago the feeling of a large section of the Council at least was that the holders of the mortgage should be encouraged to take possession of the property and relieve the Council of its real estate embarrassments ; and a good many of us feel that to-day. We have been fed for the last eight or nine years with the delusive pap that the returns of this building were going to increase from year to year. They have not increased ; on the contrary, they have decreased ; and now we have in view the fact that a large building is already projected on Teraulay Street embracing an immense number of offices which are to be rented, we are told, at \$50 and \$60 a year ; and we have to face the fact that the rental returns of this building are likely to decrease in the future rather than increase. We have to face this further fact that the cost of repairs, as the building becomes aged, are certain to increase from year to year. We have had a deficit, a large deficit, ever since the building was erected, in some years running up to as much as \$4,000, not taking into account the accommodation afforded to this

Council for its Examination Hall and Council Chamber. A deficit of that kind amounts to a large sum of money in time. If the deficit reaches \$4,000, taken as an annuity of \$4,000 at compound interest for ten years, it would reach the enormous sum of \$57,000, and for twenty years the enormous sum of \$128,000. Are we to go on for all time having our resources drained by the attempt to keep up a building altogether beyond our requirements and altogether beyond the limitation decided by law as what the Council might do? I am one of those who firmly believe that this Council would be in pocket if the Canada Life Company were to take the property to-day. If there were any real attempts made to sell the property, any prospect of the property being sold at a reasonable sum, I would not be disposed to speak so strongly on the point as I am doing; but we have not seen any real attempt made to dispose of this property, and if it were sold to-day at an advance of \$40,000 beyond what could have been obtained for it ten years ago, the Council would still be at a loss as compared with selling it at the lower price then. I think, therefore, the resolution is not only proper, but I think it should be extended so as to state to this committee at what rate per cent. this Council will attempt to mortgage the property and for what number of years. I do not favor the institution upon this property of a mortgage for an indefinite number of years and at an unknown rate of interest.

Dr. BRAY—I would like to ask the Registrar what the rate of interest is now?

The REGISTRAR— $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Dr. BRAY—Do you know if the mortgagee is willing to carry it at that rate of interest?

The REGISTRAR—I do not know. But money is cheaper now than then; we might get it less.

Dr. BARRICK—I also do not think that that resolution goes quite far enough. Last year there was a special committee appointed to take into consideration and deal with the sale of this property, that committee was outside of the Property Committee. I thought at that time that that was a mistake. I thought that that should have belonged to the Property Committee, and I would like to have added to this resolution these words: "and to take such steps as they deem necessary in disposing of the property." All those who were on the Property Committee three years ago will see the force of that addition. Then we were threatened that unless the mortgage was paid at a certain time we would be compelled to pay six per cent. The position we took then had considerable risk, though it turned out all right; but had it not turned out that way, and if the property should have passed out of our hands, the members of this Council, perhaps, would have censured the committee. Our rental, I suppose, costs us in the neighborhood of \$2,600 or \$2,700; we are carrying this building now, as has been stated, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If this can be carried on at the same rate I think we could bear it, but if it was found necessary to increase that to five or six per cent.—say five per cent.—and add another \$900 every year, it is just a question how long we should bear that extra burden; therefore I would like to have this clause added: "and to take such steps as are deemed necessary in disposing of the property."

Dr. MACDONALD—I take pleasure in seconding the amendment as made by Dr. Barrick. I think there is no doubt that a time has been reached in the affairs of property in Toronto, and this part of Toronto particularly, when there is a rise in values; and it would seem as if the time were opportune to dispose of this building. At the same time I would advocate treating the building as we would if it belonged individually to any one of us. We are not going to sell our own property at a sacrifice if we can help it; therefore, I say, let us deal the same way with this—let us take the advantage of the market as it comes. I have a thorough belief that the rise is inclined to be permanent, and that we will find an opportunity of selling the building to advantage; and that it will not be necessary to do what some members have hinted at: to sacrifice the building. I have no doubt we would be better off without the building, if we had the suitable equity which we ought to have from it. I am in favor of leaving the matter in the Property Committee's hands to be dealt with in the way in which we propose to give them power to by this amendment.

Dr. THORBURN—I have had the honor to be on this committee for some years past, and from the expressions of the members of the Council I think there is no diversity of opinion, but we are all anxious to do the best we can for the Council and for ourselves. We are all anxious, if possible, to realize as much as we think we are entitled to by the sale of this building. We are all equally of opinion that a smaller building would answer our purposes equally well; and if an opportunity had offered itself we were in a position to submit the offer to the Council. But heretofore there has been no actual *bona fide* undisputable offer made of that character. I believe this, too, that we have lost nothing by it; but that every year, for the last two or three years especially, the land is increasing in value, and that this building (one of the best erected in the city, if not in the province) is suited for offices of different kinds, especially when we get the electric light in, and some other improvements, and that it will readily rent at a fair rental. I have no personal desire to oppose the sale of the building when we have a fair offer; but I certainly, if it were my own, would not take any \$60,000 or \$80,000 for it. I feel it is a good investment, even if it had lost for two or three

years, because I have every confidence in the progress of our city, and especially in this part of it, the very heart and centre of it. I feel that any investment here, although at present not a gaining thing, will in the future be a capital investment.

Dr. THORNTON—For my part, Mr. President, I do not think we are serious about this matter as we really should be; there are several members of the Council, no doubt, honestly have said that the property should be dealt with as an individual would deal with his own estate. Let me ask this Council, candidly, if any one of you in dealing with a piece of real estate found out he had something on his hands that in a foolish moment he acquired, that he had no earthly use for, and that even if it were given to him he would be better off without it than with it, and he had continued to keep it up at a loss year after year, and instead of that loss reducing from time to time he found it was keeping quite up to the former figures or even exceeded them, as an individual what would he do with it? I know that I would try to get rid of it in some way or shape. From remarks that I made here four years ago, I think some members of the Council accused me of trying to oppose and of interfering with what had been done by past Councils; but not at all, I do not wish to do any such thing. I do not wish to even complain; but I wish to state that when this undertaking was set on foot it was a mistake. I will make that as a statement. I have made mistakes, and so has every man in this Council; but it appears those who built this building say they have not made mistakes. I defy any member of this Council to point out a single year in which we would not have been better off if we had thrown the building aside. We would be at a loss, too, if the Canada Life would give us that \$60,000 more this year; although property is going up, and rents are going up, yet there is a deficit of \$680 if they would make us a present of it to-day. It is not for the sake of talking about the matter or parading the subject, but for the sake of benefiting the profession I have ever said a single word about it. I would like to see the Council have property and real estate suitable for its own purposes; and as the representative body of our profession it has a right to, and the general profession, no doubt, would back the Council up in it. We have made a mistake, for which I do not find particular fault; but I will find fault, and continue to find fault, if we are not willing and ready to remedy that mistake. We are not able to handle this property to advantage; it is not in our line. If we had a property specially adapted for our purposes, for examinations, for Council meetings, for our officers who require rooms and offices proper to the management of our work, then we should be respected by the profession and by the province; but let me tell you the irritation that this is causing in this province indirectly, and the means that have to be employed to keep up this deficit, is watched by the public; it is watched by the profession; it is watched by the Minister of Education—you know that—and it is watched by the Legislature, and if you ever fire off that gun that I referred to yesterday, you have got to fire it into space; you dare not fire it at the general profession, or you will commit suicide.

Dr. BRAY—I do not object to Dr. Barrick's suggestion that the Property Committee be instructed to take such steps as it may deem necessary, or as are necessary, to dispose of the property. I am quite willing that should be added to the resolution. I think it is a very proper addition, because I think the committee, if it finds an opportunity of disposing of the building to advantage, should do so, and I am quite willing to add those words to the resolution.

Dr. BROCK—I have not spoken on this question since I have been in the Council, and I would like to make a few remarks. I think Dr. Thornton's arguments are altogether unsound. He supposes a person being offered a piece of valueless property. Would anyone take a valueless property on any condition? No; surely not. Let us look at it in another way. Suppose I am earning a very good income of three or four or five thousand dollars a year, and suddenly my health breaks down. I have a large house, and I want to get rid of the expenses of it, because I am not able to earn a living and keep up my property as it has been kept up, because my income is decreased. But that is not the case here. This Council's income is not decreased, and the accommodation is absolutely necessary for us. Even if we are carrying this property at a little extra expense, I believe it is to the advantage of this Council in every way to have a property so well and so centrally situated and at so little expense to us individually. We are only charged \$2.00 a year altogether, to cover all our expenses. Is it not worth \$2.00 a year to us to have this magnificent building? Is it not to our credit, as a profession, to keep up this building? I think it would be a great mistake for us to leave this building, or throw it away under present circumstances. (Hear, hear.) I have great pleasure in supporting any member of this Council who moves that this building shall not be sold until we get a certain amount of money for it, a large sum of money.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I will not prolong this debate, because I have expressed my opinions many times. Since the building has gone up it has been a continual source of loss to the Council and to the profession. That loss now calculated at five per cent. amounts to something like \$35,000; it is not any less—\$35,000 that we have lost by the experiment of entering into real estate speculation which was beyond our jurisdiction. We have been told we

are getting accommodation in this building and that for that we ought to make a reasonable allowance. I admit all that, but the Council must remember that we have, over and above the mortgage, \$28,000 sunk in this building, which at five per cent. would be equal to \$1,400, which certainly is an ample amount to pay for the accommodation that we have in the building, and I say that it should be kept in sight that we have \$28,000, and even more than that according to statements, because at times our Announcement has, year after year, said that this building was worth \$100,000; if so, then we have lost \$40,000 in this building. But as a matter of fact, there were \$28,000, over and above that mortgage, of good money belonging to the profession of this province put into the building, and we ought to calculate that that amount of money should certainly be equivalent to any advantage that we derive from the use of the building. Now, we are in a difficulty; we have a property here upon our hands that is not a paying property at all, but that is losing us three or four thousand a year, and has, as I have already said, lost us something like \$35,000. Ever since I came to the Council we have always been told that in the near future property is going to go up; well, we have not seen anything of that yet. Property has gone up in all parts of the city, but there seems to be no relief for this building; and now I am told that there is a company being formed to erect a great building on Teraulay Street, close to the new Court House, and that a great many rooms will be put up there for anybody who desires to rent an office in the vicinity of the Court House, and that the rentals of these rooms will be very low. If a building of any kind goes up it will simply hurt our building, because there will be so much more competition. I never have advocated, and I do not advocate to-day, making a sacrifice beyond what we can help. I do not want to do that. I want to get everything for the building we can get; but I do think the sooner we realize on this building the better, because we are losing \$3,500 a year. I think this committee should be charged with the duty of going to the Canadian Life and refusing to increase the rate of interest at all events. I think the rate of interest is three and a half per cent., and I certainly would not go one farthing beyond that. I would let them have the building before I would. And, further, I think there should be an effort made to get a less rate of interest, two and a half per cent., if possible; and, further than that, this committee should not consider it is clad with power to go beyond a couple of years' arrangement with the Canada Life. I think no attempt should be made to go three or four or five years. The committee should not go into an arrangement with the Canada Life beyond two years. It is a difficult matter to know what is to be done with the building; but as a private speculation I do not think, as Dr. Thornton has said, any of us would have held on to the building in the years in which we have lost something like \$35,000.

Dr. MOORE—It is said figures cannot lie, but sometimes they appear very romantic, and I must say the figures of Dr. McLaughlin seem very romantic to me. He has told us that all we have sunk in this building of the profession's money is \$28,000, yet he says it is costing us four or five thousand dollars per year. If we have only \$28,000 of the profession's money in it, and calculate that at four per cent., it is only costing us \$1,120 per year. Now I want to know, if we dispose of this building even at the sum of \$100,000, if we can take \$28,000 and buy a site in any respectable part of this city and build a building thereon that would not be a disgrace to the medical profession of the country, and that would meet with the requirements of the Council. It is simple nonsense to think you could, in any respectable part of this city, buy a site and build a building much better than a shed for \$28,000, and then we would have the same amount of interest sunk there that we have here now. Dr. Thornton has told us that there is a great irritation throughout the province, not only among the medical men but among the laity, and among the members of Parliament, and that the Minister of Education is looking down upon us and watching us. Did it look, at the end of the election of this present Council, as if there was such an irritation? Did the Defence Association come back here as strong as it was four years ago? It strikes me that the members of the Defence Association were depleted.

Dr. THORNTON—May I ask Dr. Moore what he knows about the election?

Dr. MOORE—I know who are here.

Dr. THORNTON—Dr. Moore does not know the feeling of the electorate.

Dr. MOORE—Yes, probably as well as Dr. Thornton does. I have conversed with as many as Dr. Thornton has. I speak with the full meaning of everything I say, and I agree with Dr. Brock that this is a building that the profession in this province are proud of, and it is something that we may point to with pride when the Canadian Medical Association will meet here. When they meet in this building we can show them we have so fine a building to meet in, a place that is not a disgrace to the profession, instead of taking them to some badly constructed shed in a back part of the city. I agree with Dr. Brock that we should hold on to this building. I believe there is a rise in property, and I am told there has been \$120,000 offered for the site of a church near here; that in that case they have to pull down the church, which makes the land alone worth at least \$120,000, because the bricks in the church would not be worth a cent after it was pulled down. I say there is a

rise here, and any business man, and any honorable gentleman would be very foolish to sell his property at the commencement of a rising market. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. POWELL—May I ask what this building is assessed for?

The REGISTRAR—That is a question I can hardly answer, because the portion of the building occupied by us is not assessed at all, it is exempt; the other part of the building, I think, is assessed for about \$70,000.00.

Dr. POWELL—That rather shows the value of it in the public estimation; and more than that, I would like to say that this is the first opportunity I have had the honor of a seat at this Council, and leaving all other considerations apart, and knowing nothing much of the history of the past in this Council, and the various discussions that have taken place on this property, and looking at it only from one point of view, I am strongly of the opinion that the members of the profession should be well pleased to be taxed \$2.00 a year for the building which does them so much credit. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. HENRY—I rise to support Dr. Barrick. This question has been up year after year, and year after year, and the same arguments have been gone over. I think the general feeling of the Council is, if we can get a good price for the building it ought to be sold. I believe, in fact, I might go further, and say the profession in my territorial division think the building ought to be disposed of; but they would not advise that the Council should sacrifice it. The feeling is to get it off our hands as quickly as possible without sacrificing it.

The PRESIDENT put the motion as amended by Dr. Barrick's addition, as follows: "That the Property Committee is hereby instructed to make the best terms possible in rearranging the mortgage on this building; and to take such steps as are deemed necessary in disposing of the property." And, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried unanimously.

Dr. CAMPBELL—In accordance with the notice given at a previous meeting, I beg to move, seconded by anyone who will, that a committee be appointed to take cognizance of all matters introduced into the Provincial Legislature affecting the medical profession, and to advise with the Executive Committee thereon; such committee to consist of Drs. Thorburn, Emory, McLaughlin, Moore, and Glasgow. I do not suppose it is necessary to say anything in regard to the matter; but the new members may, perhaps, be informed we have been in the habit of appointing this committee; not that it shall go to the Legislature for anything, but simply to watch what is being introduced into the Legislature, and to advise with the Executive on matters of that kind. We do not expect that this committee will introduce anything there, or put the Council to any expense.

Dr. MACDONALD—I will second that motion.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. BARRICK—I suppose that is the Legislative Committee.

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Dr. HENRY—It is only merely to take cognizance of what comes up; but they will be in a position to introduce anything the Council asks for.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not anticipate the Council is going to ask anything at this session, and at the next session the resolution can be changed.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. HENRY—Our local Medical Association asked me to take some action in regard to finding out in reference to a matter. It seems that some time during the last year a practitioner in this town conducted a *post-mortem* examination under the order of a coroner, given verbally. The practitioner went to the house to make the *post-mortem*, but in the interval the warrant for the inquest had been withdrawn without his knowledge. He entered on the *post-mortem*, and the friends of the subject came and raised a row with him, and he was brought before the courts and mulcted in a large sum. I understand the matter is now before the courts in appeal. I was asked to see if anything could be done by this Council towards assisting a medical man in such a position.

Dr. THORBURN—I must protest against this discussion; it is out of order, and we have no power to take any part in it; it is only taking up time uselessly.

Dr. BRAY—I think all license should be given to Dr. Henry. It is a thing which may happen to any one of us. I read the newspaper report of this; it shows that the doctor who performed the *post-mortem* was in a very false position. He should not have to suffer alone; if anything can be done to assist him I would be the first to help.

Dr. HENRY—I have nothing further to say, except to get an opinion whether anything can be done in the matter in order to protect members of our profession in a similar position, or this man in his present position.

Dr. GEIKIE—I am very glad Dr. Henry has brought the case up, because it is a case that may, as Dr. Bray says, happen to any one of us any day; and it is the business of this Council to take such an interest as is fitting the Council should in anything that may affect in

the future any member of the profession, or any numbers of men in the profession. It is a very right thing to bring up, and I am very glad Dr. Henry has brought it up.

Dr. BRAY—We might let it stand now, and bring it up under the head of Miscellaneous Business.

Dr. SANGSTER—Four or five years ago the Council, by resolution, directed that bonds should be taken from the Treasurer and Registrar of a certain amount. A year or two after inquiry was made, and we found no steps had been taken in that direction. I simply want to know whether or not bonds are now required from these officers, and to what amount.

The REGISTRAR—I never knew I was expected to give a bond; this is the first I have heard of it. The Treasurer was asked to give a bond, and he has done so to the extent of \$4,000. He is now under bonds for \$4,000.

Dr. HENRY—Does this Council pay the expense of that?

The REGISTRAR—No; he pays it himself.

Dr. HENRY—Out of his \$400?

The REGISTRAR—Yes.

Dr. HENRY—I think the Council should pay that.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I think it is a hardship that he should have to pay it. What would the guarantee cost the Treasurer?

Dr. SANGSTER—I should be quite willing for the Council to pay the money.

Dr. DOUGLAS—It is about \$10 a thousand.

The REGISTRAR—I may say all of the amount of the bond is not from a guarantee company. The Treasurer's uncle, Dr. Moses Aikens, of Burnhamthorpe, gives a bond for \$2,500; so that I do not suppose his bond costs him a great deal.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. HENDERSON presented and read the report of the Finance Committee.

The report was received.

Moved by Dr. WILLIAMS, seconded by Dr. HENRY, that the Council now go into Committee of the Whole to deal with the report of the Finance Committee. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole.

Dr. GEIKIE in the chair.

Dr. HENDERSON read clauses *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*, which on motion were adopted as read.

Dr. HENDERSON read clause *e* of the report.

Dr. HENRY—Dr. Carbert is not in very good health; he does a little practice, and I do not suppose he can comply with the by-law. He is a very old man.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Do I understand that this clause relieves him from paying the annual fee?

Dr. HENDERSON—Provided he does not practice.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That disfranchises him also, does it not?

Dr. WILLIAMS—A by-law dealing with that subject passed through sometime ago under Dr. Campbell's management.

Dr. SANGSTER—I also would like to hear Dr. Campbell on that subject. I remember making application two or three sessions ago to this Council that members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, who were resident, and had been resident in other places for a number of years, should be relieved from paying fees for the years of their absence; and that members of the profession who were old and infirm should be similarly relieved. That was put, I think, in the hands of Dr. Campbell to obtain the official Solicitor's opinion on; and to my great mortification I learned from Dr. Campbell, privately, I think he will correct me if I am wrong, that the Solicitor's opinion was that the Council had no power to grant exemption from the annual assessment. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. WILLIAMS—The by-law dealing with this subject will be found on page xxxii, by-law 73, which says: "1. By-law No. 69, above referred to, is hereby varied as follows: The annual fee determined by by-law of the Council, under the authority of section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act, shall not be due and payable by any member of the College who, by reason of absence from the province, or for any other reason, shall in no way practise medicine, surgery and midwifery in Ontario during the year for which such annual fee may be imposed."

"Any registered medical practitioner who shall apply to the Registrar for a certificate in accordance with section 41*a* of the Ontario Medical Act, claiming to have been relieved by this by-law of payment of the annual fee for any year, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Registrar that he has not practised his profession during the year for which such fee has been imposed, and shall, if the Registrar so requires it, make a statutory declaration to that effect, and furnish such other evidence as may be required."

Dr. DOUGLAS—Then on what we find in this by-law was based the clause referring to the matter in question, and the committee acted purely on information derived from this

by-law. Unfortunately, as we cannot go beyond and give relief to any except they conform to these regulations, the committee simply added to that clause: that if he conformed to the regulations of by-law No. 73 he would be exempt. That is as far as we felt we could go, and that the committee would endorse what we did.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I would like to ask Dr. Williams if I properly understood him when he said that Mr. Osler said we could pass a by-law of this kind?

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think it was done under Mr. Osler's instructions. I believe Dr. Campbell will inform you to that effect.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not remember just exactly what the provisions were that I wished to have inserted in the by-law; but, as Dr. Sangster has intimated, there were some points to which the Solicitor did not give his consent, being, he thought, *ultra vires*. But to this extent he said we could go, and this by-law was drawn up in his office. That is my recollection of it. It must apply year by year; you cannot go back and apply it for a number of years; you cannot relieve a man of past assessment; but each year the party must make application and show that he in no way practised in that year, and then he can be relieved for that year.

Dr. HENRY—Suppose a gentleman is registered, and pays his annual dues, and, after a time, he leaves the province, and remains out of it for ten or twelve years, and then comes back here, is it right and proper he should pay the indebtedness as if he were here practising? It seems to me an awful injustice to make such a man contribute his \$2.00 a year for the time when he is not a resident, and is not participating in the benefits; it seems a great hardship to ask that man to pay.

Dr. CAMPBELL—It is not a matter of equity in that case, but the Solicitor said we could not go back and relate to past years.

Dr. POWELL—This by-law No. 73, which I was not aware was on the statutes of our college, seems to me to be a very poor by-law in principle. It does not say that in order to be relieved he must show to the satisfaction of the Registrar he has not practised in this province; but he must not have practised at all. If I understand the matter aright, one of the fundamental principles of the membership of this college is the payment of the fee as well as passing the examination; and a man to remain in membership must pay his fee. That is a fundamental principle, and governs not only in this province but in the other provinces. I do not think it is right because a man may be practising somewhere else for a year that he can be relieved from the payment of the annual fee to this college if he desires to retain membership. I am compelled to pay my fee every year to retain my membership in the Province of Quebec, where I am a registered practitioner, although I never practised in Quebec in my life—that is, I am not a resident practitioner. I go into the Province of Quebec when I am demanded to go there. I have to pay my fee, although I am a resident of the Province of Ontario. In order to retain my membership in Quebec I have to pay, and if I do not pay it I am going to be disfranchised. I do not think we should relieve a man from the payment of a fee as long as he desires to remain a member of the College; just as soon as he desires to relinquish his membership that is his own business; but if he desires to remain a member he must pay his fee the same as I do or anybody else does.

Dr. HENRY—The case of the gentleman I referred to is different. He was out of the province, two thousand miles away from here, while Dr. Powell has only the river dividing him from the Province of Quebec.

Dr. POWELL—It is not a question of parallel. I say, if Dr. Henry wishes to be a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, a licensed practitioner there, and he chooses to practise in Rat Portage, he has got to pay his fee of \$2 a year to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec to retain his membership; it does not matter where he is. And I say if a member of the profession wishes to be a registered practitioner of the Province of Ontario, the fundamental thing is he has got to pay his fee, no matter where he is. If he chooses to relinquish his membership we are quite willing he should.

Dr. SANGSTER—I believe, from what Dr. Campbell has told us, and from the by-law, that we have no means of giving or affording relief; but it does, I confess, to me, as to Dr. Henry, look like a great hardship. There are cases of men—I have one in my mind at the present moment, a former Vice-President of this Council—who left with the *bona fide* intention of practising in the United States, and who remained there for a number of years, perhaps fifteen or twenty years, and then returned to Canada, back to his old home. He was not particularly anxious to practise, but he wanted to reassume his membership of this college. He was told he could not do so, and he is practically in that position to-day; he cannot until he pays the fees for the entire fifteen or twenty years (I am not clear to the precise number of years) that he was out of the province, and in that time, we presume, he was paying the necessary fees to the state in which he actually practised.

Dr. POWELL—That is quite right.

Dr. DOUGLAS—We are charging him a little bonus for coming back.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I am not sure we have power to adopt that clause. We ought not to carry a clause that is beyond our power.

Dr. BRAY—We are not doing that; we are only saying that we recommend him to comply with the Act.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dr. Campbell, of course, says that Mr. Osler consented that by-law No. 73 should be passed; but I doubt very much if it is within our jurisdiction to pass it, because it is class legislation, and Mr. Osler has told us we have no power to pass a by-law that will affect one or two or three or four men, and not affect the members of the profession generally. We all know that no corporate body can pass class legislation; whatever legislation is passed should be general. This is particular legislation for the relief of certain individuals.

Dr. GEIKIE—If the Council will allow me, I will point to these words: "shall prove to the satisfaction of the Registrar that he has not practised his profession during the year."

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I do not care anything about that. That is not the point. The point is, as the law appears to us, you must not pass class legislation in favor of particular individuals; and this is legislation in favor of particular individuals; and I doubt very much if this by-law is sound.

Dr. POWELL—So do I.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think there is an easy way for the people who are out of the country to meet this; all they require is to allow themselves to drop off the register while away from the country; and when they come back to the country there is a provision made in the Act by which they can apply to the Registrar to become reinstated, and then they pay.

On motion, clause *e* was adopted.

Dr. HENDERSON read clause *f*, as follows: "As to the requests of Drs. Johnston, of Pelee Island, and Dr. Loughhead, of Petrolea, that they be relieved from paying annual dues while absent from the country, we advise granting their request if the Registrar was notified of the time of their departure and the date of their return," and moved the adoption of this clause.

Dr. BRAY—We cannot do that. I was under the impression, like Dr. Sangster, we had the power to do it, and we recommended it. I think we intended to make a general recommendation that it should be done; but I think we shall have to strike that out, and recommend that they be required to comply with the law.

Dr. GEIKIE—It cannot be complied with so long as their names are on the register.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. Chairman, I want to ask a question of Dr. Williams through you. Dr. Williams made a statement a moment ago, that all a gentleman had to do was to allow his name to drop off the register. I am very anxious to know whether there is any machinery by which anybody can allow his name to drop off the register.

Dr. POWELL—Yes, by not paying; the Registrar is instructed to erase his name.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think the answer is plain; if a man in arrears goes to the Registrar, and says: I am in arrears; according to the present Act my name has no right to be on the register, and I want it struck off; then he is no longer a member of the Council. If he chooses to come back again he has to have his name entered on the register.

Dr. SANGSTER—Would the Registrar strike his name off? He thinks he has a lien for the fees, and that it is a valuable asset, losing value when he strikes the name off.

The REGISTRAR—I would ask him to pay up his fees.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Supposing I was going to leave the country, and expected to be gone several years, and owed nothing, I would see the Registrar and say, I was going to be absent from the country and I did not wish to be on the register. Then, when I came back, I would apply to the Registrar, and say, I had come back and wished to be reinstated on the register, and pay my fee; and I think that would be in accordance with the law. But supposing I was going away, and owed \$10.00 or \$15.00, I think the Registrar would be perfectly justified in saying you must pay what you owe first and then you can drop from the register during your absence. That is my idea of the matter.

Dr. HENRY—Supposing you did not owe the \$15.00, and did not apply to the Registrar.

Dr. WILLIAMS—That is your own fault, your own ignorance; you are taking the chances.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think this Council has taken the position that a member cannot disembarass himself and remain in the Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—He cannot disembarass himself and remain in the province and practise. But I think, by the Act, that during the time he is absent he can be dropped off the register.

Dr. BRAY—The application referred to in clause *f* is that one gentleman went to California three years ago, and informed the Registrar he was going. He went there on account of ill-health, and did not expect to come back. He went away, stayed three years, and then came back, and paid part of his fee for the year in which he came back, and asked to be relieved of the other. We supposed he could be relieved, but we find he can't. I

move that clause *f* be amended to read: "That these gentlemen must comply with the Act."

On motion, clause *f* was adopted as amended, as follows: "As to the requests of Drs. Johnston, of Pelee Island, and Loughhead, of Petrolea, that they be relieved from paying annual dues while absent from the country, we advise not granting their requests, but that they be required to comply with the by-law and Act."

On motion, clauses 2, 3, and 4 were adopted as read.

Dr. BRAY—What is the amount of the Solicitor's account?

The REGISTRAR—About \$10.00 or \$15.00.

Dr. HENDERSON read clause 5, and moved that it be adopted.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. Chairman, I have every confidence in the great ability and urbanity of our present Registrar, and I do not willingly stand up here to utter one word of opposition to any increase of remuneration to him. He is a royal good chap, we all think, and worthy of all we can give him; but two years ago this matter was up—or perhaps only one year ago, but I think it was two—on a special report from the Finance Committee; and the members of the Council will remember that there was a long and somewhat intricate debate upon some of the items, this one included. I am speaking from memory, and if I am wrong the Registrar will put me right; there is no index to the Announcement, and I cannot refer to the report. My impression is, it became a question whether the Registrar should receive the commission on the rentals, and be deprived of the sum allowed for a stenographer; or whether he should receive a sum to pay the stenographer and be deprived of the commission on the rentals. I took the former view. I remember stating that Dr. Pyne, although a most efficient and energetic officer, was, like all of us, human; and I thought if the commission on the rentals were retained it would possibly make him excel himself in his energetic lookout for tenants; and that, on the other hand, if the fee for payment of a stenographer would be heavy, perhaps he would see his way to lessen the amount of typewritten correspondence. Now, if the members choose, under those circumstances, to give the Registrar a typewriter, knowing that it was discussed and settled so recently as a year or two ago, I have no objections, but I wish the Council to know the fact that that discussion did take place.

Dr. BROCK—I would like to ask, has the Registrar received any commission for the collection of rents?

The REGISTRAR—I did receive a commission, and paid the stenographer myself. Dr. Sangster is right.

Dr. BRAY—We considered this matter very thoroughly in the Finance Committee. We find the correspondence is increasing very greatly, and we considered it was nothing but right that the Registrar should have a stenographer. We put in the moderate sum of \$250.00 a year. I do not think he can get one for that; if he can't he must pay the balance himself—"

Dr. SANGSTER—The sum before was \$120.00 only.

Dr. BRAY—You cannot get a stenographer for that. There were two or three things we looked at; one was that during the session of this Council all these reports and by-laws, and all that kind of thing, have to be typewritten, and they have to be paid for, and we do not expect the Registrar to pay a stenographer for doing our business here in this way, getting all these reports typewritten. Another thing is, very often members of this Council come here on Council business, and have some typewriting to do; and it could be done altogether. We looked into the matter very carefully, and discussed it in the Finance Committee, and came to the conclusion that it was in the interests of the Council that a permanent stenographer should be employed. I asked Dr. Pyne about the price, and he said about \$5.00 a week. I doubt very much if he can get one for that. But if he is satisfied with it the Committee is willing to recommend he should have one at that price; and the Council should pass it.

On motion, clause 5 was adopted as read.

Dr. HENDERSON read clauses 6 and 7, which on motion were adopted as read.

Dr. HENDERSON read clause 8, and moved its adoption.

Dr. BROCK—I rise to ask for information on that item.

Dr. BRAY—I think there was a motion carried here that all the Announcements should be indexed annually. That is work that has got to be done by a person accustomed to it.

Dr. GEIKIE—To facilitate reference.

Dr. BRAY—Yes; it is really necessary. Dr. Sangster was looking for some thing a little while ago, and I have been looking for something, and neither one can find what he wants. A resolution was brought in in reference to the indexing of these Announcements, and I think it is very necessary we should have it done, and the Committee thought it might be done for \$25. If the Council thinks it can be done for less—

Dr. BROCK—It leaves me open to very serious suspicion, having moved that resolution; for the simple reason that I made an offer, which, I suppose, I should not have made, that I

could, without expense to the Council, have that index prepared ; that two of the members here would be willing to give their services for that purpose.

Dr. DOUGLAS—The Finance Committee, in considering that question, felt that an index, that was not a proper index, would be of no value whatever to the Council. We have all felt the want of a proper index to our Annual Announcement ; and in the Finance Committee it was suggested that we engage the services of some person who is accustomed to indexing books and volumes of various kinds of literature, and let us have an index which would enable us to find anything we need to search for in the Announcement. I am afraid that no matter how competent any of the members here will be to construct an index, none except those who are thoroughly accustomed to the work will index this Announcement so that it will be of any great value to us ; and for that reason I concurred with the other members of the Finance Committee in suggesting that a sum be voted by the Council for the purpose of securing the services of some person who was thoroughly competent to index our Announcement ; but although we suggested the sum of \$25, if a less sum will do it, it is not necessary to spend the \$25 simply because the committee suggests that that amount be allowed.

Dr. POWELL—Supposing it costs more.

Dr. DOUGLAS—We have made no provision. I think, perhaps, that should have been taken into consideration. We have no means of ascertaining the cost.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The amount is experimental.

Dr. POWELL—The trouble is that if that does not do we shall have no index.

Dr. SANGSTER—I agree very much with that proposition. I think that work, if it is done at all, should be done well. It is going to involve a large amount of labor, especially if there is any attempt at indexing the back volumes of the Announcement.

Dr. BRAY—That is not intended.

Dr. SANGSTER—Even the Announcement from year to year, to be done well, is going to involve a large amount of labor ; and I do not think that work should be imposed on the Registrar in addition to his other duties. I think, therefore, the Council should pay for the convenience of the index, and if \$25 is not sufficient to cover its being done well I would say, pay more. I can relieve Dr. Brock's mind from any imputation by reminding him that the time when the Council used to pay money to its members has gone by ; it is not legal to do so now.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—There can be no person employed to make this index who will do it as well as the Registrar ; he is familiar with every item of procedure of this Council from beginning to end, and I do not think we ought to go outside the Council to employ any person. The Registrar can go over the proceedings and, with a little care and attention and time, he can give us all the index we require, I think, more perfectly than any person else, from his familiarity with what is in the records, of which he knows everything from beginning to end, and if \$25 will cover that I think it would be money well expended.

Dr. GEIKIE—To save time, the Registrar a moment ago told me he thought \$25 would be enough, provided the proper person were employed to do it.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Dr. Brock and myself, in submitting that proposition, had no desire to impose extra work on the Registrar, and we both made the offer we would see the thing done properly without any extra work on him. But as some members of the Council seem to prefer it should be done by some more competent person, and think it will be much better done, I will vote as the committee reports.

Dr. POWELL—I think it is very important we should have an index, and if some person will undertake it, to be done for \$25, I am quite ready to agree to the report ; but I doubt very much whether an index such as would be serviceable can be made of such a volume as this for that amount of money.

Dr. GEIKIE—The Registrar thinks it can.

Dr. POWELL—If he will state that amount will do, it will be all right. Yesterday, when Dr. Brock brought this motion to the attention of the Council, I perfectly agreed with him that we ought to have an index covering some few of the volumes that are past, and I still hold that opinion. I think that in order to come here and intelligently discuss the affairs of this Council within a few short days, such as we have to now, it is eminently necessary we should have access to information of past legislation ; and we cannot come here, and at our desks here, find out what we want at a moment's notice. I would support now any resolution to have an index of a certain number of years past. Those who are longer in the Council, who have been some years in the Council, know far better than I do how much this is wanted and what we require ; but we do require an index of some years past. I do not know how many years you want to go back, and I am quite willing to go back five or ten years.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think this is a matter we cannot touch. We have already decided in this Council we shall only have an index of the present volume ; we cannot go back on the resolution.

Dr. BROCK—I made a calculation of the time expended by members of this Council in finding out what they wanted to, and I am of opinion that a proper index would save us hundreds of dollars.

Dr. DICKSON—I think the Registrar has given his opinion that \$25 will be sufficient. We ought to leave it at that. It is clear the Registrar will have to give a great deal of attention to whoever does this work, because no matter how experienced the person may be in this class of work there are matters in it which, no doubt, the Registrar will have to give special attention to. I think we ought to let it go at \$25.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I would suggest that the matter be left to Dr. Pyne; he has a stenographer and has expressed his opinion that \$25 will cover all the expense; I think we should just leave it in his hands.

On motion clause 8 was adopted as read.

Dr. HENDERSON read the Statement of Assets and Liabilities, which on motion was adopted as read.

Dr. HENDERSON read the approximate estimates for the year 1899-1900, which on motion was adopted as read.

On motion the report, as amended, was adopted.

On motion the committee arose. The President resumed the chair.

On motion the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Finance Committee's Report, as amended, was adopted.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to present the report of the Finance Committee. The Treasurer's financial statement, certified to by your Auditor, was laid before you at the opening of the present session, thereby affording all members present an early opportunity of becoming acquainted with the present financial status of the College. Notwithstanding the increased expenditure incurred during the year by the recent elections and the publishing of the new register, we are pleased to be able to report a favorable condition of the finances of the College. Although the annual assessment was not responded to as well as in the preceding year, there is an evident improvement compared with the preceding years. The rooms in the building are nearly all occupied, and the income therefrom is about the same as heretofore.

1. The petitions, complaints and accounts submitted to this committee by your body, have been considered and your committee recommends as follows :

(a) John Flower, of Hamilton, asks for a return of registration fees. Recommended that request be not granted.

(b) That the request of J. R. Howitt, of Guelph, asking return of registration fees, as he has given up the study of medicine, be not granted.

(c) That the request of Jacob Zielinski's solicitor that the expenses incurred in obtaining a Private Act of the Legislature to enable his client to practise be refused.

(d) Dr. McInnes, of Victoria, who asked for a copy of tariff of fees, be informed that the College has no tariff of fees at present, the tariff having been annulled by the Legislature of Ontario. In regard to overdue assessments, he will be required to comply with the Act.

(e) Dr. Carbert, of Orangeville, asked to be relieved from assessment dues, owing to advanced years and ill health. The committee recommends that his request be granted as soon as he shall have complied with Council by-law No. 73, and must comply with the Act.

(f) As to requests of Dr. Johnston, of Pelee Island, and Dr. Loughhead, of Petrolia, that they be relieved of paying annual dues while absent from the country, we advise not granting their request but they be required to comply with the by-law and Act.

2. The insurance on elevator is recommended to be renewed at the lowest rates obtainable.

3. Dr. Fyfe Fowler's account of \$40.00 for acting as Deputy-Registrar at Kingston be paid.

4. The account of our solicitor, Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., for services rendered to date and certified to by the Registrar, be paid.

5. We recommend that the Registrar be allowed a stenographer, as formerly, on account of the large and increasing correspondence.

6. We recommend that Dr. Carlyle be reappointed as Auditor.

7. We advise the re-engagement of Thomas Wasson as Prosecutor, at the same salary and subject to the same conditions as last year.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

8. We recommend that \$25.00 be allowed for covering expenses of properly indexing Annual Announcement.

Financial Statement :

Assets.

Building and site	\$100,000 00	
Assessment dues uncollected	7,200 00	
Assessment dues for 1899	5,000 00	
Council Chamber and office furniture	2,000 00	
Cash in bank	490 38	
		<hr/> \$114,690 38

Liabilities.

Mortgage on building	\$60,000 00	
Bank accommodation	1,500 00	
Estimated cost of present session	2,300 00	
Accounts due and recommended to be paid	65 00	
		<hr/> \$63,865 00

Balance in favor of College..... \$51,825 00

Approximate Estimates for the year 1899-1900.

	1898-99.	1899-00.
Council meeting, June, 1897.....	\$2,424 25	\$2,100 00
Stenographic report	154 63	150 00
Officers' salaries—		
Registrar	1,800 00	1,800 00
Treasurer	400 00	400 00
Prosecutor	600 00	600 00
Official Prosecutor's fines	225 00	225 00
Discipline Committee	37 50	300 00
Discipline procedure	824 60	500 00
Prosecutions, etc.	311 34	300 00
Legal Services, general	192 45	192 00
Printing diplomas, exam. papers, circulars, etc.	299 30	275 00
Announcement	406 00	350 00
Examinations—		
General expenses	183 26	200 00
Spring	1,811 86	1,800 00
Fall	683 06	600 00
Auditor's fees	40 00	40 00
Office Supplies, Registrar	599 90	400 00
" " Treasurer	15 00	15 00
Interest on Mortgages	2,100 00	2,100 00
Bank Accommodation	404 90	400 00
Building Maintenance	3,853 20	4,000 00
Council Stenographer and indexing Announce- ment		275 00
		<hr/> \$17,022 00

Estimated Receipts.

Cash in Bank ..	\$490 38
Assessment dues	5,000 00
Registration fees	1,650 00
Rents	3,500 00
Fees for professional examinations	9,800 00
	<hr/>

For estimated expenses \$20,440 38
 17,022 00

\$3,418 38

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. F. ROOME, President. (Signed) G. HENDERSON, Chairman.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met at 2 o'clock p.m., in accordance with notice for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT, Dr. Roome, in the chair, called the Council to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll, and the following members answered to their names : Drs. Barrick, Bray, Brock, Dickson, Douglas, Glasgow, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Powell, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Stuart, Thorburn, Thornton and Williams.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Registrar ; confirmed, and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. SANGSTER—That the annual charges incurred by the Treasurer in giving the security required by the Council be borne by the Council.

Dr. DOUGLAS—To introduce a by-law for the purpose of fixing the time, manner and places for holding the examinations, and appointing examiners.

Dr. SANGSTER—That sub-section 2 of the Medical Curriculum be erased.

Dr. SANGSTER—I may say in explanation that this sub-section, which gives graduates in Arts the privilege of passing through on a four years' course, will be modified by the recommendation of the Committee on Education, and it will come up in its modified form. I merely give notice that I intend to move that this privilege be no longer held out to graduates in Arts.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC., TO THE COUNCIL.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved, seconded by Dr. GLASGOW, that the by-law to appoint an Executive Committee be now read a first time. Carried.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved, seconded by Dr. GLASGOW, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole, and read the by-law a second time. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. GLASGOW in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the first clause of the by-law.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved that the names to be inserted be those of the President, Dr. Roome ; the Vice-President, Dr. Britton ; and Drs. Henderson, Bray and Henry.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I rise to offer a little explanation. I notice that our rules and regulations say the Executive Committee shall consist of three members, the President and Vice-President to be *ex-officio* members of that committee ; and in conformity with the rules of the Council, as laid down in our rules and regulations, I move that the committee consist of three members, with the addition of the President and Vice-President. It has been customary, I think, heretofore, to name this committee by resolution of the Council ; but as it was necessary, in order that the President and Vice-President shall properly be members of this committee, that they be appointed by by-law, I included all the names, including the President and Vice-President, believing that they would be as thoroughly appointed in this way as if some were appointed by resolution, and the President and Vice-President appointed by by-law. I think we are only consistent if we carry out our rules and regulations ; and we are only consistent in interpreting the rule when it says the committee shall consist of three, with the President and Vice-President in addition ; and we are only consistent in interpreting this by-law in the manner in which I interpret it in this motion.

Dr. MOORE—I would just like to say I do not quite agree with that ; for years past the Executive Committee has consisted of three members (the President, Vice-President and one member of the Council) ; and I do not think the interests of the Council have suffered because we only had the three. If we are going to economize, and if three can do the business just as well as five, and the third man is close to the city, it will lessen the expense. I do not see why we should depart from our rule of the past ; as I understand, the rules and regulations provide the Executive Committee shall consist of three members. That practice has prevailed for several years, and I do not see why we should change it to-day, especially as to-morrow will be the last day these rules will be in force.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. Chairman, I think the day has gone by when any member can get up in this Council and refuse a committee of five as an Executive Committee in place of three, on the ground of expense. It has been shown over and over again in this Council that a committee of five in that respect practically entails no more expense than a committee of three. Session after session has gone by without the committee being called together,

and the committee of three has not been the cause of any expense ; therefore the committee of five, under similar circumstances, would be no expense. I maintain, and I have always maintained, that that committee should be a committee of five, with three territorial representatives upon it. Our friend, Dr. Williams, yesterday, in speaking in connection with the assessment clauses of the Act, said that he presumed the Legislature knew what it was about when it passed those clauses ; now, I presume the Legislature knew what it was about when, three years ago, it gave the profession of this Province a territorial representation of seventeen ; it knew that in doing that it was, as long as the profession chose to assert its proper rights, giving the profession the control of the Council ; and in giving it the control of the Council, I claim that the intention clearly was to give it the control of all the important committees on the Council. This is a most important committee. The Executive Committee in time past has assumed powers, and attempted actions that were detrimental, or, at least, that were calculated to be detrimental, to the best interests of the profession ; and this very last Executive Committee, the Executive Committee of the past year, has suffered young men to go up for examination, authorizing them to take the intermediate and final examinations at the same time. I think that as the government of the entire profession is practically in the hands of that Executive Committee for a large proportion of the year, our claim that the territorial representatives should have a large representation on that committee is well-founded. I am quite in favor of the committee as named by Dr. Douglas ; but as Dr. Bray resides a long way off, and is a member of another important committee, I would, in selecting the names, perhaps have selected another member than Dr. Bray ; but as the work of the committee is done by correspondence, distance in that respect does not add at all to the expense, so that I am prepared to let the committee stand as it is.

Dr. BRAY—I have no desire to go on that committee. I would rather not go on it.

Dr. SANGSTER—It would not conflict with the work of the Discipline Committee in any way.

Dr. BRAY—I am on the Discipline Committee, an important committee, and I would rather some person else should have the place on this. While I really do not care to go on this committee, I am very much obliged to the mover of the motion for having mentioned my name.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I have listened to Dr. Sangster's argument on this question, and I think the doctor should settle a little with himself. He takes the ground that there is no expense for this committee because they do not meet ; if that is the case there can be no great amount of business to do, and there can be no special necessity for there being the five members to prevent any injury. Surely one position or the other is not a very strong one to take. For a number of years, because of expense, the committee was cut down to three ; now Dr. Sangster says they do not meet frequently, and hence there is no expense. But now and again they do meet ; and it is when they meet the great expense is ; and it is to guard against this great expense that the number was placed at three. We do not know but that this year they may meet, and meet very frequently ; and that being the case, with five members, it would be a vastly increased expense, at least two-fifths more than with three members. It is not claimed that any interests have suffered any more with three members than would be likely to have suffered with five. The mere fact that two or three members happen to be elected by outside practitioners does not increase their judgment when they come to the Council ; I have the honor to be elected by as good a constituency as there is in the province, and I do not believe that that increases my intelligence when I come to deal with a question, and I believe every man in the Council is on the same plane ; and because I happen to be elected does not give me any priority either in intelligence or caution in any respect over any other man present in the Council. I hope when we come to this Council we come on an equal footing ; every man, no matter how he comes, when he comes under the statute, should be treated the same, and his influence and his judgment should be respected in exactly the same way. Whether he is sent here by some statutory provision or by the electors throughout the country, I do not believe it increases his intelligence one particle. No interests have suffered by trusting the three members ; but we have had considerable less expense than we would have with five members on the committee ; and under these circumstances I do not see any good reason why we should depart from the custom followed for some years, and have more than three members on this committee. I therefore move that the names of Drs. Bray and Henry be erased from the resolution, and that it stand as to the President, Vice-President and Dr. Henderson.

Dr. BRAY—I have already said I did not care about acting, and I would just as soon you would not put my name in that resolution.

Dr. HENRY—I have no desire to act in any position. I thought if there had been a committee, and all the members did not come up, the majority would come, the President, Vice-President, and another man.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I fear some of the previous speakers have forgotten our regulations as they are laid down here for our guidance. In the rules and regulations the Executive Com-

mittee is laid down to consist of three members ; but in addition to that, clause 10, on page 38, says the President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members of all committees of the Council, standing and special, excepting Committee on Discipline—that one committee is excluded. Then, if we are inclined to be consistent, and to interpret with some harmony our own rules and regulations, no matter if our regulations are so framed that in carrying them out we run the risk of incurring a little extra expense, the Council is responsible for that expense. In addition to that, in order that the President and Vice-President shall be properly appointed as members of that committee, our Solicitor has given us the opinion that they must be appointed by by-law, and in appointing them by by-law they then become members of that committee. The rules say specifically : “Three members and the President and Vice-President *ex-officio* members.” All I ask of the Council is to be consistent, and to interpret this rule in connection with this committee in the same manner that the rules in connection with the other committees are interpreted.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The new rules and regulations that we adopted last night, as far as we went—they are not law yet, of course—say that the President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members of all committees of the Council, standing and special, except the Discipline Committee and the Executive Committee.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The Legislature has thought the government of the profession a matter of sufficient gravity to give us thirty men in order that the affairs of the profession may be properly looked after year by year ; these thirty men meet but once a year, and then only for a week or so to transact the business of the profession ; from that time until we meet again there is no body of men to represent the profession except those comprising the Executive Committee. Now, I do submit that a matter of such importance as this should require a committee somewhat larger than three. The very fact that we have not had work for that committee to do in the past is no reason why work should not arise in the future, and, if so, grave and important matters may come before the Executive Committee. In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom ; and we would presume there would be more wisdom in five members than in three. I have no desire to increase the expenditure of the Council at all ; but sometimes the expenditure of the Council is conserved by having a good committee that will adopt under emergency those plans and rules and regulations that will be of advantage to the Council. I do not think that five members are too many for an Executive Committee ; and I do not think the expenditure would be materially increased by having that number. The very fact that that committee is clad with such very important and very grave responsibility, namely, that of the full functions of the Council in the intervals between the meetings of the Council, is, I think, a sufficient reason why the Council's interests would be better conserved by five than three ; and, therefore, I think it would be advisable that the five should be put on. I think it is wise, probably, that Dr. Bray should drop out of the committee and some other person be substituted for him, because he has a large amount of work, and we do not want to put too much work on one man when there are others that might take his place.

Dr. BROCK—For many years this committee has consisted of the President, Vice-President and one other member, and I do not think many members of this Council have found fault with the actions of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee is changed every year by our own action. We elect a new President and Vice-President, and those gentlemen have the full confidence of this whole Council ; they are our representatives and are standing in the highest position in this Council. Is it possible from year to year when we change these gentlemen, that we put men in there who have not the confidence of the Council in this one particular ? I think three members are sufficient for that committee ; five members on the Executive Committee would increase the expense of this Council very much if the committee was called together. Under those circumstances I shall continue to vote for the Executive Committee as it stands at present.

Dr. GEIKIE—I do not want to detain the meeting, but I am old enough to remember when the arguments that Dr. McLaughlin used used to stir the Council, and it was considered a pretty large committee was required. But what was the fact ? In the multitude of counsellors, instead of wisdom, there proved to be folly ; and more than that, we found that year after year the expenditure of the Executive Committee was something tremendous. The late Dr. Aikens used to come here every year, sometimes almost with tears in his eyes, and say, “Gentlemen, this committee is so expensive, it would simply ruin you.” And the entire Council became converted after a good while to the view that a small trustworthy Executive was the thing, and the smaller the better, and appointed with orders not to meet unless it was absolutely indispensable ; and we stopped the largest leakage in the way of expense that the Council has ever seen. In the proposed committee of the President and Vice-President and one member, we have a small committee composed of trustworthy men—I think the smaller the committee the better—men whom we have faith in, or they would not be where they are.

Dr. BARRICK—We have rules and regulations, and of all things we should be consistent.

We have here said the number that should be on each committee, and that the President and Vice-President should be *ex-officio* members; and as long as that is the rule of this Council, I maintain that rule should be adhered to. If we are to depart from our rules in this one respect, why not in all? So far as the expense is concerned that is a matter neither here nor there; but as long as these rules are in existence they should be adhered to. That is the one reason why I am strongly in favor of supporting the five members as recommended.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I am in accord with Dr. Barrick and Dr. Douglas, that we ought to be consistent. Had the matter come up at the early part of this session I do not know but what I would have been inclined to let it go with three members, the President and Vice-President being members *ex-officio*; but we have passed through the Committee of the Whole with but one trifling exception, the new rules and regulations; and last night the Council in Committee of the Whole decided that the Executive Committee should consist of three members, the President and Vice-President not being *ex-officio* members of that committee. Under these circumstances, to agree with the action of the Council last night, which I voted for, and which I think every member of the Council present voted for, and to be consistent with that, I shall have to say we must have three members on the Executive Committee to-day. I want to be consistent so far. I am not particularly alarmed by the great expense of five members myself. I do not know that it would do any very great harm to have five members, but we decided last night we are going to have an Executive Committee of three members only.

Dr. SANGSTER—May I ask Dr. Campbell whether that is not yet open to amendment? Is it not yet open, when the matter comes before the Council, that an amendment may be moved that the Executive Committee shall consist of five members instead of three?

Dr. CAMPBELL—It is quite open, because the entire report has not been adopted and has not been passed; but it was settled, so far as it went, by the Council last night in committee; it was unanimously decided that the Executive Committee shall consist of three members.

Dr. GEIKIE—May I ask Dr. Campbell whether in case, an amendment should be proposed increasing the membership, which means largely increasing the cost of the committee, would not every member, or almost every member, of the Council be in opposition to it? I think they would.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not know about that. I simply take the position that to be consistent now with the vote I gave last night—I am only speaking of myself, I cannot speak for the entire Council—I shall have to vote now that the Executive Committee shall consist only of three members.

Dr. SANGSTER—I beg to add to what Dr. Campbell has said, that it was determined last night on the part of many of us not to accept a committee of three. We regard this as a matter so vital to the best interests of the profession that it is our intention, so far as we can insist upon it, that that number shall be changed to five. We think we can show the territorial representatives in this Council that the matter is of such vital importance to the profession that it is a question whether they are not, in the interests of their constituents, bound to support an amendment of that kind; by no means regard a proposition to accept the Executive Committee as consisting of three as a settled question; and I, therefore, feel free, and I think everybody in this Council should feel free, to vote unbiased by what was done last night.

Dr. HENRY—Is it under the old rule or under the new one?

Dr. DOUGLAS—It is under the old rule. We are governed by the old rules that are in existence to-day in the meetings of to-day. I think the man who says in order to be consistent he must vote according as they are to be amended for the future is decidedly inconsistent. Gentlemen, we are guided by the rules as they are in existence to-day, and those rules say the President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members in addition to three.

Dr. POWELL—I move in amendment to the amendment that the question of appointing the Executive Committee be laid over until the new rules are adopted.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I move that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. Carried.

The committee rose, the President in the chair.

The report of the Committee of the Whole reporting progress and asking leave to sit again, was received.

On motion leave was granted to sit again.

Dr. BRAY—I beg to introduce a by-law for the purpose of changing the time for holding the annual examinations. I was requested by several members to let it stand over; but to-day some of the members of the Educational Committee spoke to me and said they would like to have it settled, so that it would come before the Educational Committee before it rose. Therefore, I move that the by-law receive its first reading.

The by-law received its first reading.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. MOORE, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the by-law fixing the time for holding the annual examinations. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Hanly in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the first clause of the by-law.

Dr. BRAY—Mr. Chairman, I have been talking this matter over with a good many members of the Council since I first spoke of introducing the by-law, and I find it is the generally expressed wish that the examinations should be held a little earlier than they have been the last two years, and also that the Council should meet a little earlier. I think both of these things can be done, and still comply with the eight months' session; but in order to do that I have an idea that the schools, or teaching bodies, will have to begin a little earlier, say in September. I do not want to do anything that will cut short the session or lessen the time of teaching, because I am one of those who hold firmly to the eight months' session. At the same time, I think Dr. Macdonald has said the Toronto University Medical Faculty closes its session on April 21st; the examinations now are not held until I think the third Tuesday in May, a whole month later—a whole month after the lectures cease; and I think it is a bad thing, because the students are better prepared then to go on with their examinations than after they have loafed around for a month. I want it clearly understood that I do not want to cut short the work of the schools; but, at the same time, if the schools close their lectures at the time stated, we may as well have the examination held earlier. As Dr. Williams said the other day, if we are going to have an eight months' session let us have an eight months' session. Apparently some of the schools have only a six months' session, although they said they were holding an eight months' session, because if they commence in October and close in April the time certainly does not allow for eight months. I hope this will be settled satisfactorily to the Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like to inquire, if the schools close on April 21st, what is the date of their opening?

Dr. MACDONALD—In answer to Dr. Williams' question, October 1st. I would just like to say a word or two upon this question. The school work commences October 1st, and though the lectures cease on April 21st, it has been the habit to commence the University examinations immediately, and they last for three weeks. Now, we all know that the work of examinations is just as important as the work of studying up until the time of the examinations; therefore I should have to oppose Dr. Bray's motion to make our examinations commence as early as the time he suggests. I think we ought, at least, to wait until after the time that the University examinations would be finished, say, wait until the middle of May, or the second Tuesday in May, if you like; that would give the universities an opportunity of having their students pass their examinations; and the College examinations might commence immediately following.

Dr. GEIKIE—I have been a month or two teaching, and know something about it. I would just say with regard to our college, we went on to April 26th or 28th—the last week, at any rate—and we found it necessary to have our college examinations then, which are just as good for the students as any other part of the teaching, because I believe they learn more in the examination fortnight than they would learn in a good many fortnights before or after. But the second Tuesday, I think, in May would do nicely. I have no right to interfere with the University of Toronto, and I do not want to, except in a friendly way; I think they would co-operate with us in any proposition compressing the examinations a little, saving a few days, so as not to stretch them maybe over three weeks. We might possibly within the fortnight be able to manage it nicely, perhaps putting the date about May 14th, or something of that kind.

Dr. MACDONALD—I am informed by the Secretary of the Faculty of the University of Toronto that their calendar for this year has been already published and circulated; and, therefore, for the present it would be impossible to make any change. I think in doing anything of this kind we should not spring it suddenly upon the universities or teaching bodies, but should give them time, at all events, to conform to our regulations. I think we ought to consider what they have already done on the understanding, at least, that the Council would go on in the way it has been doing.

Dr. GEIKIE—There would be no earthquake if an announcement appeared in the Calendar that the examinations were to go on at such a time and stop a week sooner. We can easily arrange to make it about May 14th. We could arrange it quite well if it were known, and we would be very glad to co-operate with the Council, because it is exceedingly desirable that the meeting of the Council should be held a little earlier, and that the examinations should be held a little earlier.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I must acknowledge to a good deal of surprise and a good deal of astonishment at what the universities seem to consider an eight months' session. When we talked about a six months' session, and had that for a great many years, it was supposed to run up to about April 1st, and the examinations were held in the month of April. We were supposed then to have a six months' session. Now we have changed and adopted an eight months' session. But when we have adopted the eight months' session all the increase we have is twenty-one days. I admit that I am astonished that any university or its repre-

sentative would come before us with an idea that we will accept that as a fair amount of teaching. If we are only to have a six months' session, let it be a six months' session; but if we are to have not less than an eight months', as our calendar calls for, I certainly cannot be one to agree with adding only twenty-one days to the old six months' session. And if putting this examination earlier means we are going to countenance in any sense the shortening of the session that these schools have seen fit to adopt, then I must oppose that shortening of the time. If I count the time right from October 1st to the end of May it makes eight months, I am perfectly agreeable that from the eight months shall be taken the time for the examinations. Now, the time for examination, as I understand it, is about three weeks; and if those universities see fit to cut into the time before that, for another purpose for their students, then upon their heads must be the trouble. I think this College must demand its full and complete eight months, allowing simply the time out for their examinations; and we have a right to say that our Registrar shall demand certificates to that effect; and if the students do not bring those certificates the fault does not rest with this institution.

Dr. GEIKIE—The annual examinations are very thorough and very excellent, and require the greatest study. I would like to ask Dr. Williams this question: Does he not regard the two weeks or ten days spent in those examinations as legitimately part of the session? I do, and I think any experienced teacher would say that most undoubtedly that fortnight is part of the session.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I will say this, If you regard those two weeks as a part in which your students are being taught for examination, then you must give a certificate for those two weeks to bring the time right up to the time when this College takes the students in charge. Students are not to be turned loose on the city and allowed to run at large until they are needed for examination here. The student's time should be put in in such a way that he may be supposed to be learning something up to the time when he comes up here for examination. I would not be a stickler for a day or two, or two or three days, to let the students get recuperated up a little; but I am a stickler against letting go part of the eight months which we require for a session, and if this notice means that putting the examination at an earlier period is to shorten up the session in that way, I will not be a party to it in any way.

Dr. GEIKIE—Mr. Chairman, I just wish to quiet Dr. Williams' anxiety. The poor students, instead of being left idle on the city have not a half hour to themselves from the time the lectures close until the Council examinations are over.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like to ask Dr. Geikie what becomes of all those students who are not going up for examination, are they being taught?

Dr. GEIKIE—There are none of them who are not going up for examinations of one kind or another. We have first, second, third and fourth year examinations in all colleges, besides the Council examinations, and they have to go through them all. The professors are worked at the eight months' session until they are thoroughly exhausted, and the students are kept at work so long and hard that many of them are positively ill in consequence. There are no loose men running about.

Dr. WILLIAMS—It is not surprising that these extra twenty-one days exhaust the students and professors to such an extent.

Dr. SANGSTER—I heartily accord with Dr. Williams' remarks. We have no sooner settled upon a reformation in this Council—such is the history of the period I have been a member here—than we began to find a system of subtraction here and subtraction there, until after a session or two we scarcely know where we are, and upon such matters we stand very much in the position of a fraud before the public. I considered when we were asked to adopt a session of eight months that it was a good, square, honest eight months' teaching. I am not prepared to go quite as far as Dr. Williams is prepared to go. Although I proposed that we accept the three weeks' Council examination with some demer as being part of the eight months' session, I certainly would not accept in addition to that the College examinations. We have Dr. Geikie's assurance that the examinations are more profitable in the way of mental pabulum and food than teaching. If that is the case, we had better have an eight months' examination—four eight-months' examinations. It is equivalent to telling us that emesis is as nourishing to the body as the admission of food. The students have information and knowledge poured into them for certain seven months in the year, and then the process of the Council or College emesis begins, and for the next three or six weeks they are vomiting forth all they have acquired during the previous seven months, and Dr. Geikie asks us to believe that that process of emesis is just as profitable.

Dr. GEIKIE—It is exhausting.

Dr. SANGSTER—In the way of professional growth as the pabulum during the past seven months. I think that is a remarkable position to assume, and I certainly would not be a party to putting forward the examinations if it is going to shorten the eight months' requirements by a single day. I do not think this Council can too jealously guard the integrity of the eight months' teaching as a requirement for graduation.

Dr. MACDONALD—Might I be allowed a word in explanation. Though not a university representative, I think it is only right we should know exactly what takes place. In the University of Toronto the lectures only close on the day the examinations begin. The laboratories are open to the students just the same; the clinical instruction goes on just the same, and I think it is only right that in dealing with this question we should understand that everything does not break up; nothing stops but the lectures.

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. Chairman, first of all I stand to corroborate what the preceding speaker has just said. I understand the University of Toronto has been challenged with having an eight months' session—simply *pro forma*; that is quite incorrect; the eight months are fully taken up between lectures, clinical work and examinations. I am sorry I could not have been in earlier, for if I understand aright, the gentleman who challenged the University of Toronto on this point is one who voluntarily admitted that the time taken up in examinations by any of the teaching institutions should be counted in the eight months, and that is perfectly sensible. I have the calendar here, which proves the statement that lectures close on the 21st of April. The examinations commence on the first day of May. There is clinical work attended to constantly. And the examinations cannot be completed until towards the end of May. I rise also to withdraw, if I may be allowed to do so, a resolution which I proposed, I think it was yesterday, or the day before yesterday, when this subject was first taken up. Dr. Bray had moved a resolution in Council to the effect that the examinations be held on the third Tuesday in April, and I felt satisfied that that was too early altogether for universities to comply with the requirements of this Council concerning the eight months' session, and not knowing at that time exactly the date the examinations started in the University of Toronto, I proposed in amendment that the examinations of this college commence on the first Tuesday of May. After having looked very carefully into the matter, and after having made full inquiries, I am perfectly convinced it would be quite out of the question for the University of Toronto, and, therefore, for all other teaching bodies, to fulfil our requirements in this regard, provided we put forward our examinations by a single day; therefore, I wish to withdraw that amendment. I think the examinations should be started on the same day as they have been; that is, started on the third Tuesday of the month of May, as they are now.

Dr. BRAY—I think, after having listened to the discussion, and particularly having heard the teachers, that, perhaps, it would be as well for me to ask the committee to rise, and ask the withdrawal of this by-law. The introduction of the by-law has done one good thing, it has brought forth a good many facts that probably some of the members of the Council did not know; and I think it will be an intimation to the teaching bodies, that we will require a full eight months' session. Although it has taken up a little time, I fancy it has not done any harm, and with the consent of the Council and my mover I will now withdraw my resolution.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I merely wish to say that I can see no reason why these various teaching bodies might not start their sessions earlier. The University of Toronto commences teaching on the first of October; why not commence earlier, commence in September, and by that means gain a couple or three weeks' time? and in that way we would be able to hold the examinations of this Council along in the early part of May. I can see no reason why it should not be so. This is the plan we have adopted in our Faculty of the Western University. We start our lectures, and advertise them in our Annual Announcement to take place on the 13th of September, and by this means we hope to close the didactic course of lectures along about the 20th April or thereabouts—the clinical work still going on—and commence our examinations. I cannot see either why the University of Toronto should consume three weeks, as under Dr. Geikie's sanction it appears they do.

Dr. GEIKIE—I did not say that.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Dr. Geikie did not say the University of Toronto; but he thinks that is a reasonable time. I think that ten days or two weeks is long enough for any examination. I do not see any necessity for it being so long as he says, and I think our examination here might be at least one or two weeks earlier than it is. The weather is hot, the work is very hard, and you have a remonstrance from your Board of Examiners about the excessive heat and hardships of an examination; and when you reflect that a man comes in at an examination and spends six to eight hours a day at hard work in the heat of the weather, I think you will admit it is very trying. I myself, as an examiner, would not like to be put to such a test. An examiner cannot go out and take a turn round in the air, but he must stay at it; the work is continuous. I think we should shorten it up, and make these colleges start their sessions in September, in the fall. Some may say you cannot dissect in September. I know that; but I know, too, that you cannot dissect in October, neither can you dissect in May or April; there are only a few months in the session when you can dissect properly. When the proper time comes let the teaching bodies arrange their time for doing their dissecting in weather that is suitable, and then leave off certain work; then, when the dissecting is over, let them take other work up again.

Dr. BRITTON—Just one word more. I do not imagine, for a moment, that this Council will look upon the closing of the session earlier in the spring, the holding of examinations earlier than at present, as of such great moment as to compel, for example, the University of Toronto to change the date of all its examinations.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—There is another session besides this ; this is only the present year.

Dr. BRITTON—We cannot expect the University of Toronto to change all its arrangements for this year.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—For next year.

Dr. BRITTON—Or even then. I think it would be unwise, almost arrogant on our part, to ask them to do so ; as at present, and as has been the case since I was a lad, the supplemental examinations are held in the middle of September, starting on September 14th ; the reports cannot be in before about the first of October, and the session starts on the first of October. I do not see how we are going to compel them to start earlier than the first of October. And in addition to this fact, a good many of the professors in the Medical Faculty, being also Professors of Science, would be compelled to start work in medicine before the ordinary time for the performance of their ordinary duties in the University. The matter is not a very imperative one. The important matter is that we have an eight months' session, and that we have a guarantee that it is an eight months' session.

Dr. BRAY—I think there has been enough time taken up with this, and I shall not make my remarks very long. I think it is advisable, after what we have heard, to withdraw this by-law ; at the same time I cannot quite agree with Dr. Britton that the laws of the University of Toronto are like the laws of the Medes and Persians—unchangeable. Have they not changed them since the eight months' session came in ? They must have. But, at any rate, I think this discussion may be an intimation to the universities and teaching bodies that in the near future this Council will ask them to close their sessions earlier than they do. In the meantime I would move that the committee rise.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like to second that motion, and in doing so I must say we must not allow a little inconvenience on our part, so far as our meeting is concerned, to drive us to putting earlier examinations. I think we should make it clear and positive to the teaching bodies that we expect and will demand full and reasonable teaching time, and that we do not propose to make any relaxation, and that our Registrar, in accepting papers, will be expected to demand that full and complete teaching time has been put in for eight months—no matter what the heat may be, we will hold the examinations to accomplish that.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—While on this subject, there is another subject I would like to call attention to : "No ticket for lectures will henceforward be accepted by the Council unless it is endorsed thereon that, as shown by teachers' roll, the pupil has at least attended seventy-five per cent. of the set number of lectures of each course ; and it is enacted that said certificate shall specifically state that such attendance extended over a period of at least seventy-five per cent. of the eight months' course." I have reason to believe that students have received these certificates when they have commenced their series of lectures at Christmas, when it was impossible for them to attend seventy-five per cent. of the lectures. I am safe in saying I know that to be the case. This is a matter that should not be allowed or tolerated ; and a professor that will put his signature to a ticket under those circumstances is certainly not doing his duty either to his pupil, to himself or to this Council ; and I think the most rigid discipline and most rigid watchfulness should be demanded that the tickets that are signed as representing the attendance of the pupil for seventy-five per cent. of the lectures are properly signed and that they are genuine. I agree with Dr. Williams that all our rules should be rigidly carried out and rigidly enforced in order that we should have the practitioners of this province fully educated.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion that the committee rise. Carried.

The committee rose ; the President in the chair.

Dr. BRAY—It will not be necessary for me to bring in my other by-law about the time of the meeting of the Council, and I therefore beg leave to withdraw it.

Leave granted.

On motion, the report of the Committee of the Whole was received.

Dr. BRAY—I ask that leave be granted to suspend the rules for a few minutes until Mr. Doherty's petition be heard.

Leave granted ; rules suspended.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—What are the circumstances of the case ?

Dr. BRAY—I understand this gentleman is waiting now. The case is shown at page 125 of the Announcement of 1898-99, in the report of the Committee of Complaints of last year. "Mr. Brehner, Registrar of the University of Toronto, sends a letter notifying Council that a medical student, F. J. Doherty, was convicted of having personated a candidate at a matriculation examination, and had been paid \$25 for doing so, and had his name removed by the University from the list of second-year students. The committee recom-

mends that the said F. J. Doherty should not be allowed to take the Council examinations, should he apply for that purpose to the Registrar of the Council, on account of the serious offence of which he was proved guilty. (See Mr. Brebner's letter and the accompanying newspaper account of the evidence at the police court.)"

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Is the application to be heard made by Mr. Doherty?

The REGISTRAR—No, by Mr. Mulvey, on behalf of Mr. Doherty; Mr. Mulvey is Mr. Doherty's solicitor.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—When this decision was reached by the committee last year, was there evidence that this Mr. Doherty was guilty of this offence?

Dr. ROOME—Yes.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—He had personated a student.

Dr. BRAY—I will ask Mr. Wasson to give us a statement of the matter.

Mr. WASSON, the Council Prosecutor—It was in connection with Trinity School, at a dental examination. I was spoken to about a medical student who had been doing something improper, and I investigated the matter, and eventually found out that this young man had personated and had written for another, a dental student at the Trinity School. I laid an information and got the evidence up; and in court he was found guilty of having personated a dental student at Trinity School and was committed to jail for a term.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Do we understand he was asked to be punished by this Council for an action he had committed at the dental examinations, that he had committed what we might call a crime at that examination, and this Council is asked to punish him for it?

Dr. BRAY—I think we are in duty bound to hear his counsel.

Dr. BRITTON—Before hearing his counsel in relation to the matter, I might say that my attention was called to it some time ago, and I made pretty full inquiries; and I find that the statement now made by Mr. Wasson is perfectly correct. I think it was formerly stated in this Council that Mr. Doherty put on a false moustache, and disguised himself so that he would be able the better to impersonate somebody else; now I am informed that is not correct. There is one mitigating circumstance, and I think one we ought to consider carefully: Mr. Doherty was but a lad of seventeen years of age, and, therefore, so far as I am personally concerned at any rate, while he should be held responsible by the courts for his act, he is not to be looked upon as a man of maturity, or a man who would know the full meaning of the course that he pursued. In addition to this, I have received certificates from all the teachers under whose care he had been from the time he was five or six years of age up; I have also certificates from persons who knew him well in various capacities, and one and all speak in highest terms of this lad. They all state this was the first offence of any kind of which they had ever known him to be guilty; that so far as they know, he had lived a good moral life; that as a little boy, as a growing boy at school or as a young man—rather still as a lad, for he is but seventeen years of age—he had shown an upright disposition; and they were very much astonished that this had occurred. I might further say he is a son of very respectable parents, living in the County of York, retired farmers. I do not know that I should say any more, because his solicitor will probably go over the whole case. I feel we ought to deal with this case in the way of leniency. It is perfectly correct that the Toronto University rusticated him for a certain time, but in a very few months restored him to his position; he has already fully paid the penalty of the law, for he had to associate with common, ordinary every-day prisoners in the common jail, I forget for how long, but as long as the presiding judge thought was sufficient to expiate his offence. The University of Toronto has pardoned him, and I think we ought also to be lenient.

Mr. MULVEY here addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT and GENTLEMEN,—The facts of this case are set out in the petition which was presented to the Executive Committee of the Council sometime before the holding of the last examination. I have here a copy of the petition setting out all the facts, and I have also a copy of the certificates to which Dr. Britton has just referred; but before going into them I wish to draw your attention to some inaccuracies which are in the report, as shown on page 125 of the Announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for last year; there Dr. Geikie is reported to have said, "This man Doherty appeared at the examination with a false moustache, and disguised." As Dr. Britton has already stated, that was not a fact. It may have been stated in a newspaper report which was produced before the Council at that time; but, nevertheless, it was not a fact. The Announcement also says: "He undertook to personate at the examination, and was to receive \$25; and the money was paid." That is not a fact, either. Mr. Doherty was promised \$25, and I think he was paid a small sum, not more than \$10, and he did not volunteer to do it. It was done for a friend of his, a young student of the Dental College, who, although quite proficient in the mechanical subjects that are required, was not sufficiently qualified to pass the University Matriculation Examination. He had been for a number of years in a dentist's office; but he was unable to qualify to pass the University Matriculation Examination, and it was for that reason that he appealed to Doherty, as a friend of his, and offered him this money so that

he might pass the examination. The examination in question took place in the spring of the year 1896 at Trinity University, and the prosecution did not take place until December, 1897. Before the court, Doherty pleaded guilty, and he was convicted and sent to the Toronto jail for one month. I may say that this was the first offence that was ever tried under the section of the Criminal Code under which he was convicted. I might say further there were a number of professors of the Toronto University who did not even know that his offence was a crime. As a matter of fact, personation had happened several times before that at Toronto University and other colleges of learning ; but it was not until a few years ago when the Criminal Code was adopted that it was made a crime, and then it was rather for the purpose of protecting Civil Service examinations than college examinations. The usual penalty given at Toronto University, at any rate, was rustication. In December, 1897, a conviction took place and it was reported to the Council of the Toronto University, where Doherty was attending at that time, and on the 7th of December, 1897 a resolution, was passed, "That the name of F. J. Doherty be removed from the list of second-year students in medicine, he having been convicted on December 6th, of the criminal offence of personation at examinations." After he had served his term, he considered, and his friends considered, he had been sufficiently punished for what he had done, and he applied to the Council of the Toronto University to be permitted to attend the lectures ; and on the 11th January, 1898, immediately after his term in jail had been completed, this resolution was passed, : "That in answer to the application of F. J. Doherty for re-admission as a student of medicine, the Registrar be instructed to inform him that he will be admitted to lectures in medicine in October, 1898." That was last October. The letter of Mr. Brebner referring to the first resolution was brought to the attention of this Council last year, but, unfortunately, the second resolution was not brought to your attention, or I have no doubt a different action would have been taken than was taken on that occasion. Dr. Brebner, I think, was remiss, in stating to you that Mr. Doherty had been convicted and that he had been rusticated, in not stating to you that after he had completed the sentence, the University of Toronto had decided to re-admit him. I have some of the certificates here to which Dr. Britton referred and I will trouble you while I read them.

Dr. POWELL—We might accept them as read.

Mr. MULVEY—I will mention the names of the parties from whom they are. The first is from Dr. Primrose, Professor of Anatomy ; the next is from Dr. Guinane, the family physician ; from Dr. H. Wilberforce Aikens ; from Mr. Archibald MacMurchy, Principal of Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute ; from Fred F. Manley, Mathl. Master Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute ; from two teachers of the Eglington, where he attended while a boy ; another from Dr. Richardson, who practises in the neighborhood where Doherty lives ; from Mr. George A. Chase, English Master at the Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute ; from Dr. Starr, Lecturer in the Toronto Medical School ; from Mr. Gregg, an architect in the neighborhood where Doherty resides ; and from Mr. John J. Gartshore. These gentlemen all testify to Mr. Doherty's high character, and that he has never been known to have committed any offence, either of a criminal nature or which would affect his moral character.

Dr. POWELL—What was the explanation of his committing this offence ?

Mr. MULVEY—The explanations are that he did not know that it was an act of a criminal nature ; did not know the effect of what he was doing at that time. He was a boy about seventeen years old, and wished to help his friend out of difficulties. Beyond these I do not know of any explanation that can be given. I do not wish to palliate his offence in any way whatever. I think he did what he certainly should be punished for, but I submit he has been properly and sufficiently punished for all he has done. If it had been an act which showed turpitude of character, or which showed he was not a person fit to be admitted to practise medicine, then I think some action should be taken here, or that his application should not be heard ; but I submit it was not an act of that nature ; it does not show moral turpitude ; it does not show perverseness of character. It was done to assist a friend, and done without knowledge of the gravity of the offence committed.

Dr. SANGSTER—How do you account for the \$25 ?

Mr. MULVEY—He did not get \$25.

Dr. WILLIAMS—What is your request at the present time ?

Mr. MULVEY—That he be permitted to register as a student and attend examinations when he presents himself ; that is all. With regard to the \$25, he did not get that sum. The amount he received was in the neighborhood of \$10 or \$12. It was supposed to recompense him for the inconvenience he would be put to when he went up for the examination, and, I suppose, being a young boy (seventeen years old) a sum of money like that would be a considerable inducement to him to do it ; but the motive which induced him to impersonate at the examination, I think, was largely to help his friend out of difficulties. Moreover, this was an examination at Trinity University of a student who was preparing for the dental college, and it was not an offence against the regulations of this body really, but only an offence against Trinity University.

Dr. POWELL—It was an offence against the law of the land, and that is what he was punished for.

Mr. MULVEY—Yes, quite so. He has been punished, and severely punished—unduly punished, I submit, because it is the first time an offence of this kind was prosecuted. It was unknown to the average student that it was an offence, and for that reason I submitted at the time of the trial that a very much less sentence should have been imposed.

Dr. POWELL—It must be known to students that it is a very serious matter. Personation would be done all the time if it was not known to be wrong.

Mr. MULVEY—I presume it would be.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think we have heard enough of this case to enable us to deal with it ourselves. There is no reason to spend any more time over it.

Dr. DICKSON—When was he convicted? At the time of the offence?

Mr. MULVEY—No, not for a year and a half after.

Dr. DICKSON—Did he at once acknowledge his offence, or did he endeavor to cover it up?

Mr. MULVEY—He pleaded guilty at once.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Mr. President, I doubt very much if there are very many in this room who have not been sinners sometime or other, even my friends Drs. Sangster and Geikie, I believe, have done things as bad as that.

Dr. SANGSTER—Dr. Geikie may have, but I never did.

Dr. GEIKIE—Dr. Sangster never did anything in his life that anybody could find fault with, he thinks.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The University of Toronto undoubtedly carefully guarded its honor when it admitted this student to the position that he has prayed to be admitted to in this Council. I do think we ought to allow this young man to go on as a student and submit himself to the examinations when that time comes. (Hear, hear.) I would move, seconded by Dr. SANGSTER, that the prayer of the petition of Mr. J. F. Doherty be granted. I admit, as was suggested by my friend from Ottawa, that we require to guard our examinations, and everything connected with them with the greatest care. We should not do anything in this Council that will lead or induce any young man to do what is wrong; but I submit that this young man has had a punishment that not one of us would like, nor would we like one of our sons to go through such a punishment as he has gone through. He is repentant, it is said, and no doubt he has good reason to be so, and I think it is our bounden duty to allow this young gentleman to enter upon the examination, and, therefore, I submit this resolution.

Dr. POWELL—I would to ask in what position this Council is in this matter. If this young man, or any other young man, fulfils all the requirements laid down by the Medical Act and by the by-laws and regulations of this Council, required for the study of medicine, and further prosecution of it, what powers have we got? If he fulfils all the requirements that are laid down in the regulations and the Act, what right have we to stop him?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Every person must have a certificate of good moral character before he can look at the medical profession from beginning to end.

Dr. POWELL—He has got lots of them, dozens of them.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think we have the full right to look into derelictions of this kind, and to withhold that kind of confidence that the college reposes in its future members if we see occasion to do so. I think we have a right to discipline those who are our students, or who are to become our students; but I think in this case that the young man's punishment has been very severe. I am disposed to lay great stress on the fact set forth by Mr. Mulvey. Boys of that age, almost before they are entered upon manhood, are impulsive, and they sometimes do things that their better nature soon makes them repent of, even without punishment. However, this young man has been punished by the court and punished by his university, and received into favor again, and I, certainly without any regret, second that resolution, and should like to see this Council restore him to his standing.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Mr. President, I am quite in hearty accord with the motion moved by Dr. McLaughlin and seconded by Dr. Sangster, in view of the extreme youth of this young man, and his ignorance of the crime he was committing, and also, no doubt, moved by a sympathy for his friend. I can quite understand that. I know cases of this kind where men have for years been endeavoring to enter professions who have not been able to qualify for their matriculation, and who have moved the pity and sympathy of those in a better position, to aid them; and taking all this into consideration, seeing he has already suffered, and that it will soon be three years since this offence took place, and seeing the degradation, and considering, no doubt, the amount of mental suffering he must have endured, I think he has been sufficiently punished, and in view of the explanation presented by Mr. Mulvey, I think we ought, out of all fairness, to let him start with a clean sheet, and open up the way into the profession of medicine for him. At the same time, I think we have a perfect right to discipline men who wish to enter into our ranks, as Dr. Sangster says, the aspirants

to become members of our society in the future, and we should take into cognizance their character and standing. I think we have a right to bar the entrance so far as we have done, but I think we have proceeded as far as justice now would take it, and, therefore, I must cordially support this measure.

Dr. POWELL—Where is the law which provides that we we can stop a man?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—We have the right to discipline a member of our own body when he contravenes the laws of honor and right, and we have quite as a good right to prohibit men who have exhibited a tendency to such conduct as that before they are admitted as members of our honorable profession.

Dr. POWELL—I only ask you where we can find it.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—We have the right in our body to bring such men up before our bar and expel them when they have committed a breach of morality, and so forth, and I suppose we have a right to prevent them from coming in, on the same lines.

Dr. POWELL—Not unless the Statute allows it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Every student is required to present certificates of good character.

Dr. POWELL—This man has got several.

Dr. SANGSTER—Those might not be satisfactory to the Council if we know of the dereliction of duty; and knowing that fact, we might refuse to accept a bushel of those certificates.

Dr. POWELL—Then letters of character are no good, if this Council is in a position to refuse a bushel of letters of that kind. What is the good of coming here with letters of good character, and then say you can reject them when you want to? I want to know where the law is, how you are going to stop him?

Dr. SANGSTER—In case of a committal of an offence that creates a special offence we might have the certificate of moral character, and ask for more; and we would have a right to ask for more.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—This is a case of an overt act, and a certificate of character cannot condone that overt act; I agree with Dr. Sangster in that, that a bushel of certificates would not be sufficient.

Dr. LUTON—With reference to Mr. Doherty, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, I received a very large number of documents, certificates of all kinds and descriptions; and pressure was brought on me from every quarter of the province, as they appeared to think that, because I was President of the Council, I had full power and authority to permit this young man to come up at the recent examinations; they took that ground persistently from all over the province; the most respectable men, even members, perhaps, of this Council, communicated with me by telegram and by letter, trying to impress upon me the desirability of giving my consent to this young man going up for examination. I was forced to say no; I said, I will not give my consent; he has committed an offence, we have been told, and I would not give my consent to it in any form at all. But to-day, after hearing what I have heard, I must say that I will vote conscientiously and heartily to have this man restored to a position making him eligible to come up for our examinations sometime in the future. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. THORBURN—I would like to say a word in reference to this matter. I think the young man has been amply punished, and we are none of us so clear of fault that we can throw a stone at others; and we ought to exercise some charity. I think he should be reinstated without any hesitation.

Dr. GLASGOW—As a new member of the Council I do not think I have delayed the proceedings much, but I do want to say I think this young man has expiated his crime by the laws of the land; and while it is a crime, and one that should be punished, because it is a very serious one, yet I agree with all the preceding speakers, that he should be restored to his position, and I shall vote in accordance with the motion of Dr. McLaughlin. In saying that, I think, however, that we were perfectly right in adopting the recommendation of the committee last year, for we had nothing before us then to certify to his moral character; to-day we have every evidence to warrant us in removing the ban, and, therefore, I shall heartily endorse the motion to reinstate him.

The PRESIDENT put the motion and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. BROCK—I brought in a notice of motion with regard to the collection of the annual dues and the arrearages this morning; and I now move, seconded by Dr. WILLIAMS: "It is deemed necessary and expedient that an annual fee be collected from members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the purpose of aiding in carrying out the provisions of the Medical Act; and whereas an annual fee of two dollars is assessed on all members for this purpose, the same being due and payable not later than December in the year in which it is assessed; and whereas this payment is promptly made by one portion of the profession and not by another, deriving equal benefit, to the marked injustice of the former; therefore, resolved that the Registrar be, and is hereby, instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to each practitioner who is in arrears, with the request that prompt settlement be made;

and that in default of this the Registrar is instructed to carry out the provisions of the Act in that behalf."

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. SANGSTER—I rise to point out, in my opinion, that this resolution is entirely out of order. The Act provides all the necessary machinery in the case; the duty of the Registrar in a case like that is not permissive, it is imperative; the clause does not say he "may erase"; it says, "he shall erase." If you pass that resolution I am of opinion that the derelict members of the profession will regard it as one of those blank cartridges that Dr. Thornton referred to this morning. You have shot enough in your gun, if you please to shoot it, without any such resolution; and I claim that to pass a resolution of that kind, in view of the explicit instructions in the Act, is out of order.

Dr. BROCK—As no one else seems to rise, I would just like to state that this is in accordance with that merciful policy and that courtesy which should come from this Council towards every member of the profession. We have carried that principle out before in this Council. We have again and again, by motion and resolution, and by extension of time, permitted the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to carry patience and mercy to its full extent. We now courteously ask them again; we remind them that that is due and should be paid, and call their attention to the Act which enables us to strike their names off the register if they do not comply with our request; and tell them that their names will be stricken off, if necessary, by the Registrar.

Dr. POWELL—It seems to me, in reading this clause, that Dr. Sangster takes the correct ground when he says there is sufficient power vested in our officer by this Act to do all that this resolution calls upon him to do. At the same time, I regard the resolution as acting distinctly in accordance with, and in the spirit of, this very clause; and, therefore, I cannot see that it is out of order. It seems to me to be something more than this clause does; it is simply an addition to it, and it strengthens the hands of the Registrar; but before it is passed I should like something added after the word "arrears." How soon is a man supposed to be in arrears?

Dr. DOUGLAS—I understood Dr. Sangster rose to a point of order, questioning whether the resolution was in order. We have had no ruling; and the discussion has been going on. I would ask for a ruling of the Chair.

The PRESIDENT—I rule that it is in order.

Dr. POWELL—How soon do you want these gentlemen to get a copy of that resolution?

Dr. BROCK—I would say that the Registrar should be empowered to send it immediately.

Dr. POWELL—How long must they be in arrears before they get a copy of it? The clause provides that, "after twelve months' default in taking out such certificate, and if two months' notice of such default be given by registered letter addressed to the registered address of such defaulter, the Registrar shall, if payment has not been made by the defaulter, erase the name of the medical practitioner so in default from the register." What more is it you require in this action you are now proposing? He has to get a notice by registered letter after he has been in arrears, and if after two months after that he does not pay, then his name is to be erased. The whole principle which is at the bottom of this clause and at the bottom of that resolution, in my opinion is this, Are we going to take steps to compel the Registrar to carry out this Act of ours or not? That is the principle we are on now. If we intend to enforce this Act we have plenty of power to enforce it; but so far I understand every effort has been made to collect these sums in from people who have not paid, and who are in debt to this Council; all sorts of means have been taken short of suing them in the courts; and we have an opinion, I understand, from the Solicitor of this Council, that that would entail a very large expenditure on this Council, and would probably result in our spending more money than we would receive, and hence that action was stopped. Now, since that time efforts have been made to collect these sums, and a great deal has been collected, if I am properly informed, because we are only owed now in the total \$7,000; and the men are paying up from now forward. I understand that you collect fairly well from the registered practitioners in the province. The whole question is, Are we to proceed to erase the names of those who do not pay, and who are in arrears year after year?

Dr. BROCK—I think it is time for us to test that question.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. President, as I understand this resolution, it is simply an intimation to a great many medical men throughout the country who are not specially opposed to paying the fee, but who do not wish to pay because others are not obliged to pay. I can find one section in my own constituency where there is one man who very strongly sets himself up that he never did pay a cent nor never would pay a cent, and a lot of other men take their cue from him; and they say, they do not make so-and-so pay, and we are watching him; and if they do not make him pay there is no reason why we should be made to pay unjustly; and we propose waiting until they take action on such a man. I think the object of this resolution is to let those people know that we intend to take the action, and will take

it, without any further delay ; and if those persons who are standing just in that position take warning and send in theirs, as they express themselves as being perfectly willing to do, they will escape any trouble ; and as to those who do not do so the Registrar has his duty to perform, and I have no doubt he will carry it out.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—If I am capable of judging, I think this motion is irregular and out of order, as will be seen if you give close attention to it. Part of it is written as if it was a speech, and it would be perfectly in place if it were a speech delivered by the gentlemen who introduced it. If this resolution be adopted, certainly if there is to be a preamble to that resolution it should be introduced by the word “whereas.” But it starts out: “It is necessary and has been deemed expedient,” etc. Then it starts off with, “whereas an annual fee of two dollars is assessed,” etc. I do not intend to press my objections to the form of it, although I think it is irregular.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Brock can add the word “whereas” at the commencement of it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That would put it in better order. Now, Mr. President, I could not add anything to what I have already said on former occasions. I take my ground exactly where I did, that is, there is no two dollars or ten dollars or twenty dollars that I could give for any purpose that I would give more cheerfully than I would my annual assessment for the support of this Council, were that levied in a proper manner, and were it expended according to the principles of law as I understand them. That is my objection and my only objection, and I believe if we had to-day a Council thoroughly representative of the profession, instead of the conglomerate representation that it is, all the bickering and difficulties that exist would soon pass away. The medical profession of this province stands out to-day unique amongst all the professions of the province as being the only one that is not self-governed. I will not enter into an elaborate discussion of this question, because I have discussed it before. That is the ground that I take, that when you tax people you ought to have every one of those who impose the tax amenable to those who are taxed, and when you expend the profession's money, every dollar of that expenditure should be amenable to the profession at large. If that could be accomplished, as it is in the Law Society, the Dental Society, the Pharmaceutical Society, the Architect's Association and every other society I know of, no one could possibly object. Under these circumstances I feel bound to cast my vote against this resolution. Moreover, I think the resolution is unnecessary, because there is no need of any resolution. The duty is binding upon the Registrar without a resolution, that he shall proceed to carry out the Act, and he need not be governed at all by that resolution. His duties are prescribed without it—clearly prescribed by the Act. I will not take up the time of the Council in discussing this any further, because nearly every member of the Council knows my views.

Dr. BROCK—Mr. President, Dr. McLaughlin would then state that we ought to pass a vote of censure on the Registrar for not carrying out the views of this Council. This question is the great bone of contention in this Council, and, as Dr. McLaughlin states it, ours is not a representative Council at all. But we have been congratulated by eminent men of the profession, who say that this is a unique Council ; that such a Council as this does not exist in any country in the world, with our powers. Are we going to give up these powers ? If this Council is to be elected as Dr. McLaughlin desires it to be, I believe it would be impossible to get the legislature to pass any bill to give us the powers we have. Without the representatives of the universities, and without the homœopathic representatives, this Council would not exist. I think that ought to settle the question of how we vote on this motion.

Dr. BRAY—I do not wish to take up the time of the Council, but I do think the contention of Dr. McLaughlin is not a proper one. We have an Act that guides this Council ; and the legislature, when it saw fit to give us the powers we have got, prescribed who should be in this Council and who should not ; we have nothing to say about it. And until that Act is changed we have only to do as the Act says. Dr. McLaughlin himself says the Act should be carried out. I say, too, that it should be ; and we have the powers to carry it out, and every man should comply with that Act. It is a very unfair thing that a few, or a great many members of the profession should be made to pay up their dues—and they do pay them willingly—and that some few members (not over twenty-five or thirty) in this whole province to be allowed to say, “I will not pay.” As long as the Act is in existence, and so long as we have the by-laws and rules and regulations of the Council in force, I say that all the members should be made to pay, and that is the reason I am in favor of the motion. I think it is a proper motion. I do not take any exception to the wording of it. I think it covers the ground thoroughly, and while the Registrar, no doubt, has power without this resolution to go on and strike those names off the register, this motion will be an instruction to him to go on, and he will do it ; and they will see we are intending to carry out the Act in its entirety. I am in favor of the motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I want to contradict a statement made by Dr. Bray, unintentionally. I did not say that the Registrar should go on and carry out the Act ; but I say he has full power under the Act to go on and do so.

Dr. BARRICK—Mr. Chairman, I do not think we have been doing so badly in the last five years in collecting this fee of \$2.

Dr. BROCK—Where is the credit to be given?

Dr. BARRICK—Last year we lost about \$1,800, after all the years before, after all the accumulation of arrears for the last twenty years there are only \$7,000 of arrears, that is one year's assessment. What medical man is there here who has been in practice twenty years, and has not on his books a larger percentage of arrears than his yearly earning?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Ten times.

Dr. BARRICK—Is there one? Therefore I say that under the plan we have adopted we have done well, and let us not apply that offensive way of erasing a man's name. I maintain we are doing fairly well, and I maintain that by adopting that plan we have caused less friction, and less disturbance, and less ill-will against this Council than we would had we resorted to the plan of striking off five years ago; and I maintained also that I do not believe we would have had a better showing than we have to-day. You must remember that there are some of these gentlemen who have been in arrears for perhaps five, ten or fifteen years, and who are doing something every year to lessen the amount; and, as I said before, if we can make that showing to-day, that of all the accumulations of the past we have only about \$7,000 of arrears, and the assessment of one year is equal to \$5,000. I maintain that we are in a very good position, and if we have a little patience, and go on in the same way, I have no doubt we will keep lessening the amount of these arrears every year, and will be doing it in a way that will soothe, in place of irritating, members of the profession.

Dr. BRAY—I would ask Dr. Barrick, through the President, what is his opinion should be done with those men who will not pay? There are a few who say they will not pay. Dr. Barrick says it causes less friction if we allow some twenty or thirty men in this province to go on and not pay; but I say if we allow this to go on, and do not make them pay it, it will cause a great deal more friction, because those who do pay will say, "Why don't you make them pay?" I will ask Dr. Barrick, as a business man, if he has a patient who owes him for five or ten or fifteen years, and is able to pay, but who will not pay, if he does not make him pay.

Dr. BARRICK—I am very glad the question is asked. If the Registrar can to-day state to this Council the names of twenty or thirty men who have officially said they will not pay, then I would say, instruct the Registrar to strike those names off.

Dr. BRAY—I think the Registrar has the names of twenty or thirty who have positively refused to pay.

Dr. SANGSTER—I rise to a point of order. If I understand it this is a motion in which the territorial men only vote.

Dr. BRITTON—So far as I am concerned, I have no special desire to vote on the subject. I have confidence in the territorial men that they will do what is right, and confidence in their sense of justice.

Dr. HENRY—Before that vote is taken I just rise to say what I have said before. I know we cannot get on without that two dollars a year, and I feel, while I pay, my friend should pay also. But I do not like that harsh method of collecting the fee. That was where my fight commenced in 1891. I did not like the taking the head off a man because he did not pay up his two dollars a year. There is many a doctor in the country—old veterans—who, if he gets a "dunner" for his two or four dollars, makes up his mind to pay that; then, he pitches the letter aside and forgets about it until he gets another. I would certainly make those thirty old fellows pay up; but where men have shown a disposition to pay every year, though they are still in arrears, I would not have their names taken off. It would be very hard to take those names off.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The very object of the present resolution is to prevent hardship to the class of persons of whom Dr. Henry speaks. They are the old veterans whom he says will pay no attention to this or anything else, and will allow the law to be put in force. The sooner we have that law decided, and know whether we have power, or not to collect the fees, the better for the accounts of those who have no objection to pay, but have allowed it to slip on from time to time. It is a quiet reminder to bring it to their notice with the very intention of preventing any hardship to them.

Dr. HENRY—That resolution, of course, means that every man has got to pay up. If he does not pay up his name has got to come off, notwithstanding that he has been paying up six years previously regularly. If that is the resolution, I will vote against it.

The PRESIDENT—The instruction is only to the Registrar to carry out the law. As to the position Dr. Sangster takes, I take a little exception to it. This is only endeavoring to make it a little more pleasant.

Dr. DICKSON—It is a fact that there are those who are in arrears for a number of years and are making an effort to pay.

The REGISTRAR—There are some.

Dr. HENRY—How many?

The REGISTRAR—I could not give you the number.

Dr. DICKSON—I do not think it would be incumbent on the Registrar to strike those off. They are actually paying and contributing what they can spare from year to year, and the Registrar would not be justified in striking their names from the register.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, I am told you gave your ruling on the point of order raised, but I did not hear it, and I would like you now to give me your ruling.

The PRESIDENT—This is not a resolution raising a fee at all. This is only instructing our Registrar to carry out a law laid down by our by-laws. Of course, I will leave it in the Council's hands whether the territorial representatives only shall vote. My belief is the whole Council should be responsible for this act.

Dr. BRAY—I think, perhaps, as exception has been taken to members other than territorial representatives voting, it would be better for others not to vote. I do not think it is the intention of the legislature to force men to pay who are already paying as fast as they can. This is to get at those who have refused to pay. It will be a reminder ; and if those men who are behind send remittances, and are paying, I think the Registrar should have some latitude.

The PRESIDENT—I think he has been using that discretion for the last two or three years.

Dr. POWELL—It is very important to know where the Registrar is going to stand after that resolution passes. If that resolution passes and becomes a record of this Council, as I take it, the Registrar is going to have no latitude or discretion at all.

Dr. BRAY—He uses his discretion ; he always has.

Dr. POWELL—I think he is one of the most discreet men I ever saw ; but that resolution is there and it is an order of this Council. You are going to do the very thing you do not want to do ; that is, take away all his discretion and make him do everything he is called upon to do by law.

Dr. BROCK—The simple object of this motion is that men who are willing to pay, and who are paying, should not be erased from the register ; but if men defy this Council, and if they are not paying, and if they lapse for a certain number of years, and we are in danger of losing, he ought to collect. We are not sure whether he can collect arrears that have passed six years. The Registrar should not allow any one to be on the register who has not paid for six years.

Dr. POWELL—If I have listened to that resolution aright, you are going to place every man in arrears at all under the ban of that resolution, and if he is two years in arrears and does not pay, he is going to be erased from the register in the same way as if he was fifteen years in arrears. You are not going to place him in that category that Dr. Dickson spoke of, where a man has owed ten or fifteen dollars to the Council, and in the last four years he has paid it down to four gradually ; you are going to erase him.

Dr. BROCK—How are you going to collect your annual fee if you do not give your Registrar the authority to collect ?

Dr. POWELL—You are going to collect it if you arrange it in such a way that a man's name is not going to be put in the register unless he has paid a fee.

The PRESIDENT—This resolution is not interfering with the law ; it is only a suggestion. It does not change the law a bit.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The by-law in your mind is a by-law under section 41a of the Act.

The PRESIDENT—It is not a by-law at all, it is only a resolution.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Very well, a resolution. The Statute says, "No member of the Council shall be entitled to vote on any by-law under this section, except the elected members of the Council." That may not be a by-law, but it is a resolution and is equivalent to a by-law.

The PRESIDENT—No.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The spirit of the law will be violated if any member but a territorial representative votes.

The PRESIDENT—Not at all.

Dr. BARRICK—If that resolution is to take away the discretionary power of our Registrar, then I shall most certainly oppose it.

The PRESIDENT—Where has he got any discretionary power by the Act ?

Dr. BARRICK—He has been using his discretionary power for a number of years now, showing, as I said before, an excellent result ; but if this proposed resolution be mandatory to him, whether a man is paying up and trying to pay up, and doing all he can : and if you take away from him all discretionary power and say that within two weeks you are going to strike off eight or nine or ten hundred medical men of this province, you are going to get into a hornet's nest.

Dr. MOORE—I just desire to say a word in explanation. I am not going to speak to the resolution at all, but I wish to say I agree with the President's ruling. I do not think the university or schoolmen in this Council need to be told by other members of this Council

when they should or should not vote. We almost think we know when we should and should not vote. So far as I am concerned, although I feel I have a perfect right to vote, I shall refrain, but not because I was told to.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like just to go over some features of this resolution, and to point out that the resolution is not levying money, it is not even demanding money; it is simply calling attention of the medical men to the present Act under which we are levying: “Whereas it is deemed necessary and expedient that an annual fee be collected from members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the purpose of aiding in carrying out the provisions of the Medical Act; and whereas an annual fee of two dollars is assessed on all members for this purpose, the same being due and payable not later than December in the year in which it is assessed; and whereas this payment is promptly made by one portion of the profession and not by another deriving equal benefit, to the marked injustice of the former; therefore, Resolved that the Registrar be and is hereby instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to each practitioner who is in arrears, with the request that prompt settlement be made, and that in default of this the Registrar be instructed to carry out the provisions of the Act in that behalf.” You will observe it is not assessing money at all; it is simply a direction to the Registrar for the special purpose of handing it to the men who are indebted, and in that way softening and easing it for them so that there shall be nothing come upon them without proper and sufficient warning. In place of being an act of harshness, it is an act of leniency, and mercy and kindness, shall I say; just quietly to say to a man, You are owing so much; other people are paying it, you are not paying it; and it is the greatest injustice to them that you should be going on and not paying anything while they are paying. Surely you are not the kind of man who wishes to profit at the expense of a fellow practitioner? We are simply in this resolution calling that to his attention, and doing it in the mildest possible way, and we believe there are very few practitioners in the Province of Ontario who would be injured materially if they had to pay up the whole of their indebtedness in one single stent. I know many of the practitioners in Ontario, and I believe there are very few of them whose arrears exceed \$20, and I believe in any one of those cases if he sent in half the amount he would not find the Registrar pressing him very seriously for the balance, but he would be given a reasonable time. And even supposing he was obliged to pay the whole amount, do you mean to tell me there is any practitioner in the Province of Ontario, when he owes a debt and ought to pay it, who could not rise up and pay \$20? If there is such a man, we ought to go down into our pockets and help to support him. Let us not speak as though the members of our profession were paupers and not able to pay two dollars a year. If such a man can be produced I will be one to bear a share that he shall be relieved from such a position as that. I do not believe such an one can be found. Every single man in this province can promptly meet that, were he so disposed, and I believe the reason why the large share of them do not meet it is because they are waiting to see whether we will make some of the delinquents pay up or not; and if we come on those we will find the others will pay without any trouble whatever. This is just a step to quietly soothe the matter over for those, and to allow all who are willing to run their heads against a stone wall to do so.

Dr. DICKSON—To my mind this resolution just contains the form presenting the matter that it should take; it asks for prompt settlement. I think that is sufficient to warrant the Registrar in giving those men who are largely indebted, and who are paying up from time to time a little extension. I do not think there is anything harsh or disagreeable about it, and I agree with Dr. Williams, if there are those who cannot pay any part of it, I think, in this Council, we would not feel it if we paid the whole amount.

Dr. BROCK—Mr. President, is it your ruling that all the members of the Council can vote?

The PRESIDENT—My ruling is there is nothing against it, but I will not ask them to vote if they do not want to.

Dr. SANGSTER—If they have a right to vote they should vote.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—We will be excused.

The PRESIDENT put Dr. Brock's motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. SANGSTER—I will ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were taken as follows:

Yeas—Drs. Barrick, Bray, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Glasgow, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Powell, Robertson, Roome, Stuart, Williams—18.

Nays—Drs. McLaughlin, Sangster, Thornton—3.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Dr. MOORE—I think we were guilty of an oversight the first day we met here, due to the peculiar position in which things were placed. I think we forgot to do what I believe we would all like to do, to move a vote of thanks to the retiring President for his very able address. Therefore I move, seconded by Dr. ROBERTSON, that the thanks of this Council

be tendered to Dr. Luton, who so ably and efficiently filled the chair for the past twelve months, and whose address was an admirable one.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, which was carried by a standing vote, amid loud applause.

The PRESIDENT—I have much pleasure in extending to you, Dr. Luton, the hearty vote of thanks of this Council, for the very able address which you delivered at the opening session, and for the able and efficient manner in which you discharged the duties of President during the past year.

Dr. LUTON—Mr. President and Gentlemen, I thank you very much for this very kind expression on your part. I have only to say that in my official capacity during the past year I endeavored to do the best that my abilities would allow me to do. Everything I did I did conscientiously, believing that I was doing right, and I endeavored through the whole year to be as impartial as any human being could be, knowing no party, and under any circumstances I always acted independently with reference to anything I did. I again thank you, gentlemen, most sincerely for this vote of thanks.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

Friday, July 7th, 1899, the Council met in accordance with motion for adjournment at 8 o'clock p.m.

The PRESIDENT in the chair, called the meeting to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll, and the following members answered to their names: Drs. Bray, Brock, Dickson, Douglas, Emory, Geikie, Glasgow, Griffin, Hanly, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Stuart, Thorburn, Thornton and Williams.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Registrar, and confirmed and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

None.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC., TO THE COUNCIL.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. GEIKIE—Before anything is done, might I ask leave to introduce a motion. Although it is out of order, the circumstances I am sure will be more than sufficient to be my excuse for making the request. We have just heard of the death of Dr. J. E. Graham, and I am sure we all sincerely regret to hear the sad news. I am sure there is not anybody in this Council who knew Dr. Graham, who does not feel sincerely that the profession has sustained a loss, and that the community has sustained a great loss. Although not a member of this Council he was a member of the profession to which we all belong, and a very prominent member; a prominent teacher and a prominent practitioner. I thought the least we could do, while at the same time, perhaps, the most proper thing, was at the very outset of the first meeting after we heard of his death, to move such a resolution as I am now about to propose. Moved by myself, seconded by Dr. MOORE, "That this Council has just heard with great regret of the death, at a comparatively early age, of Dr. J. E. Graham, Professor of Medicine in the University of Toronto Medical Faculty, and although he was not a member of this body, yet, as a well-known teacher of medicine, and a prominent practitioner, this Council desires to express very deep regret on account of the great loss sustained by his death, and desires also to express the most sincere sympathy with his family in the irreparable loss." That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mrs. Graham.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. GEIKIE—I have nothing to add to what I have already said, because it would be useless to take up the time of the Council by seeking to add to it, for I could not begin to say what I would wish of him. Whether as a private individual, and I knew him as such; or as a medical teacher, and I knew him in that capacity; or as a member of the profession, he was an estimable man—one of the most cordial, and one of the most painstaking of men. I do not believe in praising a person too highly, living or gone; but it is the simple truth when I say he was one of the best and one of the most lovable men it has ever been my lot

to number amongst my highly esteemed friends. It is with great sadness I move this resolution, but it is the least tribute I can pay to the memory of one whom I shall never think of without feelings of not only esteem but affection.

Dr. MOORE—Mr. President, as seconder of the motion I can assure you I feel, and I am sure every gentleman in this room feels, that the medical profession has lost one of its brightest gems this afternoon. The name of Dr. Graham was almost a household word from one end of this province, nay, of the Dominion, to the other, and even south of the border. He was known to be a man of honesty and integrity, well up in his profession, standing in the front rank of it, and one of the ablest men, not only in the Dominion of Canada, but, I might say, upon this northern continent. Not only does the profession suffer loss, but the public suffers a most irreparable loss; and I think it is not out of place that we, as a Medical Council, should express our sincere regret, our sadness and our sorrow, and our sympathy with the sorrowing widow to-day in the great loss she has sustained, the great loss the profession has sustained, and the great loss the public of this country has sustained.

Dr. BRAY—I do not wish to take up the time of the Council; but as a very old friend of the late Dr. Graham, I cannot allow this resolution to go without adding a word. Dr. Graham was a very old personal friend of my own; we have met in all the associations of the province and of the Dominion. He was ex-President of the Canadian Medical Association, and he had just been elected President of the Ontario Medical Association. I only express what I am sure will be the feeling of every member of the profession in this province, and this Dominion, when I say his loss will not be repaired. I am very sorry this resolution had to be moved, but glad it is moved. . . . I cannot say any more.

Dr. THORBURN—I would like to add a word of sympathy and condolence to what has been said. I have known Dr. Graham since he was a lad; he was a pupil under me at one time in the Toronto School of Medicine. His career has been the most honorable. He was a quiet man, reticent, never pushing himself forward nor saying too much, but he possessed a sound mind, and sound judgment. I have deep sympathy with the widow in her loss.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, which was unanimously carried by a standing vote.

Dr. SANGSTER moved, seconded by Dr. McLAUGHLIN, that the Council assume the annual cost of the bond required of Dr. H. Wilberforce Aikins in his capacity as Treasurer.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, before putting the question, I just wish to state my reasons for the motion. It is within the knowledge of many of the gentlemen present, but not of all, that we were paying the late Treasurer of the Council, the father of the present Treasurer, \$500 a year for the services which he rendered very efficiently and well, but which I think I may say, with all respect, are rendered just as efficiently and well by his son, the present Treasurer. Before the present Treasurer was appointed, we, for the first time, required what we never required before, bonds from our Treasurer. Dr. Wilberforce Aikins' salary was reduced to \$400; and as bonds obtained from the Guarantee Company cost \$40 to \$50, we therefore not only reduced the salary of the position by the \$100, but also by the \$50 required for these bonds. I am sure everybody here will agree with me that Dr. Aikins performs his duties in an efficient and gentlemanly way, and I hope there will be no opposition to the motion which I have the honor of moving.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. THORBURN—On a point of privilege. I have just been informed that the *Evening Telegram* to-day makes me say, I consider the building a white elephant. That is a great mistake.

Dr. THORNTON—I will assure Dr. Thorburn there will be many of the profession pleased to see that remark made by him in connection with to-day's meeting.

Dr. GEIKIE—A white elephant is the most valuable of all elephants.

Dr. DICKSON—Sacred.

Dr. THORBURN—Yes, sacred. I wish to contradict and deny the correctness of the report that appears in the *Evening Telegram* to which I have referred.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I gave notice of motion that I would introduce a by-law with reference to the appointment of examiners, and fixing the time of examinations. I would now ask the Council to allow that to stand, as it would be impossible to complete that by-law until after the Educational Committee has reported.

Leave granted.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved, seconded by Dr. HENRY, and resolved, that the Council now go into Committee of the Whole on the by-law to amend by-law No. 39.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole, Dr. GRIFFIN in the chair.

Dr. WILLIAMS—We passed over clause 1 of section 1, assuming that we would want to amend it. It reads now: "The Council shall hold one session annually in the City of

Toronto, commencing on the first Tuesday in July, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Executive Committee may at any time call a special session ; and it shall be the duty of the President to call a special session upon receiving a requisition in that behalf signed by not less than one-half of the members of the Council ; no business shall be taken up at a special session except that for which the session has been called, and of which each member has been notified." Personally, I am willing to let it stand.

Dr. BRAY—You had better let it stand.

Dr. GEIKIE—Couldn't we get it one week earlier, so as to make it the last week in June ? It would be a great improvement if it could be done.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The great difficulty in that respect is that the reports may not be all in from the various examiners ; and one of the general functions of this Council is the grading and regulating of those who get their degrees, and listening to appeals and deciding whether or not injustice has been done in any case ; and if the examiners had not time to get through their work a great part of our function would be lost. If the examination took place two weeks earlier then we would be able to meet two weeks earlier.

Dr. GEIKIE—Or one week earlier.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—One week earlier would make very little difference so far as heat is concerned.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I understand unless we place the examinations a week earlier we cannot move the time of our meeting ; it requires all the time between the two to get the work prepared, and it is a question either of holding examinations earlier or leaving this stand as it is. I therefore will move that this be allowed to stand.

Dr. GEIKIE—I shall move in amendment that it be one week earlier, the last Tuesday in June.

Dr. DOUGLAS—Mr. Chairman, may I inquire from the Registrar when the examiners complete the spring written and oral clinical examinations ?

The REGISTRAR—They were completed about the 8th June.

Dr. DOUGLAS—And the reports were not out till the 28th.

Dr. GEIKIE—Twenty days.

Dr. DOUGLAS—Now, sir, I believe it is scarcely necessary that we give the examiners twenty days in which to complete their reports after the examinations are held. In the first place, a man examines to-day in anatomy or any kindred subject that may be allotted to him ; he takes his papers on the written examination and begins the examination of those papers at once, and he has part of that week ; the man who takes his examination in the last of the week, of course, is a few days short ; but outside of that the examiner has about twenty days before he has to report, and I think that time might be cut down a week without doing any injustice to anyone.

Dr. GEIKIE—No difficulty ; it would be quite easy.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I fancy it could be done quite readily. The examiners are all men in active practice, or nearly all ; and if, during that time, they require to sacrifice a little practice, not a great deal, but a little, I see no reason why thirteen days would not be sufficient to allow the examiners properly to complete their work. I think if you will ask the examiners in connection with any of the universities how long they require in order to finish up their examinations and give their report, they will not tell you twenty days by any means ; they will tell you ten days. While we have an aggregation representing each of the different teaching bodies, the number, of course, is greater ; but we may give them a few days longer. I do not see that the difficulty is one that cannot be surmounted by holding the examinations one week earlier than they are.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Commence the first Tuesday, and shorten up the time.

Dr. DOUGLAS—Shorten up the time given the examiners to make their report. We had an experience last year in which one of the examiners was not ready even at the end of twenty days, and the Council did not hesitate to censure that examiner for not having his work completed. I believe we can in justice, and I myself, for my own personal comfort, feel that I, and I think most of the territorial representatives feel that they, would rather come to Toronto sometime during June than in the early part of July. I would like to see the date set back at least one week.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—It can be set back readily at least two weeks now ; say the second week in June.

Dr. DOUGLAS—Then I will move in amendment to the amendment that the time of the meeting of the Council shall be the third Tuesday in June. There might be six days gone in June before the first Tuesday comes, so that, by making it the third Tuesday, you are sure you always give them two weeks in June ; you have two weeks in June anyway.

Dr. GEIKIE—I will withdraw my amendment in favor of Dr. Douglas.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like to inquire from the Registrar whether it would be practical to get the work in proper shape by that time.

The REGISTRAR—I think it would. If you give an examiner a month he will probably

take twenty-nine days ; if you give him two weeks, he will, perhaps only take the thirteen days ; but if you give them six months, they will report just two days before the six months are ended.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—They will take the longest possible time.

Dr. HENRY—It is not a great many years since the change was made in the old condition ; our meeting used to be held on the second Tuesday in June, and now the condition is changed, because the session is eight months instead of six months, as it was then. If they had not time enough when the session was only six months, surely they want longer time now with an eight months' session.

Dr. POWELL—They begin their sessions earlier ; the University of Toronto began its session on the 1st September.

Dr. HENRY—The Council was convinced, two or three years ago, that the time should be changed to the first Tuesday in July.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I would like to draw attention to a communication signed by a number of examiners, on page 176 of the last Annual Announcement, which says : "To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario : Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned members of the Board of Examiners, respectfully suggest that, inasmuch as the spring examinations now conflict with the meeting of the Ontario Medical and other associations, they be held earlier in the year, say, beginning the fourth Tuesday in April, each year." There might not be any more difficulty in putting the examinations one week earlier than at present, and in that way carry out that idea perfectly, and also, as a result, having the Council meeting in the third Tuesday of June instead of the first Tuesday in July.

Dr. HANLY—I think the third Tuesday in June would be preferable to either the fourth Tuesday in June or the first Tuesday in July, speaking on a question of temperature ; and also, that the fourth Tuesday in June would probably bring us here on the 1st of July, a holiday, and we would find a number would want to be home on that day.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I do not see why the schools could not bring their sessions on two or three weeks earlier ; that would solve the difficulty without any trouble. We could not, of course, enact this session that this by-law should come into force next fall, but we could that it should come into force a year from next autumn, that their session should begin in September.

Dr. POWELL—The University of Toronto has already done that.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Other teaching bodies would follow the University of Toronto, and we would have no further difficulty, and we could meet here in June. I think it would be better first to enact to-night that two years from the present the Council should meet upon the first Tuesday of June, and let it then be understood by all the medical schools, that they must govern themselves accordingly, and commence their session in the beginning of September. If they do that they have then four months before the new year, and four months after the new year, and that would solve all our difficulty.

Dr. DOUGLAS—Let us get what little advantage we can in the meantime and then carry out your idea subsequently.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Yes ; that, I think, would be the best solution of the difficulty.

Dr. DOUGLAS—We will take that ; but let us get the other first.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—You ought to put it on the second Tuesday.

Dr. DOUGLAS—The objection I have is that the first Tuesday in June will come on the 6th sometimes, and the nearer to the 6th the closer will it be to a week from that time, to the 13th. Whereas, if you get it the third Tuesday, even if Tuesday is the first day, they have ample time ; and if it comes on the 6th they then would have, of course, ample time.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I only wish to say a word or two in respect to this matter. I think all the universities have announced their intention to open their college year on the 1st of September, or about the 1st of September. Dr. Britton announced this morning that the Toronto University had fixed upon the 1st of October, but Dr. Powell informs me that is an error. I thought it was strange, for I thought that I myself had seen in their announcement that they opened on the 1st of September, or thereabouts. I think it is the intention of all the medical universities and schools to open on or about the 1st of September. If you make our meeting here so as to be early in June, that will necessitate the examinations being a trifle prior to that, and there is no doubt the schools would be forced to arrange their dates of opening to suit our convenience. They might just as well open early in the fall as to continue late in the spring. You have a certain amount of hot weather in the fall, after the 1st of September, and you have a certain amount of hot weather in the spring, after the 1st of April. So that you will be debarred from dissecting, both in the spring and the fall, anyway ; but there is plenty of cold weather in which to do your dissecting, so that it is just as well to open the session one month earlier in the fall.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think that puts us where we were. We were asked to put the examinations back a month, and, accordingly, to put our sessional meeting back a month by opening

the universities and colleges a month earlier, that is, on the 1st of September. If that is done we can put our Council meeting back just to where it was, the second Tuesday in June. That worked very well before. And the examinations can be put back accordingly. I would strongly favor the second Tuesday in June. It always worked very well with us, and we always had, as a rule, comfortable, pleasant weather.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I am quite agreed to make it the second Tuesday in June if that will meet the views of the Council. I will therefore change the amendment to read the second, instead of the third, Tuesday.

Dr. HENRY—Are there many surgeons who attend military camps?

Dr. EMORY—I think the Council will be over before they go to camp, if our session commences the second Tuesday in June.

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment that the annual meeting be held on the second Tuesday in June, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. GEIKIE—The information about Toronto University is incorrect. They, I see, open on the 1st of October.

Dr. EMORY—If the members will refer to page 168, section 2, of this by-law, under "Organization," you will find that the latter part reads, "provided that at the first meeting of a new Council the Registrar shall call the Council to order, read over the names of the members, and shall call on the Council to elect a President." Then, lower down on the page, it says: "The President shall preside at all meetings." That seems to be a little contradictory, and I would move that sub-section 1, of section 5, under "Rules of Order," be amended by inserting the words "except as otherwise directed," in clause 2 of this by-law, which says: "The President shall preside at all meetings." Carried.

Dr. SANGSTER—I move that the word "three," under the head of "Executive Committee," be removed, and the word "five" be substituted therefore.

The CHAIRMAN stated the motion.

Dr. SANGSTER—I intimated this afternoon that this is a question on which a large section of the profession feels very acutely. There is, I might say, a determination on the part of a large section of the profession, that the profession itself shall be accorded in the committees of this Council the same dominant influence that it has, so far as membership is concerned, in the Council itself. I think it would be well for the Council to grant that request within itself. I can assure you if it is not granted here you will drive the profession to the legislature to seek relief from what they conceive to be a gross injustice, and I do not think that that is desirable, for several reasons. I have personally opposed what I now object to being done heretofore, and I shall oppose it being done if this Council refuses a matter of such obvious justice to the profession. I therefore, not only move, but strongly urge the Council, and especially the territorial members of the Council to accord to us that grace, that the Executive Committee shall consist of five members, three of whom shall be representative men. I do not want to take up the time of the Council in discussing that. I have stated it as briefly as I could, and I hope the motion will prevail.

Dr. POWELL—What do you mean by "representative men"?

Dr. SANGSTER—I mean territorial representatives.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I do not, for one, agree with the arguments of Dr. Sangster. I believe I am just as zealous a territorial representative as Dr. Sangster is or can be. I believe I represent just as good a constituency as he does, and after going over that constituency, and conversing with over two-thirds of the men in it, I failed to come across one single man who had anything to say upon that question. I came across one man, a special friend of Dr. Sangster's, who was willing to be guided by whatever Dr. Sangster would say or do, and that man alone was the man I found that was not willing to support me in the views I have not hid under a bushel in this Council. Under these circumstances I fail to see that the rural constituencies are not now getting full and ample justice, or that there has been any disfavor shown to them in any respect whatever. I think that, perhaps, I am capable of telling when we, as rural representatives, are being led by the college men. I think I can judge; and if I can judge correctly, I think I am in a position to say that the college men do not run the Council in any way they see fit. I think I am in a position to say the rural men in this Council exert as strong an influence as any influence there is exerted here, and we do not need to take any second place to the men from the colleges. Under these circumstances I think we are not in a position to be demanding special favors, but should stand upon our merits as men, and when we have done that I have no fear but we will get justice, and get it because we demand it, and because we are able to take our places properly, not by any special favoritism, but by our ability to maintain our part in the Council.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I would like to understand, before this vote is taken, whether the mover of the resolution says that this number shall be raised to five, three of whom must be territorial representatives.

Dr. MOORE—Yes.

Dr. DOUGLAS—While I was in sympathy, perhaps, with raising the number to five, I must say that this is a piece of proposed class legislation, the like of which has been condemned, if it ever was attempted to be passed in this Council, and condemned very severely by the gentleman to my right as iniquitous and wrong. I think it is a grave crime that any such slur should be cast on the wisdom of this Council; that we want to put into our regulations any such clause as would debar any of the representatives who have a right to sit in this Council, in this deliberative assembly, the privilege of a seat on the Executive Committee of this Council. The Executive Committee constitutes this Council; it is really the Council during the interim between sessions; and I must say I feel keenly the position in which the mover of this resolution is endeavoring to place us.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The motion was that the word "five" should be substituted for the word "three."

Dr. DOUGLAS—But, three of the number—

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—But that is in his speech; it is not in his motion. That is his opinion, as stated.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I understood that was part of the proposed clause.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No.

Dr. BARRICK—Mr. Chairman, this has been a bone of contention for the last five years. Now, do let us bury this bone of contention and change that "three" to "five."

The CHAIRMAN put Dr. Sangster's motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved, seconded by Dr. ROBERTSON, that the committee do now rise and report By-law No. 39 as read and passed in Committee of the Whole. Carried.

The committee rose; the President resumed the chair.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved, seconded by Dr. DICKSON, and resolved, that the by-law to amend by-law No. 39 be now read a third time, finally passed, signed, numbered and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Carried.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

BY-LAW No. 94.

Rules and Regulations for conducting the proceedings of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Whereas the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario are empowered, under Section 12, Chap. x., 176, R.S.O., 1897, to pass by-laws and make rules and regulations for its government.

Be it therefore enacted that:

SECTION 1, Clause 1. The Council shall hold one session annually in the City of Toronto, commencing on the second Tuesday in June, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. The Executive Committee may at any time call a special session. It shall be the duty of the President to call a special session upon receiving a requisition in that behalf, signed by not less than one-half of the members of the Council. No business shall be taken up at a special session except that for which the session has been called, and of which each member has been notified.

SECTION 2—OFFICERS.

1. The officers of the Council shall be a President, Vice-President, Registrar, Treasurer, Public Prosecutor, Auditor and Solicitor, and such others as the Council may deem necessary.

2. The officers shall be elected after nomination by open vote, the vote being taken on the nominees in the order in which they were nominated. In case of a tie the presiding officer shall give the casting vote, provided that at the first meeting of a new Council the tie for the office of President shall be decided by the member present representing the greatest number of registered practitioners. When only one candidate is nominated it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to declare him duly elected.

SECTION 3—ORGANIZATION.

1. At the first meeting of the new Council the Registrar shall call the Council to order, read over the names of the members, and shall call on the Council to elect a Committee on Credentials, and upon the reception and adoption of this committee's report the Registrar shall call upon the Council to elect a President. At all other annual sessions of the Council the President (and in his absence the Vice-President) shall take the chair and preside at the election of officers. In the absence of both these officers the Council shall elect a Chairman.

2. The first business after the organization of the Council and the election of officers shall be the appointment of a committee to nominate the standing committees.

SECTION 4—COMMITTEES.

1. The Standing Committees shall be the following :

- (a) Registration, consisting of five members.
- (b) Education, consisting of nine members.
- (c) Finance, consisting of five members.
- (d) Rules and Regulations, consisting of five members.
- (e) Printing, consisting of five members.
- (f) On Complaints, consisting of five members.
- (g) On Property, consisting of five members.

And the following statutory committees :

- (h) Executive, consisting of three members.
- (i) On Discipline, consisting of three members.

2. The President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members of all committees of the Council, standing and special, except Committee on Discipline and Executive Committee.

3. A majority of the members of any committee shall constitute a quorum, providing that the said quorum be not less than three members.

SECTION 5—RULES OF ORDER.

1. The President shall preside at all meetings (except as otherwise directed in clause 2 of section 2), call the Council to order at the hour appointed, cause the minutes of preceding meeting to be read, confirmed and signed.

2. In the absence of the President the Vice-President shall discharge the duties of the President, and in the absence of both, a Chairman *pro tem* shall be chosen by the Council.

3. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum during each session of the Council, and protect the members in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges. He shall decide all questions of order, giving his reasons for such decision, and citing the rule applicable to the case, subject, however, to an appeal to the Council, and in case of an appeal it shall be put by the presiding officer in the following words : " Shall the chair be sustained."

4. All questions of order upon which appeal has been made from the decision of the presiding officer, shall be decided by a direct vote of the Council, without debate.

5. The presiding officer shall declare all votes ; but, if any member demands it, such presiding officer, without further debate on the question, shall require the members voting in the affirmative and negative, respectively, to stand until they are counted, and he shall then declare the result. At the request of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be taken and recorded.

6. The presiding officer shall not give any other than a casting vote, but he may express his opinion on any subject under debate, and when so doing he shall leave the chair.

7. The presiding officer shall consider a motion to adjourn as always in order ; but no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate business has been transacted. This motion must be put without debate.

SECTION 6—MEMBERS SPEAKING.

1. When any member is about to speak in debate he shall rise in his place and address the presiding officer, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personalities.

2. When two or more members rise at the same time, the presiding officer shall name the member who is first to speak.

3. No member, while speaking, shall be interrupted by another, except upon a point of order, or for the purpose of explanation. The member so rising shall confine himself strictly to the point of order, or the explanation.

4. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules, the presiding officer shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain.

5. No member shall speak more than once upon any motion, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who shall be permitted to reply ; nor shall any member speak longer than a quarter of an hour on the same question without the permission of the Council, except in explanation, and he must then not introduce new matter.

6. Any member of the Council may require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a speaker.

7. When the matter under consideration contains distinct propositions, upon the request of any member the vote upon each proposition shall be taken separately.

8. No member shall speak to any question after the same has been put by the presiding officer.

9. Notices shall be given of all motions for introducing new matter, other than matters of privilege and petitions, at a meeting previous to that at which it comes up for discussion, unless dispensed with by a two-thirds vote of the members present. Any matter when once decided by the Council shall not be re-introduced during that session, unless by a two-thirds vote of the Council then present.

10. A motion must be put in writing and seconded before it is stated by the presiding officer, and then shall be disposed of only by a vote of the Council, unless the mover, by permission of the Council, withdraws it. Every member present shall vote unless excused by the Council.

11. At the close of the annual session, the minutes of the last meeting shall be read, approved and signed by the presiding officer.

12. In all cases not provided for by these rules, resort shall be had to the procedure of Parliament.

13. The Registrar shall make a list of all motions and reports on the table, in the order in which they were received, which shall be considered the "General Orders of the Day." The order of the same to be as follows.

SECTION 7—GENERAL ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Calling names of members and marking them as present or absent.
2. Reading of the minutes.
3. Reading of communications, petitions, etc.
4. Reception of reports of committees.
5. Notices of motion.
6. Motions of which notice has been given at a previous meeting.
7. Inquiries.
8. Consideration of reports.
9. Unfinished business from previous meeting.
10. Miscellaneous business.

All resolutions and reports must be taken up as they appear in the Orders of the Day, and no variation of the foregoing order of business shall be permitted, except by consent of the Council.

SECTION 8—MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS.

1. No motion, except to adjourn, shall be introduced unless the same be written in ink, and contains the names of the mover and seconder.

2. Every motion shall be read by the mover, standing in his place; thereafter it shall be handed to the presiding officer, who shall read and submit it to the Council.

3. When a question is under debate, no other motion shall be entertained except a motion to amend, to commit, to postpone, or to lay on the table, or a motion for the previous question, or for adjournment, which last shall always be in order, except when the Council is in Committee of the Whole.

4. Amendments, whether in Committee or in Council, shall be submitted to the vote before the original motion, in the inverse order in which they are moved.

5. A motion for commitment, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main question.

6. A motion to postpone shall include a day to be named for the further consideration of the question.

7. A motion to lay on the table shall be taken without debate; when it prevails, the subject matter shall not be revived during the session except by a two-thirds vote of the Council.

8. The "previous question," until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main question, and shall be put, without debate, in the following words: "Shall the main question be now put?" If this motion be resolved in the affirmative, the original question is to be put forthwith, without any amendments or debate.

9. Whenever the presiding officer shall consider that a motion in possession of the Council is contrary to the rules of Council, or inconsistent with the report or other matter to which it was intended to refer, it shall be his duty to rule it out of order.

SECTION 9—COMMITTEES.

1. When a committee presents its report it shall be received without motion or debate. On reaching the order of business, "The Consideration of Reports," the reports previously received shall be taken up in the order of their reception, and may be acted on directly by the Council, or referred to Committee of the Whole.

2. On motion of any member, the Council may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a by-law, report or other matter, when the presiding officer shall leave the chair, naming a member to act as Chairman of the Committee. As Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, he shall have the same authority in Committee as the President in the chair of the Council.

3. When any report of the Committee of the Whole is submitted to the Council, as provided in the preceding rule, it shall be either adopted or rejected, or referred back to committee with instructions to amend or postpone to a time to be fixed for asking the concurrence of the Council.

4. The rules of this Council shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, except the rules respecting the yeas and nays and limiting the number of times of speaking; and no motion for the previous question, or for an adjournment can be received; but a member may at any time move that the committee now rise, or that it rise and report progress.

5. On motion in committee to rise, or to rise and report progress, the question shall be decided without debate.

6. Committees appointed to report on any subject referred to them by the Council, shall report a statement of facts and also their opinion thereon in writing, and it shall be the duty of the Chairman to sign and present the report.

7. All petitions and communications on any subject within the cognizance of a Standing Committee shall, on presentation, be referred by the presiding officer to the proper committee without any motion; but it shall be competent for the Council, by a two-thirds vote, to enter upon the immediate consideration thereof.

8. Every member who shall introduce a petition or motion upon any subject which may be referred to a select committee appointed to consider such motion or petition, shall, during the sittings of the Council, be one of the committee, without being named by the Council, and shall be the convener of said committee.

9. Any member of the Council may be placed upon a committee, notwithstanding the absence of such member at the time of his being named to such committee.

SECTION 10—DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEES.

1. *Education Committee.*—The Education Committee shall have supervision of the curriculum and all matters pertaining thereto, and to the examination of those who seek for registration.

2. *Finance Committee.*—The Finance Committee shall have the supervision of the fiscal concerns of the Council, and report the condition of the various funds. It shall prepare and report a detailed statement of the estimates required by the Council. It shall consider and report on all matters referred to the committee by the Council.

3. *Registration Committee.*—The Registration Committee shall examine and report upon all applications for registration as matriculates, or as practitioners. It shall also examine the registers pertaining to the same, and all matters generally concerning registration.

4. *Complaints Committee.*—The Complaints Committee shall deal with all appeals against the decision of the examiners, and complaints against the Council or its officers.

5. *Property Committee.*—The Property Committee shall supervise all matters pertaining to the College building and its requirements.

6. *Rules and Regulations.*—The Rules and Regulations Committee shall consider all matters pertaining to the rules and regulations of the Council.

7. *Printing Committee.*—The Printing Committee shall have supervision over all stenographic work and printing required by the Council.

8. *Discipline Committee.*—The Discipline Committee shall consider all complaints against members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons that may be referred to it by the Council, and shall be governed in its procedures by the Statute in that behalf.

9. *Executive Committee.*—The Executive Committee shall take cognizance of, and action upon, all such matters as may require immediate interference or attention between the adjournment of the Council and its next meeting.

SECTION 11—BY-LAWS.

1. Every Bill shall be introduced upon motion for leave, specifying the title of the Bill or, upon motion, to appoint a committee to prepare and bring in a Bill.

2. No Bills shall be introduced, either in blank or in imperfect shape.

3. Every Bill shall receive three several readings.

4. The question that this Bill be now read a first time, shall be decided without amendment or debate, and every Bill after receiving a second reading shall be referred to Committee of the Whole.

5. Each clause, the title and the preamble, shall be considered and passed upon in Committee of the Whole, and the Bill shall be read a third time in Council, signed by the President and the Registrar, and sealed with the corporate seal.

6. The Registrar shall endorse on all Bills the dates of the several readings, and be responsible for correctness in case of amendment.

7. Every by-law which has been passed by the Council shall be published in the next Annual Announcement.

8. All by-laws, resolutions or regulations inconsistent with the above rules and regulations are hereby repealed.

(Signed) H. S. GRIFFIN, Chairman.

Adopted in Council.

W. F. ROOME, President.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved, seconded by Dr. BARRICK, that the Council do now go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of taking up the by-law to appoint an Executive Committee. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. HENDERSON in the chair.

Dr. DOUGLAS read by-law to appoint an Executive Committee a first time.

Dr. DOUGLAS—Mr. Chairman, now that the number of this committee has been fixed, I beg to move that the Executive Committee for the ensuing year do consist of the President, the Vice-President and Dr. Henderson. I have simply accepted the statements of the two gentlemen whom I named besides these, and taken them at their word and I have left the committee to be formed of those who seem to be willing to act, namely, the President, the Vice-President and Dr. Henderson.

Dr. POWELL—Did I understand somebody to state that the President and Vice-President are *ex-officio* members of this committee.

Dr. DOUGLAS—Under the new rules they are not *ex-officio* members. Working under the old rule they were *ex-officio*, but under the new rules they are not *ex-officio* members of this committee. They are *ex-officio* members of all committees, with the exception of the Discipline and Executive Committees.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved the adoption of the by-law as read a second time in Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved that the committee do now rise and report the by-law as read a second time and adopted.

The committee rose. The PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved, second by Dr. POWELL, that the by-law be read a third time, passed, numbered, signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Carried.

BY-LAW No. 95.

To appoint an Executive Committee.

Whereas power has been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario by authority of the Ontario Medical Act, 1897; be it therefore and it is hereby enacted:

That the Executive Committee for the ensuing year shall consist of the President, Vice-President and Dr. Henderson.

(Signed) G. HENDERSON, Chairman.

Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd time, and passed.

(Signed)

W. F. ROOME.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

Dr. WILLIAMS presented and read the report of the Special Committee on interprovincial registration.

On motion the report was received.

Dr. BARRICK presented and read the report of the Printing Committee.

On motion the report was received.

Dr. BARRICK moved, seconded by Dr. MACDONALD, that the report of the Printing Committee be adopted. Carried.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Your Committee on Printing beg leave to report as follows :

1. As instructed by the Council of last year, thirty-five hundred copies of the Announcement were printed and bound at an expense of \$1.75 per page of printed matter, also five thousand copies of the Register at a cost of \$1.68 per page of printed matter ; and that the work was done to the satisfaction of your committee.

2. Tenders were solicited from five publishing firms, the lowest one received being from the Dominion Medical Monthly at (\$1.80) one dollar and eighty cents per page for thirty-five hundred copies, and your committee recommends the acceptance of this tender.

3. A tender was received from Alexander Downey, our present stenographer, to do the stenographic work of the proceedings of the Council for next year, and furnish a type-written copy of the same at a price of seventy cents per page of printed matter.

The present stenographer did the work last year and is also doing it this year at sixty cents per page, but informs us in a letter that he cannot undertake the work for next year for less than the seventy cents mentioned in his tender.

Inasmuch as all other tenders two years ago were in excess of seventy cents, and as our stenographer has given good satisfaction in the past, your committee did not deem it necessary to solicit any other tenders, and begs to recommend that the tender of Alexander Downey at seventy cents per page be accepted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) E. J. BARRICK,
Chairman Printing Committee.

Dr. GEIKIE—There was a motion of which I gave notice, which was to be handed in to the Council after the report of the Committee on Interprovincial Registration had been presented. It is as to consenting to the application of candidates from other provinces for registration under certain circumstances. I now hand it in so that it may be considered, together with the report.

Dr. GEIKIE's motion was referred to the Committee on Interprovincial Registration.

Dr. MACDONALD—I have a short report from the committee on the question of fraudulent advertising. The committee has been called together and has considered the subject in all its bearing so far as information was before it at the time. The committee consulted with Mr. J. Walter Curry, the City Crown Attorney, also, and it was concluded it would be necessary for us to have a good deal more information before going on with the subject. Therefore we propose to ask leave to report progress and sit again.

Leave granted.

Dr. EMORY—I would ask leave to introduce a notice of motion now in order, that I may bring it in to-morrow morning. It is a motion to introduce a by-law to fix the times, manner and places for holding examinations and appointing examiners.

Leave granted.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet on Saturday the 8th July, 1899, at 10 o'clock a.m.

FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, July 8th, 1899.

The Council met at 10 o'clock a.m. in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT, Dr. Roome, in the chair, called the meeting to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll, and the following members answered to their names : Drs. Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Douglas, Emory, Geikie, Glasgow, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Powell, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Stuart, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Registrar, and confirmed, and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

MOTIONS.

Moved by Dr. CAMPBELL, seconded by Dr. BRAY, that the Order of Business requiring notices of motion be suspended for the remainder of this session.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC., TO THE COUNCIL.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Moved by Dr. CAMPBELL, seconded by Dr. McLAUGHLIN, that the following members of the Council constitute a committee with whom the Prosecutor shall confer on all matters connected with the prosecution of irregular and unlicensed practitioners, namely: Drs. Thorburn, Geikie, Barrick, Macdonald and Emory.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

INQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. BARRICK—I have the report of the Special Committee on Lodge and Contract Practice, which reads as follows:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LODGE AND CONTRACT PRACTICE.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee *re* Lodge Contract Practice, composed of Drs. Williams, Sangster, Henderson, Macdonald, Robertson, Glasgow, Henry, Stuart and Barrick, beg leave to present this interim report, and ask leave to defer the presenting of the final report until the meeting of the Council next year, as it is the desire of your committee to have before it all the available information, and are of the opinion that such can, with the aid of the Council, be secured during the year.

To this end your committee strongly recommends the sending of a circular of inquiry, as appended, to each registered medical practitioner in the Province of Ontario, and respectfully request the Council to instruct the Registrar to that effect.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. J. BARRICK, Chairman.

On motion, the report was received.

Dr. BARRICK moved, seconded by Dr. DOUGLAS, that the report be adopted.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Before that motion is put I want to put myself right on the matter. When my name was suggested yesterday to be on that committee I made a statement that I would prefer not to be put on; but whether from not being heard, or what, I cannot say, my name appears on the committee. Personally, I am not in favor of this matter being dealt with by the Council at all. I believe it to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Council. I have no objection to the Council expressing an opinion; but I would prefer that my name should be dropped out. I have not acted on the committee, and I was not aware I was on the committee until I heard my name read now. I was consulted about it this morning, but did not suppose I was consulted as a member of the committee at all, and I now request that my name be struck off. I do not want to be held responsible for something I have taken no part in.

Dr. BRAY—What is the nature of the circular it is proposed to send out?

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like first to have the point settled whether or not I can have my name withdrawn?

Dr. BROCK moved, seconded by Dr. THORBURN, that Dr. Williams' request be granted.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The resolution is to send a copy of that circular to the secretary of each fraternal organization. What do you expect to get from that? I think by doing that you simply put yourself into a hornet's nest to stir up trouble against the profession. I do not think that this is a matter that should go before the fraternal societies at all. They will have and demand that they will get all their attendance done for nothing, as they are getting it at the present time almost for nothing. I do not think it is advisable to interfere with these people at all. In regard to the constitutional question raised by Dr. Williams, I am

entirely with him under all circumstances, when we do anything at all that interferes with our constitution. But this is a question that lies dangerously near the border line between professional and unprofessional conduct. I would not like to say lodge doctors are doing what is unprofessional altogether; but it is getting very close to it when a professional man will do work for nothing for men who are fully able and competent to pay. I think we can deal with this matter very much more consistently than with many other matters; but I think it would be advisable to strike out that part of the resolution which refers to sending circulars to the secretaries at these organizations; because it will simply call the attention of probably a hundred thousand men throughout the Province of Ontario to the fact that the Medical Council is advising the medical men of the country to combine in order to deprive them of what they think is their right and privilege. I do not think it should be done; and I suggest in the meantime to Dr. Barrick that that part of his report be struck out.

Dr. BROCK—Mr. President, I believe that this question is simply a question of medical ethics, and as such should be dealt with by medical associations. It is in the power of the Canadian Medical Association, the Ontario Medical Association, and the various county associations to settle that question among themselves; and this Council cannot do anything about it.

Dr. MOORE—It is totally out of our power to do anything with it at all; and just as Dr. McLaughlin says, if you send these notices to the secretaries of these fraternal societies you will have a row that, in its magnitude, probably may startle you. You must remember that nearly every member of Parliament in the Local House belongs to some society or organization; and you must remember that nine out of every ten medical men in the towns and villages throughout this country are doing lodge practice; and if this thing is to be dealt with at all it must be dealt with by the medical societies and not by this Medical Council; because this Medical Council would be only exceeding its powers and bringing itself into contempt. As Dr. McLaughlin has said, we are sailing very close to the wind now; we are not so much admired as we think we are, probably, by the Legislature; and if you stir up all these fraternal societies (he says a hundred thousand, but I say you might go even more than that in this province) you will bring a hornet's nest about your ears that may wipe you out of existence. I think it would be well to withdraw this entirely; stick to our own business, and let the medical societies in the various parts of this province attend to this business, which is strictly a question of medical ethics.

Dr. THORBURN—This is no new subject of agitation. It has been fought out not only in Canada and in the United States, but in the Mother Country; and the opposition to this evil has so far been a complete failure. It is quite impossible, it is beyond our powers, to do anything whatever in the matter. As Dr. Moore says, it belongs to the associations, and they can only recommend, they have not the power to prevent it. It is a very difficult matter to draw the line; if a man gets a salary for doing a certain kind of work he is a paid man just as much as these lodge doctors are paid. A man holding a commission in the army, for instance, is paid; and I do not know where you are going to draw the line, it is so very fine. I have noticed this, that very often the greatest declaimers against lodge practice are themselves or those who have been guilty of the same action; this is a notorious fact. I think we had better just leave it alone.

Dr. THORNTON—I quite agree with what Dr. Moore says for once, that we may not be quite as popular with the Legislature as we may imagine; and I think if we stir up the subject at this time we will do something that will make us still more unpopular. I despise lodge practice very much. I have lost work time and time again because I would have nothing to do with it individually; but I have no right or power to say what another should do; and I say, too, with some reservation, that I do not think the members of the profession who look for practice of that kind are acting in the most conscientious way, or that they are the most conscientious, straightforward members of the profession by any means; though I will not say that they have not a right to do so. But I hold to this, that where we have no right, and where those parties we are condemning know we have no right, we are simply interfering with them and stepping outside of our business, and making a bad job worse.

Dr. POWELL—Before voting on such a question as this, I think it would be necessary to know the nature of the circular Dr. Barrick proposes to send. What does he want to find out? That is the first thing. I am quite of the opinion with Dr. McLaughlin and Dr. Moore, that it would be a silly thing, to say the least of it, to send a circular of any kind on this question to the fraternal societies; because these are the people who want to get all they can out of the profession for nothing, and they are succeeding to a very large extent. With regard to the associations, I do not think they have any more power to deal with this question than we have; the only way it will ever be settled will be by educating the profession to believe that by accepting positions of this kind they are standing in their own light, and cutting their own throats (because that is what it means) when they do the work for so much a head, covering a period of twelve months. If Dr. Barrick will let us know the nature of the circular we will be able to vote intelligently, whether we want to send it to the fraternal societies or not.

Dr. BARRICK—I would like this matter to be deferred a little later on, until I complete the circular ; and then lay it more fully before the Council. Let it stand a little later at this session.

Dr. BRAY—I do not think there is any necessity for allowing it to stand. We can deal with it now as well as later on. I say it is a matter for the medical men and medical societies to deal with outside of this Council. It is beyond the power of this Council. It is very easy for medical societies to pass resolutions that the members will conform to ethics ; and that will exclude lodge practice. It is certainly breaking the code when they attend a man for a year for a dollar.

Dr. DOUGLAS—What about attending a family for \$100 a year.

Dr. BRAY—We have nothing to do with that. We know the object of lodge practice is to catch a family from some other practitioner. This matter has been talked of in the Council and in the medical societies, and until you get the doctors themselves to see what arrant fools they are to do this, it is not a bit of use ; but it is wasting our time in the Council to talk about it. The great majority of doctors say : I don't believe in it ; but if I don't take it somebody else will. But if they would say to the fraternal societies, we are perfectly willing to attend you, and will attend you, but we want a fair fee, that would be alright. There is a proposition I have made in our local society, that if a doctor wishes to attend a lodge, he should take the lodge, and get his regular fees ; be paid for what he does, and not for what he does not do. There are lodges in our town (Chatham) conducted in that way ; they have a physician to attend them, and pay him his regular fees ; instead of a dollar or dollar and a half fee being given by each of the members to the doctor, it is put into a fund ; and out of that fund they pay the regular fees. That lodge physician is only paid for what he does ; and the lodge is in pocket. The majority of lodges are different ; they have a hard-and-fast rule that the lodge doctor has to attend them for a dollar or a dollar and a half a year, and in addition to furnish medicine ; and he gets this amount of money from every member of the lodge. But in the case of the lodge I speak of, the lodge doctor is only paid his regular fee for each visit, and that is paid out of the fund I speak of ; I must say that that is a great deal better, because instead of giving the doctor a dollar or a dollar and a half a year, it is put in the fund and added to the sick allowance of the members, who instead of getting three dollars get four dollars. We have no power to deal with this ; and if we were to send a circular to all these lodges, we would just break up the Medical Council.

Dr. BARRICK—If this matter is going to be discussed now, I would like to say a word. What has been said here to-day in opposition to this movement has been said year after year ; it has been said that nothing can be done ; and as long as this Medical Council puts itself on record as saying nothing can be done, this Council will do nothing. The great reason why there has not been any progress in this matter is the very fact that at the beginning everybody settled down, as many members here do, and said nothing can be done.

Dr. BRAY—There cannot be anything done either.

Dr. BARRICK—I do not take that position. I take the position that we enter upon this step as reasonable men ; and the position this committee has taken is one in which we do not propose to legislate—some are afraid of that—all we ask is to get all the available information upon this question that we can during this year. Will anybody say that that is not reasonable? That that is not just? That that is not the course that any committee should adopt to get all the available information? We might speak of it as if it were two armies, and you were only going to deal with one army—the medical men. But we have the other side to deal with ; and as some have said, it is an enormous army, numbering hundreds of thousands ; and in preparing this circular we are looking at it not only from a medical standpoint, but also from a lodge standpoint ; and from those two standpoints we endeavor to educate the public, and to educate the societies, and to educate the medical men, so that all parties will be ready to adopt a reasonable course in this matter, and not have this continued bickering and friction that we have had. And I contend that if a circular is prepared, looking at the matter as well from a lodge standpoint as from a medical standpoint, we would receive that information ; and when we come here next year, if we recommend anything that cannot be approved of by the Council, let it be buried, but do not now bury it in a perfunctory manner ; let us have all information available, not only from the medical practitioners, but from the fraternal organizations ; let us know how they look at this matter ; and, if necessary, let us have a conference of the two sides, and see if we cannot sit down like reasonable men, and settle this matter in some way that will command the respect, not only of the medical profession, but of the community. That is the position this committee is going to take. We have twenty-five hundred medical men who are paying their fees every year, or who ought to pay them, anyway, to support this Council, and they are asking for this ; and yet this Council says there is nothing to be done. Now, I say that that is not a dignified position for this Council to take. If we can show that we are prepared to get information, and to have this committee deal with that information, and bring in its report after a year's deliberation, then if this Council says that this subject should be buried, I am

willing to have it done, and not bring it up here any more. But, in my opinion, we should educate the public; and I ask, how are you going to educate the public but by submitting, to those who are concerned, inquiries, and getting the matter looked into from all stand-points? Now, I hope, gentlemen, that you will allow this. We are not committing this Council in any way; we are only getting information. If you say, we do not want any information, that we shall not make inquiries, then you must take that position. I take the position it would be more dignified to this Medical Council to be willing to inquire into this matter, and to get the information, and after the information is all before us, let us deal with it. If it is the wish of the gentlemen present to have read the inquiries that we are going to propose, I shall be very glad later in the day to place the circular before them, because we just ask for information upon many points.

Dr. THORBURN—Supposing those gentlemen we propose sending a circular to, say “Mind your own business,” where will you get your information?

Dr. BARRICK—Suppose they do, that will be information, and it will be information in a most potent way, in a concise form.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The advisability of getting information is generally admitted in regard to all subjects, but so far as a body of this kind is concerned, what is the use of getting information, when, after you have got your information, you cannot make any practical use of it? All the information that we can possibly get by any committee would be of no service to this Council in legislating in any way, and this is a legislative body, I assume. The opinion of the profession is the only thing that will have any effect on this question, and the opinion of the profession can easily be obtained through the different associations—the Ontario Medical Association, the Canadian Medical Association and similar associations. The work that Dr. Barrick wishes this Council to do can be done by those associations, and can be done by them only. It cannot be done by us. Then why should we undertake work of that kind when we cannot carry it to any successful issue, and do anything after we have got the information? We cannot declare, after we have received the information, that practice of that kind is unprofessional, and strike men’s names off the register for conduct of that kind. The most we could say is what probably we are inclined to say now, that it is not a right thing for physicians. It is not a wise thing for them to do, to indulge in lodge practice; that it is not a sensible proceeding on their part, and that they had better leave it alone. But surely an opinion of that kind will come with better force from the associations which have charge of the question of ethics. I am not disposed to see this Council take any further action in this matter when it can do nothing that will be of any practical service to the profession in any action it may take. I therefore move that the report of the committee lay on the table.

Dr. BRAY—I will second that. I will say this: there is a remedy, and the doctors have it themselves. What is to prevent a man saying: “I will not attend a lodge”? That is the only remedy. Those men would have to be disciplined to have any effect, and who would discipline the whole contract lodge physicians? The very men who write the Council, and say it is disgraceful, do the work. All they have to do is to say, “We will not do the work,” and that will end the matter.

Dr. GEIKIE—I had hoped we were within two hours of the close of the session; but if this is kept on we are not within two weeks of it. What Dr. Campbell says is true. We cannot do anything with the information, and why should the time of the Council be taken up with this discussion?

The PRESIDENT stated the motion to lay on the table.

Dr. POWELL—If you form a committee and ask that committee to do something, and that committee brings in a report that is not completed, it is not nice to say, “That is all we want of you.” What is this committee supposed to do?

The PRESIDENT—Consider lodge and contract practice.

Dr. DICKSON—It is evident that this matter is filling the minds of the profession throughout the province, and there is a strong feeling in the profession that the Council has something to do with it. Now, if it is the mind of the Council we have not, and I think it is evident that is the mind of the Council, I think the least we can do, as we regard the associations throughout the country as responsible for anything that may possibly be done in this respect, that we finally refer the matter to them, and say: we, as a Council, have been applied to, but we have no authority in the matter, and believing something should be done, if it is possible to do it, we refer the matter to the association, asking them to take whatever action may be advisable.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like to move an amendment in the line in which Dr. Dickson has spoken. The reason we do not deal with this question is not because we have not the will, but the whole point is, we are here working on a certain line laid down for us by the legislature, and we cannot go outside of that without exceeding our duty. The fault I have with the report altogether, is that we are undertaking to deal with something outside of our legal position altogether, and when we are doing that we are getting into a false position, and

trouble must come. I therefore move a resolution in the line which Dr. Dickson has referred to.

Dr. BARRICK—I cannot allow this matter to pass in the present shape. I did not ask for the committee to be appointed. (Hear, hear.) I was placed upon this committee. I was elected chairman of this committee. We have settled down to do our very best in this matter, and I say it very ill becomes this Council at this stage, when we have gone to this trouble and have reported, to turn around and say, “We had no right to appoint you.” That is a position that I say is not fair to any committee that is appointed by this Council. The committee should never have been appointed. The Council has put me in a false position. It has placed me on a committee, a committee on which everyone of us has done his best, and the committee has reported here, and it says the information is incomplete, and we wish to have all the information obtainable. I am anxious we should have all the information before us, and as long as I am on that committee I shall endeavor to carry that out and present a report next year which I hope will command, not only the respect of the Council, but of the lodges and of the community at large. And I say it very ill becomes a Council of this pretension to appoint a committee, and when the committee reports, to say, “You should never have been appointed.” We did not ask to be appointed, and, to my mind, nothing could be done more disrespectful to any committee appointed by this Council, than, after it brings in its report, to say, “You should never have been appointed.”

Dr. CAMPBELL—If it is the desire of the Council to continue discussion on this matter, with the consent of my seconder, I will withdraw my motion to lay on the table; for I consider a motion to lay on the table is not debatable. If it is the wish of the Council to go on debating it I will withdraw.

Dr. DICKSON—If you deal with it in this way it will go abroad that we are in favor of lodge practice, that the Council practically sympathizes with it. I think the wiser course for the Council to assume is to give every reasonable opportunity to the committee to obtain all information available, and after that is obtained, if they can accomplish nothing, we know then it will be utterly useless to make any other further attempts here. I, for one, do not feel like being held responsible for being in favor of lodge practice; I have never made one visit, I have done nothing in the shape of lodge practice and I never will. I would dig potatoes or hoe the corn before I would do anything of that kind.

Dr. MOORE—Just a word; I can hardly think that Dr. Dickson is serious in that regard; that the profession thinks we are in favor of lodge practice, because this has been threshed out year after year, and almost every man of us has expressed his opinion on that point as against lodge practice; if the members of the medical profession of this province read our Annual Announcement, and I hope they do, because we have a stenographic report for that purpose, they will certainly know we are not in favor of lodge practice. I, for one, never had anything to do of that kind; like Dr. Dickson, I will never, even if I have to hoe the corn.

The PRESIDENT—The reason I consented to the committee was, as you know, the men in the western part of the Province wish to know whether this Council can deal with the question of lodge practice; and I thought the committee would report whether we had or had not power to do so. I think there was no harm in appointing a committee for that purpose.

Dr. MACDONALD—Like Dr. Barrick, I feel, that the committee, having been appointed, ought at least to have every opportunity to secure all the information possible upon the subject before dealing finally with the matter. Most of us are on record that we are against lodge practice. We know the evils of it, and that sort of thing, and there is no use my touching that part of it at all. I know, so far as my constituents are concerned, many of them are greatly borne down by this lodge practice, and we wish to become relieved of that. I entirely agree with what Dr. Barrick proposes, and even with regard to the sending out of the circular. I do not know, however, that it is advisable to touch anything outside of the profession with that circular and I would suggest to Dr. Barrick that it would be wiser to eliminate from the proposed circular that part which deals directly with the fraternal societies. I think we should obtain our information from the medical men through the members of this College; and let us act on their side of the question—they know the other side very well and so do we. I hope you will not allow this question to be tabled and so shut off.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dr. Bray has spoken about twenty times; and I think we should live up to our rules and regulations. I have now a word or two to say on the amendment.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I have withdrawn that. I thought the Council wanted to go on talking.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. McLaughlin, are you speaking to Dr. Campbell's amendment?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Yes.

The PRESIDENT—You cannot speak on that.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I am going to do what others have been doing very often.

The PRESIDENT—You called my attention to carrying out the rules of the Council before.

I must call your attention now to the rule which says, "On a motion to lay on the table there is to be no discussion."

Dr. CAMPBELL—Section 8: sub-section 7 "A motion to lay on the table shall be taken without debate."

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I was going to say, if you will allow me, that I think it is a pity to continue this discussion; and I think it would be well, out of respect to the committee and because the profession is looking to this Council to do something, to let the committee go for this year and let them get information from the profession; but don't touch the societies. (Hear, hear.) If you touch the societies the morning that that circular goes to the lodges there will be two hundred thousand men in the streets of our towns and cities talking about the doctors and what they are going to do. You had better withdraw that part of it.

The PRESIDENT—Is it the will of the Council that Dr. Campbell should be permitted to withdraw his motion to lay on the table?

Leave granted.

Dr. BRITTON—I wish to call attention to one point. I did not hear the report of Dr. Barrick read; but I understand that it called for permission for this Council to send a circular to the profession throughout the country and to the various fraternal organizations; well, Mr. President, were I a merchant, and I had to communicate with people at a distance concerning important matters, it would not be sufficient for me to direct my secretary to write without giving him specific instructions as to what he was to write. When that circular is once issued, supposing it is, although it may be sent by a special committee, this Council will be held responsible for every word in it. I have no doubt that Dr. Barrick and his committee would do the best they could, and would issue a circular as pertinent to the question as possible; but until I have seen that circular and have read it I cannot vote for this resolution. We may place ourselves in a very uncomfortable position, supposing we were to allow this to be done, without our special and individual knowledge of its contents.

Dr. BARRICK—Dr. Powell's remark was just to the point; and I ask the Council to suspend action on this and allow me to prepare and present to this Council the circular we wish to send out.

Leave was granted by the Council to suspend consideration of the report for a time.

Dr. MOORHOUSE presented and read the report of the Education Committee.

The report was received.

On motion, the Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Education Committee's report.

Dr. HENRY in the chair.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 1, which, on motion, was adopted as read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 2, and moved its adoption.

Dr. POWELL—On what ground does he seek matriculation?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—If you go into all that we will be detained here till midnight. It has been all carefully considered; I have turned up the papers, but I cannot speak from recollection.

Dr. POWELL—I have in my mind a very serious case that I might as well state here now, and it will perhaps show the reason why I am solicitous about asking the question in regard to this matriculation. A matriculant of the Province of Ontario, a man who studied medicine for five years, and afterwards as a matriculant of this Province finally became a graduate of McGill University, and after having practised in the Province of Ontario (in Ottawa) for five years, in regular practice, obtained a position in the Province of Quebec. On going down there he was refused registration because he was a matriculant here, although it was well known that the standard of matriculation was quite equivalent to anything in the Province of Quebec; and that gentleman had to leave Canada, and go over to Scotland and pass, and become a registered British practitioner before he was allowed to register in the Province of Quebec. It becomes a serious matter whether we are going to allow men to matriculate in Ontario if they have not gone through the regular course, without grave reasons.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—His standing is as follows: The Junior Leaving certificate, 1893; Senior Leaving certificate 1895, with option of science; he has a certificate from Queen's of matriculation in Latin and Greek, October 19th, 1898; and he has a Toronto University certificate of first year standing, in 1898, in Arts.

Dr. POWELL—On what ground does he apply to be received as a matriculant? There must be some reason why he applies, if he has not gone through the regular thing as laid down in the regulations.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—He says: "I received your letter of the 8th this morning. . . . My Senior Leaving certificate does not state what option I took. I think the only way to find out is from the Department; but, as I said in my first letter, it was the science, including physics, botany, chemistry and zoology."

On motion, clause 2 was adopted.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 3, and moved its adoption.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. SANGSTER—I want to speak to that. I want to know whether there is any change in that since it was before the committee. That is one of the clauses that I felt it my duty to oppose. I take the ground that when we establish a standard of matriculation in this Council we are bound to stick to it to the letter. I disclaim being influenced by my sympathy about hardship and all that. I know there was something in that young man's case that I was not satisfied about; and I claim it should be discussed in Council.

Dr. BRITTON—I have, I think, a perfect recollection of the particulars of this case; and when I have mentioned what those particulars are I think Dr. Sangster will be satisfied. Mr. MacLauren took the first part of the matriculation examination before the Department in 1896; and in 1898 he took the second part of that examination. He failed by a few marks in algebra; instead of taking 33 per cent. he took, I think, 26 per cent. He sends in two certificates from medical men to the effect that before, and at the time of examination in algebra, he was ill and really unable to go up for his examination. We find that he took good standing in the other subjects. The examination took place in July, and, finding that he had failed with the Department in that one subject, algebra, he went to the University of Toronto supplemental examination in the fall of the year, where he took 70 per cent. on algebra. We are not bound, of course, to accept that as authoritative; we are not bound to accept matriculation in any university. But I take it it is clear evidence, he having taken 70 per cent. at the supplemental examination of the University of Toronto, that had he been in good health and not ill, as certified to by two respectable medical men, in July, he would have succeeded also in his Algebra. It is on these grounds we recommend that he be granted his matriculation. I have before me the paper that was given in Algebra at the supplemental examination of 1898; and it looks to me to be a fairly stiff paper; and, as I have said here, he made 70 per cent. thereon. He applies in this way—first, that we grant him matriculation on the strength of what has been done, and to let his matriculation date as of 1898; or, in case that we will not do that, to allow him to complete his examination in algebra at the approaching examinations, and have his matriculation date from 1898. In anticipation of his being required to take another examination in algebra he sometime ago applied to the Department to permit him to take up that subject. At the examination which is going on at present he did take it up, and I have the paper, and he has passed, and taken a little over 50 per cent. on it, so that he is qualified twice over.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—This has taken place since he made application that he be entered on the register 1898 standard. Cries of “Carried, carried.”

Dr. SANGSTER—No, I have something to say about that before it is carried. I want the Council fully to understand exactly where this and similar cases are to be placed. This gentleman, I understand, passed the Departmental Matriculation, bar the one subject in which he failed, in 1896. The new members of the Council must understand now that some three or four years ago there was a paragraph in our Announcement which gave as the only avenue by which a man could gain matriculation or enter this College by presenting a certificate of having passed the Departmental Matriculation examination; there were no exceptions, there was no provision made for substitutes; that was the way, and the cast iron, and the only way so far as the Announcement was concerned, by which a man could gain admission into the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, as a matriculant. When I came to the Council in 1894, and became a member of the Committee of Education I think we had some ninety applications for lowering the requirements of the matriculation standard so that we could admit people into the profession; and I know, before I came here, that at the previous session the fence had been lowered and a number of men had been admitted by lowering the standard in that manner. It appears that after they were thus admitted the Council became apprehensive of the legality of its own acts and applied to the Solicitor of the Council to ask whether the Council's action in that matter was valid; and obtained from the Solicitor of the Council a most positive statement that this Council had no power to legislate for individuals, that it could only legislate for classes. It was thought to be so serious a matter—I am not breaking my confidence; it was spoken of in the committee—that Mr. Osler recommended, if I remember aright, that a by-law should be passed legalizing what had been done; but as it was done and passed it was argued and agreed by the committee and the Council that it should be allowed to drop. Now, from that time to this I have always, as far as my influence in the Committee of Education went, been a stickler for standing to the strict letter of the requirements; and, as a result, a large proportion of those who applied for matriculation did not succeed. Observe the fact, because it is pregnant with instructions to you as members of this Council; the previous year the fence had been let down in some few cases and we had an influx of ninety the next year to do the same thing. I was insistent on this matter—I do not say I was alone insistent, because I was supported by a large number in the Committee of Education and even by the

school men in the committee ; and here let me say that the remarks I may make about the school men are not dictated by any spirit of unkindness ; I try to put myself in the place of the school men. I know they are naturally more sympathetic in these matters than outsiders would be. They are sent here to guard the interests of the universities ; and I have always paid them the compliment that they do it admirably and well ; they do it most faithfully. I have only regretted from time to time that our territorial representatives have not guarded the interests of the profession just as faithfully and well. It has been said that in making that statement I am laying charges against the school men ; but I think I am paying them the strongest possible compliment for doing the duty relegated to them. Between that session and the next the schools applied to the legislature, and by an *ex parte* statement of the case obtained a promise of a bill which the Hon. Mr. Ross, the Minister of Education, had introduced and which had it gone through would have cut the ground from under the feet of the Council and practically would have destroyed it as a public body ; on that occasion, when the Legislative Committee met the Government, we were placed in the position of being compelled to cut our own throats or having them cut by the Government ; and as the least evil of the two we decided that we would pass by-laws practically giving all that the Government required. That seemed to be the only way out of the difficulty. The proposed bill was, in effect, removing the matter of education practically out of the hands of this Council. Then a certain number of paragraphs, which you will find under the head of "Regulations" on page ix., were introduced, lowering the fence here, and lowering the fence there, and lowering it in another place. A number of us saw the great evil what was going to ensue ; I felt it and my friend Dr. Britton felt it, and felt it keenly. And partly by personal influence, and partly by Dr. Britton and myself visiting the Hon. Mr. Ross we obtained ultimately some mitigation of the extremely distasteful measures that had been forced upon the Council ; one of those measures was that all provisions looking to the elevation of the standard of matriculation should be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor before coming into force. That we regarded as extremely unpleasant ; and when Dr. Britton and I visited the Hon. Mr. Ross we obtained from him at once a statement that that would not be insisted upon. Little by little we have obtained permission to limit the time to which these modifications bearing upon the lowering of the standard should be applied ; and you will find in those paragraphs on that page ix. that this provision was only to be extended to 1898, or to 1899, and so on. Now the provision that applies to this you will observe is No. 2 : "Any person who before the fifteenth day of June, 1896, had not passed the examination in all the subjects prescribed for matriculation as aforesaid shall be entitled to registration as medical student on submitting to the Registrar a certificate that he has completed such examinations by passing in the remaining subjects of such matriculation, including Chemistry and Physics ; but this privilege shall not be available on or after November 1st, 1899." That privilege is limited to those who had passed the matriculation examination before 1896 ; it is there in black and white by our own Act partly, and partly by the Act of the Government. It is for the Council to say whether they will go back beyond what the Hon. Mr. Ross and the Government asked us to go ; they did not ask us to give that permission to any student who had passed the departmental examination after 1896, but only to those who had passed before 1896. If you will allow this, you will have to allow another man who has passed that examination in 1897, and another in 1898, and your own provision in the curriculum becomes of no avail. I hold, and I have always held, that we should place ourselves square and straight before the public ; if our requirements are too high by a tittle or a jot I maintain we should reduce them to what they ought to be ; and when we have got them as low as we think they ought to be, do not lower them any further, but stick to them to the very letter of the law ; that is my feeling about it.

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. Chairman, I must say a few words in reply to what Dr. Sangster has uttered. His first statement is this, That we should have no such thing as sentiment in this Council. I do not think myself that the profession should be controlled by, or that we should legislate on, motives of sentiment ; but I do say that our rules should not be those of the Medes and Persians ; on the contrary, I submit that we should have a certain amount of consideration for a student or an applicant who has been placed in the lamentable position of being taken ill just when he is going up for examination in a certain subject, thereby failing by a few marks only in that subject ; he does all that he can afterwards ; he doubly qualifies, I may say. He takes 70 per cent. in the examination on this subject at the university, and he hopes that we will consider that as sufficient to matriculate him ; but in case we might not consider that sufficient, he applies for opportunity to go up for another examination, and he again gives us evidence here that he is qualified. Still we are told we must show no sympathy ; still we must act as a Registrar, who is not allowed, of course, to vary from the letter of the law ; still we must say to this man : You will have to go back ; we will not register you ; you must wait another year ; when he has already spent a year in the study of medicine. No one regrets it more than I do—I regret it as much as Dr. Sangster does—that we were compelled by the Government to degrade our standard. I felt it as much as anyone

possibly could, and I uttered my views very plainly to the members of the Government. What brought it about? We did show a certain amount of elasticity; we did deal with cases that required leniency in a lenient way; we did try to do justice—even-handed justice—and next year there was a large influx of applicants. I think that was the first year Dr. Sangster was on the Education Committee. I myself felt that perhaps it might be well to deal a little more rigidly with those cases; but I must say this (and I do not think I am violating any confidence), that at the meetings of the committee Dr. Sangster took the same course as he is taking now; and I think I am within parliamentary rules when I say that it had a tendency—I do not affirm that he intended to be obstructive—to obstruct the progress of that committee in its work. I think that we made a great mistake when we listened to these diatribes of his, and did refuse a good many applications at that time, which had he not been there we might have granted. What was the consequence? A great many worthy cases, such as a case of this man MacLauren, were sent away; we said to them, Gentlemen, we cannot grant you these things you ask. Dr. Sangster says the schools went to the Government and complained about these things. I have no information that the schools did any such thing; I have positive information, though, that private individuals did so; and I am creditably informed that there was great pressure brought to bear on the Government, so great pressure that I think the Government felt in duty bound, at any rate from a standpoint of policy, if not from that of equity, to see that these wrongs, which had been perpetrated—I say it advisedly—through the influence of Dr. Sangster on that committee, should be righted. That is the true history of it, and that is why we have those different paragraphs on page ix. of our Announcement.

Dr. SANGSTER—Let me ask Dr. Britton if he does not know the school men went to the Government; whether he does not believe the school men went to the Government?

Dr. BRITTON—I have had no information in relation to that.

Dr. SANGSTER—I know Dr. Britton took great pains to bring the secretary of the Toronto University—the Medical Department, for I remember the gentleman—to convince me that Toronto University had nothing to do with it; but I know Dr. Britton was as firmly convinced as I, that other schools had, and in point of fact we all know the schools were convoked in meeting in Toronto.

Dr. BRITTON—Excuse me, Dr. Sangster, you are not speaking in accordance with true facts.

Dr. SANGSTER—In what respect?

Dr. BRITTON—Dr. Sangster says that he and I knew that the other schools had held a convocation in Toronto. This is the first time I have ever heard anything about it.

Dr. GEIKIE—Nothing of the kind occurred.

Dr. MACDONALD—Are we not getting away from the subject?

Dr. BRITTON—I hope I have shown to you how it came about that this lowering of the standard took place a few years ago; and I think I have traced it back to its true source.

Dr. SANGSTER—I cannot permit myself to be placed in the position in which Dr. Britton has placed me; and I claim it is cognate to the subject, because it explains how the whole degradation of this matriculation standard took place. Dr. Britton says I was obstructive. It may be that I am constitutionally so strict as not to be qualified to be a member of the Committee of Education, and I begin to believe that I am. I am quite sure from my experience in the committee room and in the Council, that if the educational standards of this Council are to be maintained in their integrity, they are to be maintained by the elected representatives to this Council. We shall get no assistance in that direction from the school men; we shall get no assistance in that direction from the homœopaths. It depends upon the professional representatives alone whether the standards shall be maintained or not. I have never in the Committee of Education advocated more than the application to the letter of the law; if we are to go there filled with sympathy and good nature, and we are to lower the standard here and lower the standard there, let it be understood so, and then only those men that can do so with facility should be appointed to the Committee of Education. Dr. Britton says that he goes for even-handed justice. That is what I am for. I say if one hundred students present themselves for matriculation, and if we insist that eighty of them shall come up to a certain standard, and then cut under the standard in the case of one, or two, or three, or four, or a dozen, that we are doing injustice to the eighty that we insisted on coming up to that standard; and it would be difficult to persuade me we are not doing injustice to them.

Dr. MACDONALD—It seems to me we could dispose of this matter in a few moments, and that all this about the other case has very little to do with this subject. This young man does not want the standard lowered. I would not be here to ask you to lower the standard on his account or on account of anyone else; but we have indisputable evidence he was taken sick during the examinations, and when he took the earliest opportunity to pass another examination at least equal to the first, if not higher, and that he passed that successfully; that again he took an examination within the last few days, which is a fair

examination and equal to the one on which he failed owing to his illness. Now, all he asks and I would wish to ask on his behalf, would be that he be allowed to have it placed on record that he has complied with what comes up to our standard. He is not asking to lower anything.

Dr. SANGSTER—But you ask for something.

Dr. MACDONALD—Simply to put back the year and put him in the same place as he would have been if he had not been taken sick.

Dr. SANGSTER—Dr. Macdonald knows there is an explicit statement in the Announcement that a man's medical studies shall be said to commence only from the date of his registration; you are asked not only to register him as a matriculant, but to put his registration date back a year.

Dr. MACDONALD—I simply ask to have him registered. I am asking on the ground that he was sick at the time he wrote for that examination, and that he immediately took all the means in his power to comply with the regulations, and passed an examination equal to, if not higher, than the one he failed on.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Just a word. The rule that we are striving, or that some members of the Council seem to be striving to violate just now, is this: "Any person who presents to the Registrar of the Medical Council a certificate that he has passed the examination conducted by the Education Department of the course prescribed for matriculation in Arts, including chemistry and physics, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, shall be entitled, on payment of the lawful fees in that behalf, to registration as a medical student," and so on. It does seem to me that we have no power whatever to go beyond that. The Department would not admit that student to the standard, nor would the Department give a certificate because he passed in a subsequent year and made 70 per cent. This man failed, falling below the regular standard a little more than 20 per cent. We will be in everlasting trouble if we do not hew closely to the line; but if we do that we will not be troubled with these applications year by year. If this is changed to-day, you may depend upon it you may look for fifty, perhaps one hundred, applications next year from students who have fallen below the mark, as this student has done. I have all sympathy; but here is this distinct by-law, which says we shall admit a man to matriculation only upon the presentation of a certificate from the Department. This young man at the time he applied did not come, and does not come to-day, with such a certificate; yet we are asked to violate that by-law on a recommendation on the part of the Education Committee.

Dr. POWELL—Has he got a certificate now from the Department?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Yes.

Dr. SANGSTER—Do you say he has a certificate from the Education Department of having passed the Departmental matriculation examination?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I might say, in answer to Dr. Powell, we have a certificate stating he passed in all the subjects; he has got his certificate as having passed the present examination in algebra.

Dr. SANGSTER—That is the algebra paper; but where is the certificate?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think the Department refuses absolutely to give a certificate unless the candidate passes on all subjects at the time he is examined.

Dr. MOORE—Were you to interpret the rules of this Council to the letter in every case we would not need an Education Committee at all, but the Registrar could do the whole business. Rather let us act like reasonable gentlemen, interpreting our rules according to the spirit therein contained. We have not made laws, surely, that cannot be changed; we have not made laws, surely, to take the heart and soul out of men. If we have it would have been better we had never made them. Now, I hold that this young man's prayer ought to be granted; and I want to say just one word while I am on my feet. If my friend Dr. Sangster could quit, could stop at every opportunity making the insinuation that the school men upon this Council have been endeavoring in every way to degrade the matriculation standard and haul it down, we would get along a little faster; because it is not true. That is not the fact. I am a school man, representing Queen's University, and I labored hard for seven long years endeavoring to raise the standard of matriculation, five of those years before I got a seconder. I have labored from that day to this, and I defy any man to say that I have, since I have been a member of this Council, endeavored in any way to lower the standard either of matriculation or medical education. My motto has been: "Onward and Upward"; but I do not say, "Hew to the line; let the chips fall where they may." Anybody could do that—an automaton could do that, a man in South Africa could do that. But we are intelligent men; men, I trust, with hearts within us that beat for the suffering sons of nature. We heard such a plaintive tale the other day about consumption that Dr. Sangster and Dr. McLaughlin were quite filled with emotion, but when it comes to the question of a poor fellow who has got to go back twelve months because the Divine Being saw fit to inflict him with illness, there is no care for him; it is a case of crush him out. I say, No! No!

Dr. SANGSTER—That is the kind of bosh and sympathy we are subjected to.

Dr. MOORE—I rise to a question of privilege; is “bosh” parliamentary?

The CHAIRMAN—It is not strictly parliamentary.

Dr. SANGSTER—Well, we will call it “hotch-potch.” I do not care what you say, that is what I mean; that is the kind of influence we are subjected to. I have heard a good deal of lip sentiment from Dr. Moore—

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I rise to a point of order. I think Dr. Sangster is talking out of order.

Dr. SANGSTER—I am speaking in vindication, if you like, to the question of privilege.

Dr. GEILIE—Dr. Sangster is so obstructive to the business of the Council that the Legislature will be obliged some day, if this sort of thing goes on, to interfere.

The CHAIRMAN—This question was up before the Education Committee yesterday, and Dr. Sangster advised the committee he was going to take objection.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—He has taken sufficient objection now; it is simply obstruction.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I ask Dr. Moorhouse to withdraw that word. No member has a right to use the word “obstruction”; it has been ruled out of order at Ottawa and at Toronto by speakers of Parliament; and I think he ought to withdraw it.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I will use the expression “delaying the business.” I do not wish to say anything unparliamentary; but I must say Dr. Sangster has delayed the Council very much; and as this matter is a personal matter concerning himself, I do not think we should be delayed with it.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion to adopt section 3. Carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, which, on motion, were adopted as read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 15. This is recommended as a special case now subject to the approval of the Council. I will lay it before you as briefly as possible, and I think I cannot do it any more quickly than by reading his own letter:

ARNPRIOR, ONT., July 1st, 1899.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—Briefly, my case is as follows: In October 1st, 1894, I registered with your College, and began my course in medicine. I put in the college terms 1894-5 and 1895-6, and passed the Primary Council Examination. Financial difficulties obliged me to drop out a year from college, but during that year I was in a doctor's office in Madoc for six months. I again entered college in 1897, and put in the terms 1897-8 and 1898-9, graduating this spring. During the summer of 1898 I was engaged for six months as House Surgeon in the Owen Sound General Hospital. I have taken a high stand at college, and graduated from Trinity Medical College with the Gold Medal, and from Trinity University with a Silver Medal. By special permission from the President and Vice-President of the Council, and from Dr. Britton, I was allowed to take both Final and Intermediate Examinations this year, and Dr. Pyne informs me I have passed both successfully. Dr. Pyne can vouch that my tickets and certificates are valid, and show all the work required by your regulations; but the order of the work is not such as the regulations call for. You will notice that I have completed the five years' course of study. My petition is to be allowed my final examinations as passed already, and given permission to practise. I have a splendid opportunity to buy out a practice in this town. If you don't grant my request I shall be obliged to go to the States.

In face of the financial difficulties I have had to struggle with, and the fact that I graduated with such honors, I earnestly beseech you to grant me my licence to practise in Ontario.

Awaiting your decision with much anxiety, I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

SAMUEL EAGLESON.

Dr. POWELL—Where is the difficulty?

The REGISTRAR—He studied five years. The curriculum provides that he shall spend the last year in clinical work. He put in the five years but did not put in the last year in accordance with the regulations.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—He put in two years with a physician.

The REGISTRAR—No, six months.

Dr. SANGSTER—That is one of the numerous cases in which you are asked to let fifth year slide; that is what it amounts to. I have no objection to this Council adopting any regulations it likes in regard to the curriculum. I think the curriculum, if it is too high, should

be lowered ; but I think it should be stated specifically and fairly in our Announcement and we should stick to it. A great deal of credit was taken by the school men some time ago when that fifth year was added ; and it was regarded as a most valuable year in the interests of the public, a year of clinical advantage ; now every session we are asked to let it go, let it slide, and let the fourth and fifth-year examinations be taken at one and the same time ; it practically means that the fifth or clinical year is cut off.

Dr. GEIKIE—I think I know a little about this case ; it is just simply, as stated in the letter, that he had to drop out the third year because of financial difficulties. He took the gold medal, as he says, in one institution ; and was within one mark of getting the gold medal in the other. He took his four sessions, that is to say, he attended his third session in his third year and his fourth session in his fifth year ; and more than that, he got permission of the Executive Committee to appear for his examination, and he is the head man in the whole Council list, averaging 75 per cent. on the whole of the subjects ; his marks ranged from 60 to 93 on the various subjects. He is the best man that passed the College this year ; and is really asking nothing, nor is anybody asking anything for him. Again, I say, and I say it boldly, if we are to be held to a hard-and-fast, cast-iron rule of action we might ask for somebody to pity us—I am sure the public won't, and I am perfectly certain the profession won't. We could not refuse such a petition as is put before us in this case.

Dr. BRITTON—I may say, as a member of the Executive Committee, that before consenting to this applicant going up for both examinations, and his standing to be left subject finally to the will of this Council, I inquired carefully into the matter ; and I quite agree with and corroborate what Dr. Geikie has said, that if ever a case was worthy of consideration this is one.

Dr. DOUGLAS—Do I understand the Chairman of the Executive Committee to say that this man had put in six months as a resident physician in a hospital ? If so he has really put in his clinical year.

Dr. BRITTON—He has put in thirty-five months' hospital attendance.

Dr. GRIFFIN—Did he pass the examination prescribed for fifth-year student ?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Yes, he passed that this spring.

Dr. GEIKIE—With 75 per cent. and over in the whole examination.

Dr. MOORE—He has fulfilled all the requirements. The only mistake he made was he did not do it in the order we demand it should be done in ; he was a little bit irregular. But he is one of the best men we have.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—That is, what we call the fifth year was taken in the third year.

On motion clause 15 was adopted.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I think the recommendation was simply referred to the Council for action. I move, therefore, that the Council grant the request of the applicant.

Dr. MACDONALD—I will second that. Carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clauses 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 25.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I would like to know what the privileges are that he asks for ?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—He is a graduate in Arts of Toronto University, and he wishes to be allowed to take intermediate and final examinations at the end of the fourth year ; he says he could not take the intermediate at the end of the third year on account of the arrangement of the studies at the medical school, that it would be impossible to make the studies fit in. He is a B.A. in the Arts and Science course ; and, according to our Announcement, is allowed one year off ; but he said he could not possibly make the half year fit in in any way without passing the intermediate at the end of the term.

On motion, clause 25 was adopted and read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 26.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—This is another case that we did not feel ourselves qualified to give an answer on ; but we recommend it to the special consideration of the whole Council, Mr. Henricks graduated in Arts, taking the Science course, in 1897, he commenced the study of medicine during the year 1895-6 ; 1896-7 he dropped and went back to his Arts ; then he took the second course of medicine in 1897-8 after taking his B.A. degree. In 1898 he took his primary examination in medicine and took the session of 1898-9 ; he then took his examination in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics at the end of the past session ; and now he wishes to take the final examination, along with the intermediate, in 1900. He has taken four sessions and the Arts course.

Dr. BRITTON moved, seconded by Dr. DOUGLAS, that the prayer of this petition be granted. Carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clauses 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, which on motion were adopted as read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 34.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—First of all we decided not to grant this request ; but subsequently it was reconsidered and granted, for some new light was thrown on it. Mr. McLeay comes

from St. Thomas ; in 1894 passed the intermediate examination, with Latin, but upon going to the Education Department they could find no record of the Latin, although he had sworn testimony by himself and by his high school teacher that he had passed Latin. The department could find no record of it, nor could they find any record of any other students in the high schools who had passed in Latin who had taken Latin at the same time ; but shortly after he passed the law examination in Latin, which was quite as high, and upon this he presents this request to us for matriculation in 1894. The committee considered it was not left to it to decide in any other way but to grant his request.

On motion, clause 34 was adopted as read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 35. Mansfield Smith was allowed to have a special examination at London on payment of all expenses. The examiners were appointed by your committee subject to confirmation by you. The examiners were : Surgery, Dr. Williams ; Medicine, Dr. Wishart ; Obstetrics, Dr. Hodge ; Gynecology, Dr. Meek. He is a young man, and was preparing himself for his final year—this is his fifth year—to come down to take the examinations, when he was taken ill with what was supposed to be acute tuberculosis, and he was unable to come. I am informed that he is continually harping on the desire to get the Council's license ; and his friends, to please him, have made this application, thinking it would please the poor fellow whom nobody expects to live for any length of time.

On motion, clause 35 was adopted as read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clauses 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43, which on motion, were adopted as read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE moved that the committee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit at the next session. Carried.

The committee arose ; the PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

On motion, the report of the Committee of the Whole, reporting progress and asking leave to sit again, was adopted and leave granted.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet at two o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Saturday, July 8th, 1899, 2 o'clock p.m., the Council met in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT in the chair called the Council to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll, and the following members answered to their names : Drs. Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Douglas, Emory, Geikie, Glasgow, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Powell, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Stuart, Thorburn, Williams.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Registrar, and confirmed and signed by the President.

Dr. GEIKIE moved, seconded by Dr. MOORHOUSE, that the rules be suspended to permit the Council to go into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Education Committee.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. GEIKIE moved, seconded by Dr. MOORHOUSE, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole to proceed with the consideration of the report of the Education Committee. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. HENRY in the chair.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I would refer to page ix., section 1, under the heading "Matriculation," of the regulations for 1898-9, and to sub-section 2 of that section. We propose that sub-section 2 of section 1 should be erased, and sub-section 3 of section 1 should be raised to the place of sub-section 2. I move that sub-section 1, of section 1 remain. Carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE moved that sub-section 2, of section 1, be expunged. Carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE moved that sub-section 3 of section 1 of the regulations for 1898-9, page ix. of the Announcement, be numbered sub-section 2.

The CHAIRMAN stated the motion.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—There is some alteration proposed in that. There has been an amendment to that as follows : "Any person who in one subject only, and by not more than five marks in that subject fails in completing the examination conducted by the Educational Department on the course prescribed for matriculation in Arts,

including chemistry and physics, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, will be permitted to attend one course of lectures at any chartered medical school or college in Canada before matriculating in this College. On presenting to the Registrar the certificate as prescribed in the foregoing sub-section, and tickets certifying to attendance on said course of lectures, and on payment of the lawful fees in that behalf, he will be entitled to registration as a matriculate of this College, and to be held as having completed the first year of medical studies. You will see there has been provision made for those who have failed; and that privilege was removed in November 1st, 1898—last November—now, at present, speaking of the Educational Department examinations, there is only one examination in the twelve months; and if a student fails in the examination in July, he has no other course open but to wait until the next July—twelve months. He is left out if he fails a few marks in one subject; but he has been allowed under the present sub-section to go up for his final. But as that expired in 1898, it was thought wise to make some provision for those who might have fallen behind, and compromise the matter by giving him one year so as to allow him the opportunity at the next examination to retrieve himself and save the loss of the whole year; that is, “Any person who in one subject only, and by not more than five marks in that subject, fails in completing the examination conducted by the Educational Department will be permitted to attend one course of lectures, etc., before matriculating in this College;” that is, he can take one course of lectures and his time counts. He must complete that examination, however, by the next year, and present to the Registrar the certificate as prescribed in the foregoing sub-section, and the tickets certifying to his attendance and payment of the lawful fees, and then he must present the evidence of having passed. That is merely to prevent them from losing the whole year. Under that he is only allowed to fail in one subject, and in that one subject not more than five marks. I hope I have made this plain to all. That is the clause that is to be inserted in place of sub-section 3, and to be put in place of sub-section 2, which is expunged.

Dr. GEIKIE—I move that that be adopted.

Dr. SANGSTER—I became a party to that change though I did not like, and do not like, to be a party to any lowering of the requirements of this College in any respect, because that is foreign, I think, to the purpose for which I was sent here. But I prefer doing that, and having it put down in black and white, to keeping a standard higher than we intend and then cutting under it. It is only giving away a slight point; but it is to that point lowering the requirements of this Council.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—This is another attempt to alter a by-law by a mere motion, and that motion brought in in a hurry. Surely this should not be tolerated by the Council; if you want to do that, bring in a by-law in a proper way to alter a by-law. You know perfectly well a by-law cannot be altered by a motion coming from a committee, nor a direct motion in Council. It should be done in regular process. And if that is going to be done, I am not going to object to it just now. But let it be done in a regular manner, so as to make it lawful and binding.

Dr. GEIKIE—There are a good many alterations; would each one require a by-law?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—This is a recommendation of the committee.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It is contrary to law, there is no question about it.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Have the regulations been adopted under by-law? These regulations are not part of a by-law that I know of. The rules and regulations for governing the proceedings of the Council are in a by-law; but I was not aware that the regulations applying to matriculation and study, and so on, were by by-law.

Dr. GEIKIE—I have only been here for twenty years, and I was not aware of it either.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion to adopt sub-section 2, and, on a vote having been taken, declared the motion carried and the clause adopted.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 3 (formerly clause 4), which, on motion, was adopted as read.

On motion, former clause 5 was expunged.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 4 (formerly clause 7), which on motion, was adopted as read.

Dr. LUTON—I understand we have expunged entirely clause formerly 5. When does this go into effect?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The provision which former clause 5 made, expires on November 1st, 1899; it will be in force until then.

Dr. SANGSTER—It was agreed in Council that if any case arose between now and November, it could come under the old clause.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 5 (formerly clause 7), which, on motion, was adopted as read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 1 of section 2, which is amended by striking out the last sentence of the clause and substituting the words: “certificates of which must be presented to the Registrar of the Council.”

On motion, the clause was adopted as read, and amended.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—We propose that clause 2 of section 2 be expunged and that the following be inserted in its stead: "Graduates in Arts or Science of any college or university recognized by the Council, who shall have spent two years in the courses of physics, chemistry and biology, including physiology, and shall have passed examinations in their university in the said subjects, will be required to spend four years in the study of medicine; and on condition that prior to the fourth year they shall have passed the primary examination, they shall be permitted to take both the intermediate and final examinations on completion of the fourth year." I move the adoption of this clause.

The CHAIRMAN stated the motion.

Dr. EMORY—As a member of the committee, I agreed with that; but it just occurs to me now, as Dr. Moorhouse reads it, if a man presented himself at the end of the third year for primary and failed, possibly in one subject only, would he be allowed to complete the primary in that particular subject at the end of the fourth year, and at the same time take his intermediate and final?

Dr. BRITTON—There is one phrase there, the omission of which would not take away the vital force of the clause itself, that is, the provision that prior to the fourth year he has passed the primary examination.

Dr. SANGSTER—I did not notice before—perhaps it is unintentionally now—that the words "in the university course" have been omitted. Is it the intention that they may pass an examination other than the university course; that any examination having been passed on those subjects, they will be admitted to these privileges?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—It is examination in a university course. It says: "Graduates in Arts or Science of any college or university recognized by the Council, who shall have spent two years in the courses of physics, chemistry and biology, including physiology, and shall have passed examinations in their university course in the said subjects, will be required," etc.

Dr. SANGSTER—You put in those words?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Yes.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Why not say, "in physiology," instead of "including physiology"?

Dr. BRITTON—It is, perhaps, better as it is. They have biology in a general way, but they must be sure to take up "physiology." The greater includes the less.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No. You may study biology as much as you like, but you do not get the foundation.

Dr. BRITTON—Biology includes physiology.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The words you propose to cut out are, "and on condition that prior to the fourth year they shall have passed the primary examination." "Will be required to spend four years in the study of medicine, and in addition that prior to the fourth year they shall have passed the primary examination." We won't put that in either; cut that all out. They shall be permitted to take both the intermediate and final examinations on completion of the fourth year. That is, you will understand, to get away with the difficulty we find with several gentlemen here, that the course of study is so outlined at the universities that it is impossible for them to complete the intermediate year so as to allow them to take the final examination in a different year from that in which they take the intermediate; and this is to permit those students that have graduated in Arts, with this science course, to comply with the law.

Dr. BRITTON—I think Dr. McLaughlin is possibly right; we may as well insert "and" instead of "including."

Dr. LUTON—I have been trying to follow this thing. It may be all very well for the members of the Education Committee, but I doubt even whether they all understand it. I am sure, not being on the Education Committee, I cannot understand it; and I could not intelligently vote on it unless I had a copy lying before me, printed out in full, to enable me to follow you in this zig-zag course you are taking with reference to rules and regulations applying to students that wish to matriculate.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Graduates in Arts have been allowed clear one year exemption if they take one year in the science course. The line of studies is so arranged in the various universities it is impossible for these men to take their intermediate examinations earlier than the fourth year; in that case, if they wish to complete their studies in the fourth year, they are compelled to take the intermediate and final on the same year. Our by-laws say the final and intermediate are not to be taken in the same year; and this by-law is introduced for the purpose of giving those students the privilege of passing their intermediate and final both at the end of the fourth year.

Dr. LUTON—Then you do not strike off one year of their medical course on account of their being graduates in Arts.

Dr. BRITTON—Yes, we do strike off one year.

Dr. LUTON—The fifth year.

Dr. BRITTON—You may call it the fifth year.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The law provides that they shall spend two years in the study of science, physiology and biology, subjects that are of prime importance to the medical student, and these are to be taken in lieu of the fifth year; and I am bound to say that a student who takes that course will be very often better prepared to enter the study of medicine than if he went through without a course in Arts; he will be a better man.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—There is another portion of that clause, that "Homœopathic students who attend four sessions in a college approved of by the homœopathic representatives in the Council, where the sessions are more than six months, shall be held to have fulfilled the requirements of this College in that regard." The reason for putting this in is, Dr. Emory, who was the representative of the homœopathic section on this committee stated that the various homœopathic colleges in the United States, of which we have none in Canada, have their sessions ranging all the way from six and a half months up to nine months, but he said he would prefer, if he were sending a son to a medical college, to send his son to one of the six-and-a-half-month colleges rather than one of the nine-month ones, as he thought they were better equipped and their students better trained. This is to allow them to come in and comply with our eight months' regulation, so as to bring them within the pale of the law; it only affects homœopaths, and they must matriculate, and all that, the same as other students. The last portion of clause 2 of section 2 remains unaltered.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion to adopt clause 2 of section 2; and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 3 of section 2, and moved its adoption. Carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 2 of section 2, as follows: "Excepting as hereinafter specified, each eight months' course shall consist of not less than one hundred lectures, and each four months' course of not less than fifty lectures."

Dr. BRITTON—I have a resolution to offer in relation to this matter; in fact, in relation to the curriculum from this on to the end. As you are aware, there was a great deal of work to be done by the Executive Committee; a great many petitions came before it for consideration; and there was not a great deal of time left for the consideration of the curriculum. I must say the recommendations in reference to the changes in the curriculum were not made inadvisedly; but still I think it would be wise on our part, and a judicious course to follow, to take plenty of time to consider the curriculum before making any decided changes. I might say I spent the greater part of last night looking up various documents, and thinking over our present curriculum, and in considering the changes suggested by the Education Committee; and I thought I could see certain defects of a radical character. I have no doubt that on further consideration those defects will be removed, and no great damage will be sustained by the profession provided the curriculum, as it has stood, be allowed to remain this year. A record of the work that has been accomplished by the committee in relation to the curriculum has been taken down by the Secretary, and a copy kept by the Registrar can be given the committee next year so that they can complete the work, if I may use that term, that has been begun this year. I would therefore move that the consideration of this report from clause 4 on to clause 7 of section 2 remain in abeyance with that end in view. I think that would be the wisest course.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Will Dr. Britton please give us the items to which he takes exception?

Dr. BRITTON—It was not my intention to enter into a discussion of the curriculum in detail. I am not finding fault with the committee, I am simply admitting that I myself would be able to make a more satisfactory recommendation if I had further time to consider the matter. If it is the wish of the Council that I should enter into a full discussion of our existing curriculum I will do so; but I would think it very unwise to do so on the afternoon of the last day of our meeting. As I said before, nothing special can be suffered by letting the matter remain in abeyance for another year; and I shall be as anxious as anybody to take up the curriculum and make any changes necessary at that time.

Dr. POWELL—Are there any special changes demanded?

Dr. BRITTON—I do not think so. We have been working under this curriculum for some time, and we have not heard any complaints.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I think Dr. Britton's stand is well taken. We, as a committee, have gone through and recommended several changes, but I am not satisfied with them myself; I think, probably, it would be just as well—there is no harm going to happen—to let it remain one more year, and we will get all the information in the meantime, and come here more fully equipped, probably, to make some permanent changes. It is not wise to be tinkering at this every year, and I think we had better leave it as it is now. There are several things here I do not approve of myself, although they passed in committee, and I do not know how to make them better, neither does Dr. Britton; so we are going to advise the expectant treatment.

Dr. GEIKIE—I followed the changes made last night; and while they were not what I like exactly, I thought they were in the direction I like. For instance, I never had any

confidence in a course of lectures of fifty ; we have never carried it out at Trinity College, and never will. I would have been willing to have compromised, owing to the great increase of clinical work, by making the "one hundred" read "eighty," which can be done without interfering with efficiency at all. Inasmuch as Dr. Britton has ideas that were not met last night, ideas that were not carried out last night, perhaps it is as well to let the matter stand—it cannot produce an earthquake. We did very well last year, and we cannot suffer very much from its standing over for a year. There are some few lesser changes that, perhaps, might be made now.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like to know whether the part referred to includes section 4, where we change from fifty lectures up to one hundred.

Dr. HENRY—That was the understanding when section 4 was up and being discussed.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Then I shall have to take exception to that being withdrawn. That change was made specially because we considered the schools had not kept the students employed as long as we had a right to expect them to be employed under an eight months' session, and that was put in to endeavor to make it more satisfactory to the Council. Under these circumstances I do not think I can consent to allow the chairman to withdraw that. The committee agreed upon what they would have for the purpose of remedying what they supposed was a defect ; and now that we have put that in, we will not willingly consent to it being withdrawn at present.

Dr. BRITTON—I think I should say one word here. In going over this matter last night I was actuated by the feeling that we ought, if we increased the number of lectures to any extent, to increase the practical work, and increase that as much as is possible within reasonable limits. With this end in view I have formulated a curriculum very similar to the reason-existing one ; the order is changed in some degree for obvious reasons. In the practical work only I would suggest increase, and having laid down the number of lectures in each subject, and having added up first the total number of lectures, I find that this plan would entail the attending of students upon four hundred more practical lectures and demonstrations during their course, one hundred lectures more each year. I am as anxious as Dr. Williams is to see to it that the students are fully employed, and I think their time is fully occupied. Dr. Williams, I think, yesterday or the day before, made the statement that the University of Toronto, according to its Calendar, was not conforming strictly to the regulations of this Council. I had to challenge his remark. I have the Calendar here, and it shows that the statement I made was perfectly correct. The University of Toronto was the first to lead in this matter of the eight months' course, and I, of course, echoed the views of my university, and did what I could in that direction. Certainly the University of Toronto is not going to recede from the ground it has taken, and I see no reason for doing so. I am afraid if you go into a full discussion of the curriculum it will simply take the whole afternoon, and we will not get through then.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I believe the statement made here yesterday was that the lectures of the Toronto University terminated on April 21st. I took the ground that an eight months' session could not be put in from the first day of October up to the first day of April ; and if it is upon that that Dr. Britton thinks I made a misleading statement I would like to have an explanation.

Dr. BRITTON—I do not mean that Dr. Williams intentionally said it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I said what was given to us as a fact, that the lectures of the University of Toronto terminated on April 21st ; and I take the ground that means twenty-one days over a six months' session ; that when we expect we are getting eight months we are simply getting six months and twenty-one days. You may call that a seven months' session if you like ; but our reason in the Education Committee for changing this number of lectures was for the purpose not only that the Toronto University, but all the universities, should understand that when we name an eight months' session we do not mean a little addition to a seven months' session, but honestly an eight months' session. We do not object to the time of the examination being taken out of the eight months' session, but we think there should be an effort made to give a full teaching time as near to the eight months as it is possible to give ; that is the reason for putting on the one hundred lectures instead of fifty, because we felt there was a falling off in that way. Unless we can be convinced there is to be a difference this year from what there was last year, according to the statements we received, we cannot be consenting parties to cutting that down.

Dr. BRITTON—I might say, and it is simply repeating what I said before, that although, nominally, lectures cease on April 21st, clinical work goes on to the end of the month, and the examinations start on or about May 1st ; and it takes the greatest part of the month of May to conclude these examinations, so that the University of Toronto is doing what it proposed to do ; it enacts an eight months' session.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Are those students brought together each day for clinical work, or are they turned loose on the April 21st and allowed to go home or go to the hospital or where they like ?

Dr. BRITTON—I am informed by the President of the University that clinical lectures go on the same.

Dr. GEIKIE—We happen, at Trinity Medical College, to be a few days more ; we carry the lectures to April 28th, and we worked straight on the clinical work the same as ever, and we went on straight through our examinations, which were not finished until the Council examinations began, so that we not only had an eight months' session, but a full eight months' session, so much so that both students and teachers were pretty fully exhausted.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I hold with the views expressed by Dr. Williams, and I do so not because I have great deal of faith in lectures, except in so far as the professor, having a perfect knowledge of his subject, is able to guide and direct the thoughts of a student. Students can study every subject pretty carefully from books ; but they are not able to seize from books the salient and important points of a subject, and the professor is necessary in order to guide them in doing so. Now, under the present rules and regulations no more than forty lectures are required to be attended, because although fifty is named in the book we only require a certificate that 75 per cent. has been attended, so that the professoriate could make an arrangement to attend forty lectures and then come without our requirements. I say we ought to have more than that, and I entirely agree with Dr. Williams that if we are to have an eight months' session we should compel not only the professors to carry out that law, but the students to attend these lectures in order that they may be guided and directed by the professors in regard to the subjects they are studying. I hope this will not be withdrawn, but passed upon.

Dr. GEIKIE—Our courses are eighty lectures.

Dr. LUTON—I was surprised this spring to find, in the town where I live, students who were supposed to be attending an eight months' course in Toronto were back home on or about the April 21st—I just forget the date. They were asked, "What, you back already?" "Oh, yes." "Are you through your course?" "Yes." "That is what I am told." "Why, I thought you had an eight months' session?" "No, we are at home ; the session is through as far as I am concerned." It might have been in the primary department, or something of this kind.

Dr. POWELL—I think it eminently necessary it should be well understood by the teaching bodies that they must have one hundred lectures in these important branches. I cannot understand how it was that the Council determined upon a course of eight months and yet demanded only fifty lectures. I am quite satisfied this would not be acceptable either to the profession in this country or to the authorities in any other country, where anybody, having tickets from this country seeks to be registered ; but they would require tickets certifying to a full course of one hundred lectures ; and I think it would be a great mistake not to have that clause which we are discussing now altered at this session. I believe that we ought to have it here in the regulations of this Council that a course of one hundred lectures is demanded. While I am on my feet I want to say, there must be some misapprehension somewhere—I do not know as it is my business—about the Medical Faculty of Toronto University ; I have been told three times distinctly in the past twenty-four hours by a member of that Faculty that its course began on the 1st of September. And he said any statement that was made in this Council to the contrary is wrong. If they began on the 1st September they are a month ahead of anything we have heard of in this room.

Dr. BRITTON—The faculty of Toronto University holds its supplemental examinations on the 14th September ; then on October 1st the academic year begins, speaking from the calendar. The Faculty of the University of Toronto delivers a great many more practical lectures than we require, as I can show you from the calendar ; and if clause 4 is to be so changed in the hope that the didactic lectures will be doubled, it is going to make so radical a change in the whole curriculum that I do not believe the schools will be able to conform to it ; and I think we will raise a great deal of disturbance that we may not be able to quell easily. I am not speaking in the way of threat ; but I want to see done what is fair and right ; and the University of Toronto, and I as its representative, when we meet next year will be only too glad when we arrive at a fair and judicious conclusion to make the curriculum the best we have.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—One hundred lectures upon a subject would not mean two lectures a week on an eight months' course. If Dr. Britton can show they cannot comply with that I would be very glad to listen to him, because I would never be one to force on any teaching body what it could not comply with.

Dr. GEIKIE—We have three in some subjects ; and it took us up to the very end of April to finish the eighty, and the balance of the time we were fully employed in the examinations.

Dr. MACDONALD—Before putting that it seemed to me, as nearly as I can gather from the school representatives, the fifty lectures, as we have it in clause 4, are not enough on these important subjects ; so much has that been the case that their curriculum shows they give more. I think it would not be wise for us to pass that over to-day and allow it to go forth

that we are in favor of having only fifty lectures on these important subjects, when forty lectures, as a matter of fact, would be (as Dr. McLaughlin pointed out) the minimum number that a student might attend. I am strongly in favor of making it something between eighty and one hundred on each of these important courses. There is another point I wish to impress on the members of the Council, and that is this : it has been mentioned to me on more than one occasion that students come in, not on the 1st of October or 1st of November even, but on towards Christmas, and have succeeded in getting their tickets so arranged that they can be presented and passed in this Council ; now, I say, if we are any good here as legislators we must frame such laws as will do away with that sort of thing, otherwise we are not doing our full duty. I think we should make it so that those lectures shall not only be the eighty or one hundred, or whatever number we select, but that they should be spread over the time equally ; and that the students should be compelled to be there, if not to attend the lectures, to do the work ; and, if in order, I would move to that effect

Dr. CAMPBELL—How has the committee recommended clause 4 ?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The fifty to be raised to one hundred, and the twenty-five raised to fifty.

Dr. MACDONALD—I would move that that clause be adopted.

Dr. BRITTON—The British Medical Council requires only fifty lectures. I am not sticking out for fifty, and we may possibly increase it if left till next year ; all I ask is to allow it to remain until we arrive at a safe conclusion next year. My amendment is that clause 4 to clause 7, inclusive, of section 2 be allowed to remain as they are, in order to give the Council further time for consideration of the necessity for change.

Dr. THORBURN—In Edinburgh, the University of London, and most of the Colleges of Great Britain, they have curtailed the number of lectures ; they found that, like long sermons, they were not very practical, and they are now reducing the number instead of increasing it, and increasing the practical work all the time ; and they are making better men. The result is that Cambridge, which for a long time held a minor position as a medical school, is now considered the first in England, because they are devoting more of their time, in fact two years more, to purely scientific branches ; the men take the preliminary branches there and go up to London and Edinburgh, and so on, to get the practice.

Dr. WILLIAMS—We tried to adopt that very plan. We cut down the number of our lectures purposely that there should be clinical work put in in place of it ; but we have not been satisfied this year with the results, for, as Dr. Luton says, students were walking free in St. Thomas at an early date. I saw students walking about a considerable time before the session should have closed. It was not because we believed in the efficiency of these lectures but because, we believe some steps should be taken by which these students would be held together under instruction. (Hear, hear.) Now, if those lectures will be replaced by clinical lectures or clinical work, and they will be brought together each day in the class room and in their work (the same as if they had their lectures) and work under the directions of the professors, our object will be fully accomplished ; and I will readily concede that that will be better than lectures ; but we do not think we have been fairly met on the subject, and we want this matter put in such a way that there will be no misunderstanding about it. I would not be a stickler for a hundred lectures at all ; I would not say that fifty of that kind was not plenty, for I believe some of the best students in this country while they have the direction of a teacher, do their principal work in their books and in their clinical work. I would not be a stickler for a large number of lectures of that kind, only we want to know the students are kept there and kept at their work until a full and reasonable time is completed ; and if we can get an assurance, in some shape, of that kind I would not urge against this standing specially ; but I think at least we ought to put it up to eighty for this year, and if we find it imperative we will put it to a hundred next year. I certainly think the number should be increased this year, and we should have some guarantee that the student will be employed during the whole of the eight months.

Dr. BARRICK—When it came to the knowledge of this Council that we only required fifty lectures, many members expressed their surprise ; they were not aware that such a thing was in the rules and regulations. The men representing the universities have said that they were also surprised, so much surprised that they did not attempt to carry out this small number of lectures ; that they had only got their conscience to bring them down to eighty. With those facts before us, I shall strongly support the motion, by Dr. Macdonald, to adopt that fourth clause. I have no objection to bringing the lectures down to eighty ; but I think from what has been said here, when the leading teachers in the schools say that, although the required number was but fifty, they have never brought them down below eighty, it shows that the schools themselves think that fifty is too low. I think, therefore, when the school men, who have been accused of lessening the work, are in favor of increasing the lectures, it is only fair we should give them a chance to raise them to, at least, eighty lectures.

Dr. GEIKIE—But you do not hinder us doing so, and we do it.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Although this was the rule prescribed by this Council last year, I think in the Western University I gave 103 lectures on the subject of the practice of medicine ; and then I did not cover it satisfactorily ; and our course in clinical medicine and surgery is 200 lectures in each course ; 100 didactic lectures on surgery and medicine and obstetrics, including diseases of women ; practical anatomy is supposed to be hundred demonstrations.

Dr. BRITTON—Taking thirty-two weeks as the session, and six days in the week, it means that each student must attend between two and three clinical lectures each day. That is allotting them too much.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—No. We have clinic three days in the week.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Could we not end this by a compromise, by accepting eighty ?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—No ; make it hundred ; it should never have been less than a hundred.

Dr. BRAY—I think that came into force about seven or eight years ago. It does not say, if I recollect right, they shall only give fifty ; it says, not less than fifty. They can give as many as they choose. They can go down as low as fifty ; and we were quite willing at the time that they should go down as low as fifty, because we were of the opinion that the students would learn more from clinical study than from didactic lectures ; and every man agreed to cut down the lectures, except Dr. Geikie.

Dr. GEIKIE—I stuck up for the hundred.

Dr. BRAY—And it was considered the students would get more knowledge from clinical teaching than from those lectures. It does not say they shall have only fifty ; it says, “Not less than fifty.”

Dr. MACDONALD—Lest there might be any misapprehension on what I said, I wish to explain : I said I was willing we should have anything from eighty to one hundred. Let us make the maximum eighty, but let them take as many as they like.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I am willing to accept eighty. I am willing the clause should be amended to read eighty instead of one hundred.

Dr. SANGSTER—Does Dr. Williams mean that as a compromise for this year, or for future years ? I am surprised at this coming up. I understood in the Education Committee, unless objection was taken there, and notice given, it would not be opposed in the Council. I, perhaps, ignorantly, thought my mouth was closed on all other subjects.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I do not bind myself to any year after the present, if I am satisfied another year that the students are kept fully occupied, and given reasonable employment at clinics, or something else, till the proper ending of the session, I will be perfectly satisfied. I do not bind myself to act only as the emergency comes up. If it is necessary next year to insist upon one hundred lectures, I will be prepared to do it ; and if we can do with a less number, and still feel the students are properly employed in clinical work, I will be perfectly satisfied.

The CHAIRMAN put Dr. Williams' motion that clause 4 of section 2 should read “eighty” and “forty” lectures respectively, and, on a vote having been taken, declared the amendment carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I am not satisfied with that at all. It should have been 150. You should not have touched it if you did not intend to bring it up ; you should have left it as it was.

Dr. POWELL—Now that clause 4 of section 2 has been altered, and as the time is going by ; and as it has been said before here, no great harm would result by leaving this whole curriculum, independent of the fourth clause, as it now stands, I move that clauses 5 to 7 be allowed to stand for this year. This will save a great deal of time, and no harm will be done.

Dr. SANGSTER—The number of lectures is several times referred to in clause 5, and it will be necessary to make verbal amendments to correspond with clause 4 of section 2 as altered.

Dr. POWELL—The “eighty” only refers to the main classes. We do not require a man to have eighty lectures on the other subjects. I honestly think that this matter would be better considered, and a better report brought in, if it is allowed to stand as it is for this year. It is quite evident that the Education Committee, although it was a large committee, had a great deal of work to do ; and I do not know whether they have gone in and spent a sufficient amount of time on this curriculum to bring in a report that will be very satisfactory, or that will not require a great deal of consideration. Our time is limited ; this is Saturday afternoon, and I do think it would be the wisest course to allow it to stand ; no great harm would be done to anybody by letting it stand as it is now, and let the Education Committee take it up again next year.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I would strongly urge upon the Council to take that course. This curriculum has not been properly handled at all ; it is in no better position, as we have it now, than it was before.

Dr. DICKSON—In that case it had better be left as it was until next year, and let the matter be taken up fully and determined finally. This tinkering is a great nuisance.

Dr. EMORY—I will very gladly support Dr. Powell's motion if he will include in that such changes as are necessary to make us consistent with ourselves. We go on repeatedly (in the Announcement) saying "six or eight" and "three or four."

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The committee recommends that the Registrar be instructed to make such changes as are necessary.

Dr. SANGSTER—I want it distinctly stated whether or not the colleges are to understand that an eight months' course is to consist of not less than eighty, and a four months' course of not less than forty, lectures.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Yes.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—And that the Registrar is to be instructed to make the necessary changes.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Yes.

Dr. DICKSON—It occurs to me that most of the colleges have their announcements in the hands of the prospective students, and you should leave this in the present shape up to this year; make no alterations in the curriculum. There is nobody going to suffer by leaving it as it is until next year, and leave everything until then to be considered. I would move a resolution to that effect.

Dr. MOORE—No alteration we make now comes into effect for twelve months.

Dr. DICKSON—What I want to get rid of is the perpetual changing, which has been a great source of annoyance.

Dr. MOORE—I think fifty lectures is too small a number; we had one hundred lectures in a six months' course, and now we have only fifty lectures in an eight months' course. The committee recommends one hundred lectures; and I think one hundred is little enough. We give one hundred in our school; and we give one hundred in a six months' course. Our committee spent a couple of days on this curriculum, and worked hard; and it seems to me like child's play now for members of our committee to come here and pull our work to pieces.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—If you pass this enactment now I doubt very much if it will come into effect for one year afterwards. The 17th section of the Ontario Medical Act says, "The Council shall have power and authority . . . but any change in the curriculum of the studies fixed by the Council shall not come into effect until one year after such change is made." Therefore, if there is any difficulty about university or school announcements being issued now, or in the hands of the printers, it will not affect them this year, but will affect them in the year following. I think we are perfectly safe, as far as that argument is concerned, to go on.

The CHAIRMAN put Dr. Powell's motion that clauses 5, 6, and 7 of section 2 remain as they are for this year, except such verbal alterations as are necessary to be made to cause these clauses to conform to clause 4, which the Registrar is hereby authorised to make. Carried.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I would ask the chairman of the committee if there is any alteration of any material consequence in the balance of the curriculum at all?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—No. There are a couple of amendments; for instance, in section 5; but that is not in the curriculum. There is no change recommended further.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Then let us extend Dr. Powell's motion, and let the whole balance of it rest.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The remainder of section 2 and section 3 might be included.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion that the balance of section 2 and the whole of section 3 remain as at present. Carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read section 4, which on motion was adopted as read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read section 5, clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4, and moved their adoption. Carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 5 of section 5, and moved its adoption.

Dr. LUTON—Am I to understand by that, that hereafter, whether there be an appeal on the part of the candidate or not, the Council shall take into consideration the standing of every student, as portrayed in the schedule, and if the Council sees that there is a student only a few marks below in some important subject he shall be passed, whether he has asked to be passed or not?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—No; only on appeal. Clause 6 will explain that. The object of that is that no man who has been up for examination shall have any advice from the Registrar as to whether he has passed or not; there will be nothing divulged until after the meeting of the Council; and then the Council, through its Executive Committee, or officers appointed for the purpose, shall have the privilege of running over the schedule prepared by the Registrar in duplicate form, and the marks of all those that they think are very nearly passing, if they wish to consider their cases in any way, can be reviewed; then, after having once passed them out to the public, they become irrevocable; no appeal can be entertained afterwards.

Dr. LUTON—Where does the appeal come in on the part of the candidate?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—No appeal whatever.

Dr. BRITTON—Do I understand that a successful candidate is not to know he has passed until after the meeting of the Council?

Dr. EMORY—No. But they will know two weeks earlier than this year.

Dr. WILLIAMS—This clause is intended to do away with a good deal of the friction that is arising with reference to students and appeals. If you turn to page xiv., section 10, you will find that the President has a right, when the schedules are made out, to inspect those schedules as they are made out; and where he thinks there are any cases of hardships, that students are not passing when they ought to pass, it is his business to make a recommendation to the Council. These schedules then pass before the Council, with the President's recommendation; and when that is done they go to the Education Committee, and that committee examines them, and they are then given to the public, having been finally revised. We take the ground that there is no good and sufficient reason for appeal from the student when the President has taken care to see his papers are properly marked; and if he is anywhere reasonably within reach the President shall recommend him to the consideration of the Council. That being done, his case is fully considered, and there is no good and sufficient reason why, in addition to that, he should put in another appeal. As the Council meeting is to commence on the second Tuesday in June, only a short time after the close of the examinations, and nearly a month earlier than this year, the schedule can be put up about as early, at any rate, as this year.

Dr. SANGSTER—In whose hands is the revision of the marks?

Dr. WILLIAMS—Of course the schedule will come before the Education Committee, and if there are any papers to be re-read and revised, unless we make a slight alteration, they will be placed before the Committee on Complaints—that is the committee that has been dealing with the subject—and they would be re-read upon some plan settled by the committee at the time. It might be that the President would not find it necessary to recommend a single person, and he might recommend a dozen persons. If they are recommended their papers should be re-read, and they should be given a fair chance. Once that is done there is no good and sufficient ground for any appeal afterwards. Then, the first statement that goes to the public will be a settled and final statement; and as the Council will meet much earlier next year (in June) we will have the statement made public just about as soon as it was made public this year.

Dr. SANGSTER—I want to know whether the president himself is empowered to raise any marks.

Dr. WILLIAMS—No; that is specially stated. It is an instruction to the President that he shall in no case report a candidate as having passed an examination when on any subject he makes less than the minimum marks set by the Council for a pass on that subject; but in any case where he thinks there are special reasons for granting a license to a candidate he shall report the same to the Council. I think that is perfectly plain; and the duty of the President, unquestionably is, when this schedule is made out, if he sees any cases where there is hardship, or where there is any injustice, to report to the Council.

Dr. MOORE—I want to ask Dr. Williams when this first report will be made public?

Dr. WILLIAMS—Immediately the Council has met and gone over the President's report; and next year the Council meets the second Tuesday in June.

Dr. MOORE—Just imagine! that will be the first time these students know whether they have passed or have been rejected. It strikes me we won't have a very pleasant time here, if we got about a hundred and fifty students around here they would climb up into this hall, or wherever we may put the shingle publishing the results, and I am afraid the students who fail may be tossing more bouquets up to these windows than we would like to see. I am afraid this proposition would be a very dangerous experiment.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—If my friend is afraid, it would be better not to make the announcement until we are safely domiciled in our homes. But I am not afraid of that. But this goes on to assume these examiners are infallible and not liable to make any mistake. The result is to be irrevocable. I have known examiners to lose a paper—that occurred this year here—and when the paper was found the man stood high. I think some provision should be made for mistakes the examiners may make. Our examiners are busy men, and in the midst of practice; and it is possible a paper may be missed, or a man passed over, and no report given. There should be some opportunity for an appeal in such a case.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I do not suppose anyone would for a moment, suppose if a paper was lost or a student got any injustice, object to that question being taken up, if it had not been taken up, in the Council and justice being done to the man. When we say the schedule of results is irrevocable when it is put out, we mean it is not practical then for students to put in a large list of complaints, if they happen to be down two or three marks in one subject, and have those brought up and gone over again. The Council will go over the papers and see they are all right; and nothing outside of an accident or some mischance that may have come to the student in some way would be a question to come up for consideration.

Dr. POWELL—Under this new arrangement who has the right to revise these papers? As I understand, now they are not revised at all unless some man makes an appeal; and you are proposing now to take away that right of appeal, as I understand it. After that schedule has been prepared by the Registrar, and has been submitted to the President in any special case where he thinks the man has come near enough, or any harm has been done, the paper can be revised. If we are going to do that we ought to fix some limit of marks whereby the President will be obliged to revise all papers that have come up to this limit—take 50 per cent. as necessary for a pass, and it is not right to place it in one man's power to say that John Jones has made 47, and I will have his papers revised; and that John Smith has made 46 and I will not touch him. We ought to fix some limit, and all papers that come up to that standard ought to be revised, though they have not come up to the pass. It ought not to be in any man's power to arbitrarily say whether or not their papers shall be revised.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think there is a good deal of cogency in what Dr. Powell says. I think we are weaving a net here that will enable us to come early in June and get away in October. But you cannot adopt what Dr. Powell suggests, namely, that if a man is down below in one subject you can pass him. If that man is three or four below in one subject and has barely passed by the skin of his teeth in the others, he stands in a different position to a man that is three or four below in one subject and has passed by 75 or 80 in others. It is not an easy matter to deal with.

Dr. WILLIAMS—On the other hand, I look upon it as being very simple and very easily carried out. The class of people who would be likely to get their papers revised are those that come a mark or half a mark, perhaps, below; who perhaps on some unimportant subject, as it is looked upon—sanitary science, for instance—would get a mark behind; those are the persons who would be likely recommended by the President to have their papers revised. Within five minutes he could tell every man whose papers ought to be revised, and where any hardship would be done if they were not revised. It would be only those that came within a few marks of passing that would be revised.

Dr. BRAY—Then the President of the Council is the judge. In order to do his duty properly he would have to go over the whole of the papers and the whole of the subjects to find out how they stood on every subject; that would entail a terrible amount of work.

The CHAIRMAN—No. The examiners will advise him.

Dr. EMORY—It is all before him; he can see in five minutes.

Dr. BRAY—Another thing strikes me. I think everybody should have a right to appeal. This proposed method is taking that right of appeal away from him. I think this would only make the Council more unpopular.

Dr. MOORE—I move that the consideration of these two clauses stands until next year.

Dr. BRITTON—I am not guilty this time of the offence of trying to tear to pieces work I have formerly done, because I was not in the Education Committee room at the time these clauses now proposed were carried in that committee. I did not know at the time that the committee was meeting.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The committee met during its proper hours.

Dr. BRITTON—I am not taking exception to the chairman's action. However, we have not suffered any great hardship, because the Committee on Complaints has had a certain amount of work to do. I think we ought to be careful to be just and fair toward students, from whom come the largest part of our revenue, that is, looking at it from a purely business standpoint. We ought to be just and fair towards the community at large, because it is from the community at large these students come. And I think, in any case, a man who has spent a number of years in preparatory work in order to pass a matriculation examination to enter on the study of medicine, and then has spent four or five years more of his precious time, and a good many hundred dollars, with the chance of failing in his examination, should have a right to appeal on condition that he believes his marks, if revised carefully and in a judicious way, would qualify him to pass. I would stay here all day and all night—I feel so strongly in the matter. I was a member, and am now an *ex-officio* member, of the Complaints Committee. There was a fair amount of work before that committee, and I cannot say the work was very onerous or exceedingly burdensome, nor do I think it has ever been exacting in the past. Further than that, I noticed in reports that come from that same Complaints Committee that very few of these appeals are granted. That is a lesson to students and applicants not to be too ready to appeal, not to appeal unless they are fairly sure their appeals will be allowed. I would not encourage them in appealing; but we must give them the opportunity of doing so. I am not going to vote for the substitution of these two clauses for those that exist, and I hope to see the two that are there remain. It is time enough when we see that the privilege of appealing is abused to take it away.

Dr. THORBURN—I think the student is entitled to have as much time and opportunity to prepare an appeal as possible; and if he has to wait until the Council decides, then he does not know whether he has passed or not.

Dr. MACDONALD—I would just like to say, as an old examiner, and also as a member of the Complaints Committee this year, that the work is not very much. We only changed in three instances ; and we only had to read a small number of papers. I think it would not be unreasonable to have the papers in such a way that they could be revised ; I do not think we ought to shut off all chance of a student appealing.

Dr. EMORY—I agree with what Dr. Williams has said ; and I think the gentlemen who have taken exception to it would agree with it if they had sufficient time to look at it from all standpoints.

Dr. BRAY—Give them time next year.

Dr. EMORY—That time is not forthcoming this year, and perhaps it would be just as well to take the year. I merely wish to say I agree with Dr. Williams ; it is in accordance with the resolution I introduced before. If there are ten men who fall below in one subject, three will appeal, and their appeals are allowed ; the rest will not appeal, and they do not get the benefit of it. I say it is more just to send the whole to the committee and let the committee deal with them. We will be doing more justice in that way than to let those only that have the cheek appeal. This method will do away with appeals ; and everyone who is only one mark behind will have his marks revised. The more you look at it the more you will see it is even and fair, and will do more justice to everybody than the present system.

Dr. POWELL—You have either got to do that or give the right to appeal.

Dr. LUTON—I was so strongly opposed to the decisions of the Complaints Committee that I almost backed out of it entirely ; it was so manifestly unfair that, because half a dozen students appealed they got some little advantage, when there were dozens on the schedule who did not appeal, but had they appealed might have got the same advantage. In my opinion we should not lend ourselves to that sort of thing. The question arises in my mind, is it honest ? What will the public say of such a thing as that ? I finally yielded, but my conscience was very much unsettled. It is unfair and unjust ; so I quite agree with what Dr. Emory says : Let the whole schedule be gone over, and this Complaints Committee level them all up, regardless of appeal ; treat them all alike. We must consider, however, that if we will not allow anything to be said, as to who passes or who does not pass, up till the meeting of the Council, what time has the Registrar to notify people whether or not they have passed, and give them an opportunity to appeal to this Council. There would be no time at all.

Dr. BROCK—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have been five years in the Council, but this is my first year on the Education Committee. I never before felt what a great responsibility it was to be a member of that committee ; but I have felt it this year. Dr. Williams' resolution was brought in for the simple reason that the committee was between the two horns of a dilemma : What should we do to be perfectly fair to the students, and to accept the responsibility we should accept as members of this Council, or as members of the Education Committee ? The result has been the proposition which has been introduced here by Dr. Williams. I shall certainly support Dr. Williams' motion.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The cause of this motion was simply this : A letter was received from a medical gentleman asking the reason why we did not disclose the marks of candidates who had failed. His son had been a candidate and had failed ; and he wanted to know the subjects he had failed in, and how much he had failed in them, in order, as he said, to enable his son to more readily prepare on those subjects that he had been deficient in ; and one thing led to another till at last we arrived at this point, that Dr. Williams has now spoken of.

Dr. MOORE—This resolution does not say you are going to disclose the marks.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Yes.

Dr. BRITTON—That is, a month after the student has passed or failed.

Dr. WILLIAMS—As I understand it, the examinations do not commence until the first or second Tuesday in May. When they are completed, the examiners are given ten days to get in their answers. The Council meets on the second Tuesday in June, and the results will be put out from the Council just about as early as they were put out this year.

Dr. EMORY—Two weeks earlier. It was the 27th and 28th of June this year.

Dr. WILLIAMS—There is no reason why they cannot be out at the end of the second week in June. We meet on the second Tuesday in June, and we will be safe out of the city so we cannot be rotten-egged on Saturday.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I am afraid Dr. Williams is anticipating what he is going to get if this passes.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I do not anticipate the slightest danger whatever upon that ground. When the schedule is drawn up properly, with the list, and the marks every man has made put upon that on each subject, and it is final, and that is posted up, and they may take the numbers, and every man has the full marks he made on any subject, I do not think the Council or the examiners will have any ground for fear.

Dr. SANGSTER—I am not going to occupy the time of the Council. I merely wish to say that the strain and feeling of almost over-responsibility on the part of the members of the Education Committee, the constant feeling that they are actuated through the appeals made to their sympathies to do injustice and gross injustice to the many by deciding in favor of the one, has struck me so forcibly that I should not care to be a member of the Education Committee any longer under the old order of things. I believe if the present plan now suggested by Dr. Williams and the committee is not a perfect one, it certainly is preferable to the old plan, and if any details require modification they can be modified from year to year. It offers to the Education Committee and to the members of this Council, an avenue of reaching a course of procedure that is not manifestly and obviously unjust as the present one.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like to ask whether or not at the universities it is customary to give the marks, or anything of that sort, until the final thing is put up after the Senate has finally decided? I think the final decision is given before it is put up.

Dr. BRITTON—I think in the universities, one at any rate, the standard of the candidate is determined after the Board of Examiners reports. I would like Dr. Williams to answer this question: Does he think it is fair to a student who anticipates passing his examination, and has reason to think that he will succeed, and who has possibly made arrangements to locate in some particular place, or to go to England, the Continent, or across the line for a post-graduate course, to keep him waiting, hanging around the city or elsewhere, three or four weeks longer than there is any occasion for?

Dr. POWELL—That will not prevent him going to a post-graduate course.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The supposition Dr. Britton takes is one not in accordance with what will take place. This year, as I understand it, the results of the examinations were posted up about the 28th of June. The Council proposes to meet next year on the second Tuesday in June, and at the close of the week following, or say the next Monday or next Tuesday, (which would be the third Tuesday in June) the names will be posted up. Now, that is certainly nearly a week earlier than they were posted up this year, and yet the doctor works up his feeling for the students to such an extent he actually believed it was a difference of three weeks the other way.

Dr. BRITTON—Can you tell me how long it is going to take this Council to go over the schedule and re-examine the papers of all the students that have been recommended by the President, who is given *carte blanche* to say which are to be recommended and which are not?

Dr. WILLIAMS—Yes. I believe I acted as President one year, and I took it upon myself to recommend that year a number of students to have their papers read. I think out of the recommendation they were not to exceed —

Dr. BRITTON—You are answering for yourself, but not for other presidents.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think the other presidents have as much common sense as I have, and possibly more, and therefore they will not recommend any great number. I think we are safe in saying if there are a dozen papers recommended for re-reading, that will be the outside with our President. The Complaints Committee this year had about six or eight papers. If it was increased by one-half, or double the work they have, I do not think the time of the Council would be prolonged one solitary hour from that cause.

Dr. BRITTON—I would like to ask another question. Supposing Dr. Williams were President, would he be able to determine from the marks, as he saw them, what were the particular circumstances at the time of the examination that led a certain student, say John Brown, to have fallen ten marks below the minimum in a certain subject? Let me explain myself. If he cannot tell me how the President is going to be in possession of the facts, he cannot surely say that the President will know as well as the student himself where there is ground for re-reading or ground for appeal. A student may be ill at the time; or many other circumstances may arise.

Dr. MOORE—I move in amendment that clauses 5 and 6 of section 5 remain as they are in the last Announcement.

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—We have no further recommendations, only a clause to be inserted as clause 2 of section 5, to follow clause 6. It reads as follows: "Clause 11. Candidates for oral examination will be divided into classes by the initial letter of their names, and notified of the time at which they present themselves for examination. Such students to be enclosed in an adjoining room, and sent to the examiner as other wise provided. The regulation will be rigidly enforced which forbids communication with those awaiting examination." The object of this clause is simply for the purpose of preventing students, that have already passed their examination by the examiner, from communicating with students who are in waiting to go in for examination, so as not to, in any way, impart information to those who have not yet passed the examination, which would enable them to make a better appearance before the examiners. It is in order to put them all on the same level.

On motion, clause 11, section 5 was adopted as read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—That is all we have to report now, except as to the Board of Examiners ; that is all as to regulations or curriculum.

The Board of Examiners recommended sixteen, as follows : Anatomy, Descriptive—Dr. H. B. Anderson, Toronto, in place of Dr. F. Le M. Grasett, who has been in for nine or ten years.

On motion the recommendation of Dr. Anderson's name was adopted.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Theory and Practice of Medicine : the committee recommends Dr. D. E. Mundell, of Kingston, Ontario, who has been on for three years ; the committee thought it advisable he should remain, as he is the choice of Queen's College. Carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Midwifery, Operative and other than Operative, and Puerperal Diseases : the committee recommends Dr. C. R. McLean, of Meaford, in place of Dr. H. Howitt, of Guelph.

Dr. BROCK—I move that the name of Dr. Henry Howitt be substituted for that of Dr. C. R. McLean.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Dr. Howitt has been four years examiner on this subject.

Dr. POWELL—Has he been acceptable to this Council ?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I think so.

Dr. POWELL—What is the idea of removing him ?

Dr. BROCK—Dr. Howitt has been on the Examining Board for four years. As you proceed you will find the Committee on Education has decapitated nearly all the members of the Board of Examiners. I do not think it advisable that that should be done ; and I would ask that Dr. Howitt be permitted to remain on the board a little longer, as he is a valuable member, and one who could advise new members coming on the board as to certain things they should know. I think Dr. Howitt is a very valuable member. I do not say you cannot find another who can do as well ; but I do say, he is a most invaluable member, as has been admitted to me by, I think, all the members of the Council who know him.

Dr. THORBURN—I think there is a good deal in not making too clean a sweep. We want examiners who have practical knowledge of the work. Young blood is all very well, but it does not do to give it too full scope. Dr. Howitt has the reputation of being one of our most excellent examiners, and I think it would be well to allow him to go on a little longer. This change is a rapid change. We should not turn them all off at once ; it would look like a stigma against them, that they were discharged.

Dr. SANGSTER—There were several other gentlemen, who were four years on the Board of Examiners, whose services have been dispensed with. There is no cast-iron rule as to four years, but the feeling was, in order to give young men coming from the universities—honor graduates, gold medallists and others—an incentive to read and keep up, that four years was a very good limit to adopt ; and after a man has been four years examiner, in a large proportion of cases, he begins to become more or less perfunctory in the performance of his duties. I think there should be a limit to the time when the position should be retained.

Dr. POWELL—When it can be shown that any man, whether he has been one year, or four years, or fourteen years examiner, has become perfunctory in the discharge of his duties, it is time enough to have that statement made against him ; but when we have a man acknowledged to be a good examiner—a man who has the confidence of this Council, and the confidence of the students—I think it is an unwise procedure to keep changing for the purpose of changing and giving young men a chance. I believe where you have a good man of that character, and you place him in an important position on the Examining Board of this Council, it is important to keep him ; and because he has been in four years, or fourteen years either, is no reason at all, in my judgment, for removing him.

The CHAIRMAN—I wish to say a word before the motion is put. I am in a very peculiar position. I am speaking now with your consent, or I will have to get somebody to take the chair. Dr. McLean is in my territory, he is not a young man as, Dr. Thorburn imagines ; he is over sixty, and I know he is an able man. Dr. Howitt, of Guelph, is a man I have the highest respect for. I think it was Dr. Williams and I who placed him in this position on the Board of Examiners four years ago. Before the Committee of Education, yesterday, I wanted to change them every two years, but the committee decided to make it four years. It was found Dr. Howitt, of Guelph, had occupied that position for four years. Quite a number of other gentlemen on the board had been there nine and ten years, six years, four years, and so on ; and all those that held the position for four years were changed. Dr. McLean, the gentleman I have nominated for the position, and that the Education Committee has recommended to this Council, is a good man. I have not a word to say against the other gentleman, we all know he is a good man ; but we have other good men. If one or two men are to monopolize those positions, there are no inducements for the young men, sent out every year, to bother fitting themselves for those positions. I say they ought to be changed every two years to induce smart young fellows to give their time and attention to qualify to fill these positions. Dr. Howitt has had his four years, and I was the gentleman

who seconded the motion of Dr. Williams when he was appointed. Everyone else who has held the position for four years has been superseded.

Dr. HANLY—I move that Dr. A. R. Harvey, of Orillia, be appointed. Dr. Harvey is a good practitioner, a man of about 45 years of age, and is possibly the leading man in the town of Orillia; he is a good man.

Dr. BROCK—I ask the privilege of speaking just for one moment before the question is put. If you will look at this paper you will find that over six of the examiners have been on the board for six years and over; another point is that the universities claim the power of appointing some of these examiners without reference to this Council; if you divide the few members here among all the seventeen territorial constituencies, and we are going to have a fight every year, where is it going to end? We ought, in order to give the capable men in all these territorial divisions a chance, change every examiner every year. If you start a policy like that, where are you going to end?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The gentleman could not produce a better argument against his candidate than he has, that another gentleman should be examiner. Dr. Brock starts the fight that he must have one still further in his own constituency. He has had him four years, and he is not content; he wants him longer. I am not going to argue this, but I think if we have plenty of medical gentlemen, thoroughly educated, throughout this Province of Ontario, who are quite competent to act as examiners, and it is a matter of honor as well as a very responsible duty that they have to perform, that honor should pass around; and I think it is well that we should make this change that is suggested by the committee; and I propose standing by the committee.

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment to the amendment that Dr. A. R. Harvey be appointed examiner in Midwifery, Operative and other than Operative, and Puerperal Diseases. Lost.

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment that Dr. H. Howitt, of Guelph, Ontario, be appointed examiner in Midwifery, Operative and other than Operative, and Puerperal Diseases. Carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The committee makes the following further recommendations: Physiology and Histology, Dr. Alexander Primrose. Surgery, Operative and other than Operative, Dr. J. W. Edgar, Hamilton. Medical and Surgical Anatomy, Dr. Wm. Gunn, of Clinton. Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical and Toxicology, Dr. Graham Chambers, of Toronto. On motion, the above recommendations of the committee were adopted.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—In Materia Medica and Pharmacy the committee recommends Dr. J. W. Schooley, of Welland.

Dr. POWELL—I beg to move in amendment that Dr. H. B. Small be appointed. Speaking on this motion, I have little to add to what I have said before. I understand Dr. Small has proved to be an excellent examiner in this subject for the length of time he has been on; and it is a difficult subject and a subject in which I understand there would be some difficulty in getting a good examiner. I have nothing to say against the recommendation of the committee, except to reiterate in as strong a manner as I can what I said a few minutes ago, that I do not think I will ever be in favor of this time limit; that because a man has been on the Board of Examiners for one or two or three or four years, or half a dozen years, that alone is to be a reason for removing him from the board. I contend, if he is a good man, and there is no reason against him, and he has shown no desire to retire from the position, as he may do any year, we should keep him. I asked Dr. Small the day before I left Ottawa if it was his intention to retire, and he said no; it was not his intention to drop out unless he was superseded; that is, he would not willingly retire. That is the reason I make this motion; in addition to what I have already said, and I wish it put as strongly as I can possibly make it, as far as I have been able to observe, everybody that has been chosen so far has been from the western district of this province, and I am inclined to think the eastern section of this province—while perhaps not as important, while perhaps not as heavily populated as the western part, perhaps not as important in any way—at the same time does deserve some consideration at the hands of this Council; and I may tell this Council, it has no warmer supporters in Ontario than those who are to be found in the eastern district, a part of which I have the honor to represent. It is not quite the thing that all these honorable positions on the Board of Examiners, that some of my friends have been talking about, should go to the western district of the province, to the exclusion of the east.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Might we inquire how long this gentleman has been examiner?

Dr. EMORY—Nine years.

Dr. SANGSTER—Surely nine years should be enough to satisfy the ambition of any man, and his friend should take into consideration the fact that he has been nine years in occupancy of the position, while he bears in mind that there is a large number of other constituencies that have never had a representative on the Examining Board, and I doubt whether there are more than one or two others that have held a position on that board as long as Dr. Small.

The CHAIRMAN put Dr. Powell's amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—In Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science the committee recommends Dr. McLellan, of London, Ont. On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Assistant Examiner to the Examiner on Surgery, Diseases of Women ; I would like to have the appointment to this position for one of our London men. As I came away in a hurry I had not time to consult with my colleagues in the faculty and I am not able to nominate a man, as I do not know that they would approve of my appointment. If the Council will allow this position to remain vacant I will see my colleagues at the earliest possible date, and advise the Registrar. Of course the appointment will have to be with the consent of the Executive Committee. The Western University has a right to name one.

Dr. SANGSTER—I move that this name be left blank and that Dr. Moorhouse be allowed to fill in any name he and his colleagues decide upon. Carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The committee further recommends that Dr. J. Third, of Kingston, Ontario, be First Assistant Examiner to the Examiner on Medicine, Diseases of Children.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The committee recommends that Dr. G. H. Field, of Cobourg, be Second Assistant Examiner to the Examiner on Medicine, Pathology, Therapeutics and Bacteriology.

Dr. MACDONALD—I move in amendment that the name of Dr. W. J. Wilson, of Toronto, be substituted for that of Dr. G. H. Field. Dr. Wilson is a man in the prime of life, who has devoted himself very considerably to the study of these subjects ; and would make an excellent examiner. It seems to me we have too great an influx of untried men in this Council as examiners, and that we need some men who are accustomed to that work. I might say also that in addition to that I have not any representative for my district ; and where a man is a good man, and well qualified, I would take it as a kindness if one appointment in this district were made.

Dr. SANGSTER—I do not think that argument should prevail ; if it prevails, my friend, Dr. Macdonald, in looking over the list, will find we have nearly all the Board of Examiners from the City of Toronto.

Dr. MACDONALD—The examiners referred to by Dr. Sangster are those appointed by the universities and teaching bodies, not by the territorial representatives.

Dr. SANGSTER—They are from the City of Toronto. And if there be anything in the argument of Dr. Powell that the east has been neglected, I think it would be well to retain Dr. Field's name. Dr. Wilson, I believe, made an excellent examiner on Midwifery and Diseases of Children, or some such subject, but it is only a few years since he has been replaced by another examiner ; and I think he ought to give way to another examiner now.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think Toronto has already an examiner outside of the universities.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Yes ; Dr. Chambers.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I agree with Dr. Powell that some of these examiners should come from the east ; you have had plenty of evidence in this Council that all the wise men come from the east.

Dr. MACDONALD—If that is the feeling I will withdraw my motion.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The committee further recommends that Dr. E. T. Adams, of Toronto, be continued as Homœopathic Examiner.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I move that the committee rise and report progress. The committee arose ; the President resumed the chair.

On motion, the report of the Education Committee, as amended, was adopted.

Dr. HENRY—I intended to move that that report be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with instructions for the committee to substitute the name of Dr. McLean, of Meaford, for that of Dr. Howitt. My object in this was just to see how the vote stands.

Dr. BROCK—The report is adopted.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Henry having been in the chair on the consideration of this report, I think some little allowance should be made. I will allow the matter to be re-opened.

Dr. HENRY moved, seconded by Dr. WILLIAMS, that the appointment of Examiner in Midwifery, Operative and other than Operative, and Puerperal Diseases be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to insert the name of Dr. McLean instead of Dr. Howitt.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

Dr. HENRY—I ask for the yeas and nays on that motion.

The REGISTRAR, on instructions from the President, took the yeas and nays as follows :
Yeas—Drs. Barrick, Emory, Hanly, Henry, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Sangster and Williams—8. Nays—Drs. Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Douglas, Geikie, Glasgow, Griffin, Henderson, Lane, Macdonald, Powell, Stuart and Thornton—15.

On motion, the report of the Education Committee, as amended in Committee of the Whole, was adopted.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee met on the first day of the session, and organized by electing Dr. Moorhouse chairman, and Dr. Dickson secretary.

The various communications referred to the committee were considered in detail, and the following recommendations are offered :

1. F. Grenier, *re* Matriculation on B.L. Degree of Laval University, recommended to be granted registration.

2. J. L. Wilson, *re* Matriculation : That request be granted to register, dating from 1898.

3. Norman Tempest MacLauren, *re* Matriculation : That request be granted.

4. A. W. McConnell, *re* Matriculation : Referred to Education Department.

5. A. C. C. Johnston, *re* Matriculation : Request not granted.

6. Sylvester Charlton, *re* Examination : Not granted.

7. H. J. Strong, *re* Matriculation : Must comply with regulations.

8. Miss Harman, *re* Matriculation : That request be not granted.

9. H. I. Kirby, *re* Matriculation : That request be granted.

10. Dr. H. I. Kirby, *re* Matriculation : That request be granted.

11. C. Penwarden, *re* Matriculation : Not granted.

12. Norman McLeod, *re* Matriculation : Not granted.

13. W. G. Collison, *re* Matriculation : Recommended for registration.

14. J. J. Walters, *re* Registration : Granted.

15. Samuel Eagleson, *re* Registration and License : Recommended as a special case, subject to approval of Council.

16. F. J. Christie, *re* Matriculation : Must present evidence to satisfy Council.

17. John Ball, *re* Matriculation : Not granted.

18. H. E. Gage, *re* Matriculation : Not granted.

19. J. L. Johnston, *re* Registration as Matriculant : Not granted.

20. Geo. J. Baker, *re* Registration as Matriculant : Not granted.

21. H. E. Service, *re* Matriculation : Not granted.

22. A. McLaren, *re* Permission to Practice : Not granted.

23. Mrs. Maschke, *re* Registration as Midwife : Not granted.

24. Jos. T. Des Noyers, *re* Registration as Practitioner : Not granted.

25. R. G. Parry, *re* Certain Privileges at Examination : Granted.

26. A. C. Hendrick, *re* Examination : Recommended to special consideration of the Council.

27. E. O. McDonald, *re* Matriculation : Not granted.

28. J. Herond, *re* Registration : Granted.

29. No. 163. Bribery and using notes in examination hall : To forfeit money paid and not allowed up until 1902 for examination. (Referred to in clause 42.)

30. A. B. Chapman, *re* Matriculation : Must comply with regulations.

31. H. B. Hutton, *re* Matriculation : Must comply with regulations.

32. R. W. Clancy, *re* Registration as Matriculant : Not granted.

33. Addenda British Pharmacopœia, referred to Registrar to forward to Secretary Dominion Medical Association.

34. Hugh McLeay, *re* Matriculation : Not granted ; but subsequently was considered and granted.

35. Mansfield Smith, *re* Final Examination : Allowed to have a special examination at London and pay all expenses. Surgery, Dr. Williams ; medicine, Dr. Wishart ; obstetrics, Dr. Hodge ; gynecology, Dr. Meek.

36. Dr. McKinnon, Guelph, *re* disclosing standing of students.

37. Andrew Allison, *re* Matriculation : Granted.

38. Alex. J. McKenzie *re* Intermediate and Final Examinations : Granted.

39. G. A. Howland, *re* Intermediate and Final Examinations : Granted.

40. Chas. Alex. Macdougall, *re* Registration : Not granted.

41. Prosecutor's Reporter *re* five-year men : Would suggest that the Prosecutor be instructed to take proceedings against them when practising for hire.

42. Examiner's report, *re* candidate No. 163, who was detected using a note-book in the examination hall, having first bribed one of the invigilators by giving him two dollars. Recommended : That he forfeit all moneys paid as examination fees, also his examination, and be not allowed to complete his examination until 1902.

42. Alex Fisher, *re* Matriculation : Granted.

(Signed)

JAMES HENRY,

Chairman Committee of Whole.

(Signed) W. F. ROOME, President.

REGULATIONS FOR 1899-1900.

SECTION I.—MATRICULATION.

Everyone desirous of being registered as a matriculated medical student in the register of this College, except as hereinafter provided, shall be required to pay a fee of \$20.00, and to conform to the following regulations :

1. Any person who presents to the Registrar of the Medical Council a certificate that he has passed the examinations conducted by the Education Department on the course prescribed for matriculation in Arts, including Chemistry and Physics, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, shall be entitled, on payment of the lawful fees in that behalf, to registration as a medical student in the meaning of section XI. of the Ontario Medical Act.

2. Any one who, in one subject only, and by not more than five marks in that subject, fails in completing the examination conducted by the Education Department on the course prescribed for matriculation in Arts, including Chemistry and Physics, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, will be permitted to attend one course of lectures at any chartered Medical School or College in Canada before matriculating in this College. On presenting to the Registrar the certificate as prescribed in the foregoing sub-section and tickets certifying to attendance on said course of lectures, and on payment of the lawful fees in that behalf, will be entitled to registration as a matriculate of this College, and to be held as having completed the first year of medical studies.

3. A certificate from the registrar of any chartered university conducting a full Arts course in Canada, that the holder thereof has passed the senior matriculation of such university, or the examination conducted at the end of the first year in Arts by such university, shall entitle such holder to registration.

4. Graduates in Arts, in any university in her Majesty's dominions are not required to pass this examination, but may register their names with the Registrar of the College upon giving satisfactory evidence of their identity, the presentation of a certificate of qualifications, and the payment of the fee of \$20.00.

5. Excepting as provided for in sub-section 3 of section I. herein, every medical student after matriculation shall be registered in the manner prescribed by the Council, and this will be held to be preliminary to his medical studies, which will not be considered to begin until after the date of such registration.

SECTION II.—MEDICAL CURRICULUM.

1. Every student must spend a period of five years in actual professional studies, except as hereinafter provided ; and the prescribed period of studies shall include four winter sessions of eight months each. The fifth or final year shall be devoted to clinical work, six months of which may be spent with a registered practitioner in Ontario, and six months must be spent at one or more public hospitals, dispensaries, or laboratories devoted to physiological or pathological research, Canadian, British or foreign, approved by the Council, certificates of which must be presented to the Registrar of the Council.

2. Graduates in Arts or science of any college or university recognized by the Council, who shall have spent two years in the course of physics, chemistry, biology and physiology, and shall have passed examinations in their university course in the said subjects will be required to spend four years in the study of medicine, and on condition that prior to the fourth year they shall have passed the primary examination. They shall be permitted to take both the intermediate and final examinations on completion of the fourth year. Homœopathic students who attend four sessions in a college approved of by the homœopathic representatives in the Council where the sessions are more than six months, shall be held to have fulfilled the requirements of this College in that regard. No tickets for lectures will henceforward be accepted by the Council unless it is endorsed thereon that, as shown by teachers' roll, the pupil has at least attended seventy-five per cent. of the set

number of lectures of each course, and it is enacted that said certificate shall specifically state that such attendance extended over a period of at least seventy-five per cent. of the eight month's course.

3. Applications for every professional examination must be made to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario two weeks prior to the examinations. No applications will be received unless it is accompanied by the necessary tickets and certificates, and by the Treasurer's receipt, showing that the fees have been paid.

4. Excepting as hereinafter specified each eight months' course shall consist of not less than eighty lectures, and each four months' course of not less than forty lectures.

5. Every student must attend the under-mentioned courses of lectures in a university, college, or school of medicine approved of by the Council, viz. :

Two courses of not less than eight months each (in the different years) upon—

Anatomy.

Practical Anatomy.

Physiology (including Histology).

Theoretical Chemistry.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women.

Two courses of eight months consisting of not less than one hundred lectures and demonstrations in—

Clinical Medicine.

Clinical Surgery.

Two courses of four months (in different years) upon—

Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.

Applied Anatomy (Medical, Surgical).

Two courses of twenty lectures each (in different years) upon—

Diseases of Children.

Practical Chemistry.

One course of thirty lectures upon—

Sanitary Science.

One course of fifty lectures upon—

Therapeutics.

One course of ten lectures upon—

Mental Diseases.

One course of fifty demonstrations upon—

Physiological Histology.

Two courses of eight months each, consisting of eighty lectures and demonstrations in Pathology.

One course of four months, consisting of forty lectures and demonstrations in Bacteriology.

A certificate of having attended five lectures and five demonstrations upon the use of anesthetics, and certificates of having personally administered anesthetics five times under the supervision of a legally qualified practitioner.

6. Every candidate will be required to prove that he has carefully dissected the adult human body.

7. The following are the text-books recommended by the Council in the various branches :

GENERAL TEXT-BOOKS.

Anatomy—Gray, Quain, Cunningham's Practical Anatomy—Morris.

Physiology—Foster, Kirke, Yeo.

Chemistry—Roscoe, Attfeld, Remsen and Jones, Richter, Simons.

Materia Medica—Michell, Bruce, National Dispensatory, United States Dispensatory. British Pharmacopœia and Therapeutics (1897 edition), Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia.

Surgery—Erichsen, Treves, Manseil, Moulin, American System of Surgery.

Medicine—Hilton, Fagge, Strumpell, Osler, Roberts, Quain's Dictionary of Medicine.

Clinical Medicine—Gibson and Russel, Vierordt.

Midwifery and Gynæcology—Lusk, Thomas, Mund, Playfair, Hart and Barber, American Text-Book of Obstetrics.

Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology—Taylor, Reese.

Histology—Klein.

Toxicology—Tanner.

Therapeutics—Yeo's Clinical Therapeutics, Hare's Practical Therapeutics, Brunton's Action of Medicine, American Text Book of Therapeutics.

Gynæcology—Thomas and Munde, Skeene, Kelly's Operatus.

Pathology—Ziegler, Green, Woodhead, Coates, Payne.

Sanitary Science—Wilson, Louis C. Parke.

Diseases of Children—Eustace Smith, Ashby and Wright, Goodhart, Holt.

HOMEOPATHIC TEXT-BOOKS.

Materia Medica—Hahnemann, Hering.

Medicine and Therapeutics—Goodno, Arndt, Ræu's Pathology and Diagnostics, Lilienthal.

Surgery—Fisher, Helmuth.

Midwifery—Guernsey, Ludlam.

8. Also must have attended the practice of a general hospital for twenty-four months during the first four years of study.

9. Also must have attended six cases of midwifery.

10. Also must, before being registered as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, have passed all the examinations herein prescribed, and attained the full age of twenty-one years.

11. Graduates in medicine from recognized colleges outside the Dominion of Canada, who desire to qualify themselves for registration, must pass the matriculation required by the Council; and must attend one or more full winter courses of lectures in one of the Ontario Medical Schools, and must complete fully the practical and clinical curriculum required by the Council after the fourth year, and shall pass before the examiners appointed by the Council all the examinations hereinafter prescribed so as to complete fully the curriculum.

12. British registered medical practitioners, on paying all fees and passing the intermediate and final examinations, shall be registered, provided they have been domiciled in Britain for five years after having been registered therein as practitioners.

SECTION III.—EXAMINATIONS.

1. The professional examinations are divided into three parts: "Primary," "Intermediate" and "Final."

2. The primary examination shall be undergone after the second winter session, and the intermediate after the fourth winter session, the final after the fifth year.

3. The following branches shall be embraced in the primary examination:

(a) Anatomy.

(b) Physiology and Histology.

(c) Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical).

(d) Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

4. Every candidate for the primary examination will be required to present, with his lecture tickets, a certificate of having undergone and passed an examination at the school he has attended at the close of his first winter session on primary branches. Also a certificate of ability to make and mount microscopic specimens.

5. Each candidate for final examination must present a certificate of attendance at six post-mortem examinations, a certificate of ability to draw up a report of a post-mortem examination; a certificate of having reported satisfactorily six cases of clinical medicine and six cases of clinical surgery, and a certificate of having passed his intermediate examination, the certificates to be signed by the teachers referred to upon these subjects, or to the practitioner holding post mortem.

6. All candidates shall (excepting Art graduates) present a certificate of having passed, at the close of their third session in the college or school they may have attended, an examination in such parts of medicine, surgery and midwifery as may be thought advisable by the faculties of the respective colleges or schools. This examination is not in any way to interfere with any of the examinations of the Council. One year's attendance after the intermediate examination as house surgeon or physician in any hospital recognized by the Council shall be held equivalent to the fulfilling of the requirements for the fifth year of clinical work.

The following branches shall be embraced in the intermediate examination:

(a) Medical, Surgical and Topographical Anatomy.

(b) Principles and Practices of Medicine.

(c) General Pathology and Bacteriology.

(d) Surgery, other than Operative.

(e) Surgery, Operative.

- (f) Midwifery, other than Operative.
- (g) Midwifery, Operative.
- (h) Medical Jurisprudence, including Toxicology and Mental Diseases.
- (i) Sanitary Science.
- (j) Diseases of Children.
- (k) Diseases of Women.
- (l) Therapeutics.

7. The primary and intermediate examinations shall be "written" and "oral." The final "oral" and "clinical."

8. The following branches are embraced in the final examination :

- (a) Clinical Medicine.
- (b) Clinical Surgery.
- (c) Disease of Women.
- (d) Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical.

9. Candidates for the primary who fail in all subjects but two, must make 60 per cent. in each of these subjects or get no credit for any. Candidates for intermediate who fail in all subjects save three, will be allowed those three if they pass 60 per cent. in each.

10. Candidates who intend to be examined by the Homœopathic Examiner in special subjects, shall signify their intention to the Registrar at least two weeks previous to the commencement of the examination, so that the examinations may be conducted by the parties appointed for that purpose. Prior to the acceptance of such notice from the candidate, the usual fees must be paid. In the event of any candidate presenting himself for such examination, due notice must be given by the registrar to the special examiner.

11. Until a homœopathic medical college for teaching purposes is established in Ontario, candidates wishing to be registered as homœopaths shall pass the matriculation examination established by this Act as the preliminary examination for all students in medicine, and shall present evidence of having spent the full period of study required by the curriculum of the Council, under the supervision of a duly registered homœopathic practitioner.

Such candidates must also have complied with the full curriculum of studies prescribed from time to time by the Council for all medical students ; but the full time of attendance upon lectures and hospitals required by the curriculum of the Council may be spent in such homœopathic medical colleges in the United States or Europe as may be recognized by a majority of the homœopathic members of the Council ; but in all homœopathic colleges where the winter course of lectures is only of four months' duration certified tickets of attendance on one such course shall be held to be equivalent to two-thirds of one six months' course, as required by the Council ; and when such teaching body has been established in Ontario, it shall be optional for such candidates to pursue, in part or in full, the required curriculum in Ontario.

12. A professional examination will be held in Toronto, on the third Tuesday in November, 1899. All candidates who have failed in a former examination will be required to pay a fee of \$20.00 for this examination. The next professional examination thereafter will be held at Toronto and Kingston on the second Tuesday in May, 1900.

SECTION IV.—FEES.

1. The following scale of fees has been established by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

- (a) Registration of matriculation..... \$20 00
- (b) Primary examination..... 30 00
- (c) Intermediate and final examination, including registration 50 00

This is not to affect any student who is registered as a matriculate prior to July 1st, 1889. These fees are to be paid to the Treasurer of the College before each examination.

- (d) Registration of persons duly qualified before 23rd day of July,
1870 \$10 00
- (e) Registration of persons duly qualified after 23rd day of July,
1870 25 00
- (f) Registration of additional degrees or titles..... 2 00

This fee is only payable when the additional titles are registered at different times, but any number of such titles as are allowed to be registered may be put on record at the first registration for the registration fee.

- (g) Diploma of membership of the College \$5 00

This diploma is granted free of charge to all those members of the College who attain their membership by passing the examinations of the College. All other members may obtain it on application to the Registrar, and paying the above-named fee.

Annual assessment due by members of the College for each year, payable to the Registrar, \$2.00. The fee is payable by every member of the College.

- 2. All fees must be paid in lawful money of Canada to the Treasurer of the College.
- 3. No candidate will be admitted to any examination until the fee for such examination is paid in full.
- 4. Candidates who have failed in any professional examination shall pay a fee of \$20.00 for each subsequent examination.

SECTION V.—EXAMINATIONS.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

- 1. The Registrar, or Deputy Registrar, must be present at every examination.
- 2. At the end of each written examination upon any subject, the answers to the questions are to be handed to the Registrar, who will open the envelopes, in which they are hereinafter directed to be enclosed, and to each set of papers affix a number by which the author will be known to the examiner during the examination. The Registrar will then deliver the papers to the member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council to examine upon the subject.
- 3. The papers, when delivered to the member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council to examine upon the subject, are to be by him examined, and the relative value of answers marked by means of numbers in a schedule, which will be furnished to him by the Registrar, ranging for the primary subjects as follows :
- 4. That the percentage in the primary branches be as follows, ranging from 0 to 100 on all subjects :

	Honors.	Pass.
Anatomy	75	50
Physiology and Histology	75	50
Chemistry—Theoretical and Practical	75	50
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	75	50

INTERMEDIATE.

Medical, Surgical and Applied Anatomy	0 to 100
Principles and Practice of Medicine	0 to 100
General Pathology and Bacteriology	0 to 100
Surgery, other than Operative	0 to 100
Surgery, Operative	0 to 100
Midwifery, other than Operative	0 to 100
Midwifery, Operative	0 to 100
Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases	0 to 100
Sanitary Science	0 to 100
Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical	0 to 100
Diseases of Women	0 to 100
Therapeutics.....	0 to 100

Marks required for honors and pass :

Medical, Surgical and Topographical Anatomy.....	75	50
Principles and Practice of Medicine	75	50
General Pathology and Bacteriology.....	75	50
Surgery, other than Operative	75	50
Surgery, Operative.....	75	50
Midwifery, other than Operative.....	75	50
Midwifery, Operative	75	50
Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases.....	75	50
Sanitary Science	75	50
Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical.....	75	50
Diseases of Women	75	50
Therapeutics	75	50

That the percentage in the final branches be as follows : 0 to 100 on all subjects. Honors, 75 ; pass, 50.

- 5. The value awarded by the individual examiner to the answers of candidates are not to be subject to revision, except by the Council, who may have the papers re-read and a revision when special cases of hardship may seem to have occurred.
- 6. The examiner shall return the schedule to the Registrar, with values inserted, within ten days of the close of examination on his subject. From these values a general schedule is to be prepared by the Registrar and inspected as to correctness by the President ; but

such schedule shall in no case be disclosed until it has received its final revision at the ensuing meeting of the Council.

7. Papers on the homœopathic subjects are to be finally submitted to the examiner approved of for that purpose by the representatives of that system in the Council.

8. All oral examinations are henceforth to be as clinical, demonstrative and practical as possible, and the candidate shall be known to the examiners by number only. It is recommended that the attention of the examiners be specially directed to clause 9 for the guidance of examiners.

9. That it be an instruction to the examiners, in the questions in their respective subjects, to confine themselves to the text-books in ordinary use (see page 10 of this Announcement); also that in referring to diseases or operations of any kind, the names of such diseases or operations most commonly in use should be employed. The examiners are instructed to attach to each question a printed number as the value of a full and correct answer thereof, the whole of such numbers to amount to one hundred; also that in reading the paper they mark in colored chalk what they regard as the numerical value of the answer given.

10. That it be an instruction to the President that he shall in no case report a candidate as having passed an examination when on any subject he makes less than the minimum of marks set by the Council for a pass on that subject. But in any case where he thinks there are special reasons for granting a license to such candidate he shall report the same to the Council for its action.

Candidates for oral examinations will be divided into classes by the initial letter of their names, and notified of the time at which they present themselves for examination. Such students to be enclosed in an adjoining room, and sent to examiner, as otherwise provided. The regulation will be rigidly enforced which forbids communication with those awaiting examination.

SECTION VI.—RULES FOR CANDIDATES WHEN IN THE EXAMINATION HALL.

1. Each candidate shall receive from the Registrar a programme containing a list of subjects upon which the candidate is to be examined, and it will admit him to the examination hall during the process of the examination upon such subject, but at no other time.

2. Candidates must write the answers to the questions given by the examiners legibly and neatly upon one side only of each page of a book, which will be furnished to each candidate, and the number given with each question is to be put at the head of the answer to it in such a manner as to have the first page facing outward to the view; they are then to be folded once and enclosed in an envelope, on the outside of which each candidate is to write his name. The packet is then to be handed to the Registrar, or some one deputed by him. Neither signature, number, or sign, by which the writer could be recognized by the examiner, is to be written or marked upon any portion of the book to be enclosed in the envelope.

3. The questions of the examiners in the homœopathic subject will be handed, in writing, at the beginning of the general examination on the same subject, by the Registrar, to such candidates as have given him notice in accordance with section 3, sub-sections 10 and 11. They shall write the answers to these questions in the same hall with the other candidates, and hand their papers, when finished, to the Registrar in the same manner as provided for the other candidates, to be by him given for examination to the homœopathic member of the Board of Examiners appointed to examine on that subject.

4. If any abbreviations are used in answering the questions, candidates must be careful that they are such as are generally understood, or which cannot be mistaken.

5. No candidate will be allowed to leave the hall after the questions are given out, until his answers have been handed in.

6. No candidate will be allowed in the hall during the hours of examination, except those who are actually undergoing examination.

7. Any candidate who may have brought any book or reference paper to the hall must deposit it with the Registrar before the Examination begins.

8. Candidates must not communicate with each other while examinations are going on, either by writing, signs, words, or in any manner whatever.

9. Candidates must at all times bear themselves toward the Registrar and examiners with the utmost deference and respect; and they will not be permitted in any manner to manifest approbation or disapprobation of any member of the Board of Examiners during the progress of the examination.

10. Candidates must not only conduct themselves with decorum while any examination is going on, but they will be held strictly responsible for any impropriety of conduct during the whole progress both of the written and the oral examinations.

11. Any infraction of the above rules will lead to the exclusion of the candidate who is

guilty of it from the remainder of the examination, and he will not receive credit for any examination papers which he may have handed in to the Registrar previous to his being detected in such misconduct, and shall be debarred from further privileges at the discretion of the Council.

Dr. DOUGLAS—Mr. President, I gave notice of motion of a by-law to fix the times, manner, and places for holding examinations and appointing examiners. I now move that the by-law receive its first reading.

The by-law was read a first time.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved, seconded by Dr. DOUGLAS, and resolved that the Council do now go into Committee of the Whole to read the by-law a second time. Carried.

The Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. MOORHOUSE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the by-law.

On motion, the first and second clauses and preamble of the by-law were adopted as read.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved, seconded by Dr. WILLIAMS, and resolved that the committee do now rise and report the by-law read the second time in Committee of the Whole. Carried.

The committee rose. The President resumed the chair.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved, seconded by Dr. THORBURN, and resolved, that the by-law be now read a third time, and finally passed, signed, sealed and numbered.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

BY-LAW No. 96.

By-law to fix the Time, Manner and Places for Holding Examinations and Appointing Examiners.

Whereas power has been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, under the Ontario Medical Act, to make by-laws, be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, as follows :

That a Fall Examination be held in the College Building, in the City of Toronto, on the third Tuesday in November, 1899 ; and it is further enacted that examinations be conducted in the College Building, in Toronto, and in the City Hall, in the City of Kingston, on the second Tuesday in May, 1900, in the manner and form prescribed in the Annual Announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ontario, and the Examiners for the same be as follows :

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1899-1900.

DR. H. B. ANDERSON, Toronto, Ont . . .	<i>Anatomy, Descriptive.</i>
DR. D. E. MUNDELL, Kingston, Ont. . .	<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>
DR. H. HOWITT, Guelph, Ont.	{ <i>Midwifery, Operative and other than Operative, and Puerperal Diseases.</i>
DR. A. PRIMROSE, Toronto, Ont	
DR. J. W. EDGAR, Hamilton, Ont.	<i>Physiology and Histology.</i>
DR. J. W. EDGAR, Hamilton, Ont.	<i>Surgery, Operative and other than Operative.</i>
DR. W. GUNN, Clinton, Ont	<i>Medical and Surgical Anatomy.</i>
DR. G. CHAMBERS, Toronto, Ont.	<i>Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical, and Toxicology.</i>
DR. J. W. SCHOOLEY, Welland, Ont.	<i>Materia Medica and Pharmacy.</i>
DR. J. H. McLELLAN, London, Ont.	<i>Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.</i>
DR. C. F. NEU, London, Ont.	{ <i>Assistant Examiner to the Examiner on Surgery, Diseases of Women.</i>
DR. J. THIRD, Kingston, Ont.	
DR. J. THIRD, Kingston, Ont.	{ <i>1st Assistant Examiner to Examiner on Medicine, Diseases of Children.</i>
DR. G. H. FIELD Cobourg, Ont.	{ <i>2nd Assistant to the Examiner on Medicine, Pathology, Therapeutics and Bacteriology.</i>
DR. E. T. ADAMS, Toronto, Ont.	
DR. E. T. ADAMS, Toronto, Ont.	<i>Homeopathic Examiner.</i>

(Signed) W. H. MOORHOUSE,
Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

Read first, second, and third time, and passed.

(Signed), R. A. PYNE, Registrar,
[Seal] W. F. ROOME, President.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, may I ask a question ? We resumed this afternoon in Committee of the Whole, without opening as a Council. Are we still in that Committee of the Whole, or have we proceeded from that Committee of the Whole to another Committee of the Whole ?

The PRESIDENT—We opened as a Council.

Dr. GEIKIE—I would like to move a resolution, which was held in abeyance until the report of the Committee on Interprovincial Registration came in. My motion does not conflict at all with that report, or else I would not move it.

It is moved by myself, seconded by Dr. CAMPBELL, that practitioners applying for registration in Ontario, who have been domiciled in any of the other provinces of Canada for a period of not less than five years, after having been registered as practitioners therein: provided, the matriculation standard, and the course of professional education of such practitioners be equivalent to the requirements of this Council; and also provided that similar privileges are accorded to practitioners registered in Ontario for a like period, by the province or provinces from which such applicants for registration may come, shall be granted registration as practitioners in Ontario, on paying all fees and passing the intermediate and final examinations of this Council.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. GEIKIE—That is putting Canadians, who have come up to our standard, fully in the same position as English practitioners.

Dr. WILLIAMS—It is a motion that is perfectly harmless. It cannot hurt anybody; for, in Scotch fashion, it is so hedged about that they will never get through it in the world.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The PRESIDENT—A notice has just been placed in my hand that I wish to bring to the attention of the meeting: "The burial of the late Dr. J. E. Graham will take place from his late residence on Bloor Street at half-past three o'clock on Monday next, the 10th inst."

Dr. WILLIAMS moved, seconded by Dr. DOUGLAS, and resolved, that the Council do now go into Committee of the Whole to receive the report of the Committee on Interprovincial Registration.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—In connection with this report, I wish to attach a little supplementary report on which the Council will be in a position to express its views. It reads as follows: "Your committee believes it very desirable that the Council place itself on record as to its position on interprovincial registration, and to that end recommends that:

"1st. The Council declare itself favorable to interprovincial registration on equitable terms.

"2nd. It will aid in every legitimate way to bring about a practical scheme, securing legislation if necessary.

"3rd. We are favorably impressed with the scheme of the proposed Dominion Council, as outlined in the report of the committee just read; and believe that if brought about with proper safeguards as to the maintenance of the agreed-upon standards of education, it is most desirable.

"4th. We believe that any scheme to be successful must agree upon a uniform standard of matriculation, modified in the carrying out as the institutions of the provinces make imperative, a uniform primary examination, and a final examination equal to, or superior to that of any of, the provinces.

"5th. In order that the examinations may be superior, we recommend that all who apply for examination before the Dominion Council shall first have registered in one of the provinces, and that he shall give evidence of having been engaged in the study of medicine for five years.

"6th. We recommend that a committee be again appointed to confer with the representatives from the other provinces at the approaching Dominion Medical Association meeting."

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Do I understand that to mean that every person, in order to be an applicant for registration before the Dominion Council, should be a graduate or licentiate in the province?

Dr. WILLIAMS—Yes, that is our idea; that he should be registered first in his own province, and that should be his initiation.

Dr. POWELL—In his own province, or in any one province?

Dr. WILLIAMS—In any one province.

Dr. POWELL—And that he should show evidence of five years' standing.

Dr. DICKSON—I think that should be subsequent to matriculation.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I propose moving these clauses, and testing the feeling of the Council on this subject. "First. The Council declares itself favorable to interprovincial registration on equitable terms." I move that clause 1 of the supplementary report be adopted. Carried.

Dr. POWELL—Does that mean that every curriculum has to be the same?

Dr. WILLIAMS—So far as that is concerned now, we mean this: if a favorable scheme can be adopted we are favorable to it; it is just a general declaration.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Like Dr. Geikie's motion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Yes. "Second. It will aid in every legitimate way to bring about a practicable scheme, securing legislation if necessary." Supposing the Dominion registration was adopted upon the scheme suggested by Dr. Roddick, or on the other scheme spoken of,

in either case it would be necessary, perhaps, to get an amendment to our Act by which we would have a right to recognize the degree granted by that institution, or the certificate given by it. I am not going to say it would be necessary ; but in case it would be necessary to get a little addition to our Act for that purpose we would be willing to get it. I move the adoption of clause 2 of the supplementary report. Carried.

Dr. WILLIAMS—"Third. We are favorably impressed with the scheme of the proposed Dominion Council as outlined in the report of the committee just read, and believe that if brought about with proper safeguards as to the maintenance of the agreed-upon standards of education it is most desirable." That is merely a proposition that the Dominion Parliament pass an Act which would establish a Dominion Council, and that that Council would have a right to fix a standard of examination, subject to the approval of the local councils ; that it would grant a certificate of their having passed, and that that certificate could be recognized by the councils of all the different provinces. It would have to be submitted to the councils in all cases before they would accept.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The Dominion Government cannot do that without an amendment to the British North America Act.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The Dominion Government has agreed to pass the Act establishing this Board, and to provide that all the medical men in its employ shall be required to pass that Dominion Council ; but that certificate which is to be granted will not entitle them to go into a different province and practise, only as they register in that province.

Dr. POWELL—In order to make it effective the different provinces will have to have an amendment in their respective Acts by which they will accept that certificate, or else it will be no good at all.

Dr. WILLIAMS—That was explained in the previous clause : that we may have to get a short amendment to our Act so that we would accept that certificate and register them. It will not give a right to practise anywhere ; it only gives a standard of qualification ; and if our province and the others accept any of them they will register any man holding that certificate ; that is simply the proposition. I move that clause 3 be adopted.

Dr. CAMPBELL—At this late hour I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by any extended remarks on the subject ; but it is one of so much importance that I think I may be pardoned just a few words so that I may place myself on record with regard to the scheme proposed, and say what I think had better be done. We are all in favor, I think, of interprovincial registration, or Dominion registration, if it can be accomplished on equitable terms. But I much fear that the plan proposed, and which the committee asks us to endorse, is one which will prove expensive, and may prove cumbersome, and possibly not satisfactory. It must, I think, prove expensive when it will involve the assembling together in one portion of the Dominion of all the representatives from the different provinces once a year, if not more, no matter how many that board may consist of, whether one or three, as recommended in the report, or according to population ; at any rate, it will be a Council about as large as ours, if not larger, and that will involve expense. Then there is a Board of Examiners to be appointed ; and that will involve expense. Then as to the examination, if the applicants for Dominion registration have to go from all sections of the Dominion to Ottawa to be examined, there will be heavy expense to be borne, not only the heavy fees which they must pay to meet the Board of the Council, but their own expense of travelling. If, on the other hand, you adopt the method of sending the papers to the different Dominion Examiners, you will have the difficulty of passing the papers to the different hands, and the great loss of time between the time of reaching the hands of the examiners and those who write upon them ; and there is also the chance that the examinations will be open to suspicion. Then there is, again, the fact that the constituency which I represent ought to have a reasonable representation ; and the board should make some provision for our examinations in the same way as is provided in our own Act. I fear, therefore, a scheme of this kind will be difficult to operate, and expensive if it was operated. It seems to me the simple way to do would be simply to provide for the general registration of all those who are registered in the different provinces ; to accomplish that it would be necessary, in the first place, to establish, by agreement, in all the provinces a uniform standard of education ; that being agreed upon, all that would be necessary would be for the licentiate of any province to make application to an officer, who might be called Dominion Registrar, and, on presenting a certificate, being allowed to practise, the general law of the country being altered to meet that condition. Or if there was any board at all it might be simply a Board of Registration for the Dominion, that should meet in order to satisfy itself that each of the provinces had accepted the minimum standard approved of by the conference of the provinces, and that each province was keeping up to that standard. There would not be any necessity for a board of that kind to be large, nor to meet more than once every five years ; although it would have to meet at first to settle the question of the uniform standard, when it need only meet again when appeals were made to it on account of any province being supposed to have fallen below the standard ; or even

that might not be necessary, for I presume it would be possible to appoint a Dominion Registrar an *attache* of the Government. I do not consider, however, that that is an ideal scheme, nor do I wish to formulate any details in connection with it; I only wish to point out that I think on some simple lines of this kind the problem can be solved better than on the report of the committee. I do not propose to submit any amendment, or to oppose the action of the Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The committee, as well as all the parties that have been working in this matter, are fully aware that there are very great difficulties in the way of getting any scheme that will be very satisfactory, without, at least, a very great deal of labor. There has been a good deal of work put upon the subject already; and what will be the ultimate outcome when men have studied the matter more fully I am not prepared to say. I can say this, that you will see by your report of last year there was an agreement arrived at between all the provinces, I think, except British Columbia, and our own province, and that agreement would have been in operation now had it not been for your committee taking strong exception to it in the City of Quebec, and the other provinces conceded that our objection was well taken. Had it not been for that that scheme would have been in operation now for all the other places, leaving us out. Now it is for us to consider whether we are prepared, or whether we think our interests would be better conserved by co-operating with the rest, and making an endeavor to arrive at some scheme that would be satisfactory. We recognize that there is an abundance of difficult points to be overcome, and that a great many efforts will have to be made before the thing can be an accomplished fact; there is no question about that. Part of what Dr. Campbell has said we refer to in our next clause, where we say: "4th. We believe that any scheme to be successful must agree upon a uniform standard of matriculation, modified in the carrying out, as the institutions of the provinces make imperative, a uniform primary examination, and a final examination equal to, or superior to, that of any of the provinces." I move the adoption of clause No. 4. Carried.

Dr. WILLIAMS—These are merely expressions of opinion.

Dr. HENRY—Will it commit the Council to anything?

Dr. WILLIAMS—No. They do not commit us to anything, only we are expressing an opinion that we must have a uniform standard of examination. "Any scheme to be successful must agree upon a uniform standard of matriculation modified in the carrying out as the institutions of the provinces make imperative, a uniform primary examination, and a final examination equal to, or superior to, any of the provinces." It is only a question of opinion. Clause 5 reads: "In order that the examination may be superior, we recommend that all who apply for examination before the Dominion Council shall first have registered in one of the provinces, and that he shall give evidence of having been engaged in the study of medicine for five years." That is a recommendation. Of course, any committee going into conference with any other committee will want to have something that will be acceptable to this Council. We have put this as a feature that will make it acceptable.

On motion clause 5 was adopted as read.

Dr. WILLIAMS read clause 6 of the report as follows: "6th. We recommend that a committee be again appointed to confer with the representatives from other provinces at the approaching Dominion Medical Association meeting.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved the adoption of clause 6.

Dr. BARRICK—I second Dr. Williams' motion.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think, whatever committee is appointed, it should thoroughly understand that the profession of this province will never tolerate any degradation of the standard in any shape or form under what we have to-day. It has taken years and years of hard work to bring our standard where it is; and although interprovincial registration is exceedingly desirable, it is not desirable at a price that would bring down our standard below what it is; and so far as I am concerned in this Council I would say that the committee that is appointed should by no means allow any regulations or rules to be adopted at any conference that would in the slightest degree degrade the standard we have in this province to-day. I do not believe the medical men of Ontario would tolerate it, and therefore I hope that the committee will hold on thoroughly to the standard which now exists.

Dr. HENRY—Would the fact of a medical man being registered before the Dominion Board entitle him to go into any of the provinces to practise.

Dr. WILLIAMS—No. The point is this, supposing he is registered in the Province of Quebec, and wishes to go to some other or all of the other provinces, he would go to the Dominion Registrar and get a certificate, and on that certificate any of the other provinces would register him on his paying the fees. That is a detail that is not worked up, and I may just explain what some of the opinions held on the subject are. The scheme we have been outlining, of course, is intended entirely for students undertaking the study of medicine; and then a second question arises, What is to be done with those who are already practitioners? British Columbia takes very strong exception to having all those placed at

once on its register, as it says they will at once make a rush into their country, and they themselves will be swamped. The newer provinces take the same point. The suggestion made by Dr. Roddick on this point, and I think it is a reasonable one, is that we adopt a limit of five or seven years, and say that a practitioner of five years' standing may then be placed upon the register; and if a man is of less than five years' standing he can only get on by undergoing an examination; he must either pass an examination or wait the five years before he is placed on the register. The view is that when a man has been five years located, he is less likely to pick up and stampede to British Columbia or some other place, than he would be at the commencement of his professional career. That is a proposition that is only being considered with a view to satisfying the fears of the western provinces.

Dr. DICKSON—As I understand it, this privilege is not to be extended beyond those who are already registered in the several provinces. That all those afterwards must be five or seven years registered in their own province. That anyone obtaining registration in any of the provinces after that can only become registered in the Dominion on passing the examinations; that they cannot become registered by simply waiting five years and then paying the registration fees.

Dr. POWELL—As I understand it, there is a time limit fixed of five or seven years, and any person who is a registered practitioner for that time can practically demand Dominion registration, and then he is qualified to go into any other province.

Dr. DICKSON—It is only those who are already registered at the time of the passing of the Act.

Dr. POWELL—There are scores of men to-day practising medicine in Quebec who have never passed the examination of the College of Quebec, but who have been there and have got their licenses by special Act of Parliament. Scores of them who are practising by virtue of special Act of Parliament, and who are practising by virtue of Statute law, who got there by virtue of the payment of \$100, and if I understand this aright, any of these men who have been there for five or seven years will be able to go to the Dominion Council and become registered in the Dominion Council without undergoing any examination at all; and then, if our Act compels us in this province, or the Act of any other province compels that province to accept Dominion registration, these men will be licentiates of that province.

Dr. WILLIAMS—That will be possible, if it were carried out. Unfortunately, we in Ontario have a few practitioners who also became practitioners by Act of Parliament. We are very sorry we have them; and we have more of them than we like to have; but I have no doubt Quebec has more such practitioners than Ontario has. Just at present a practical scheme will be adopted to prevent these men getting on; what it is I am not prepared to tell you—it is a matter that has to be worked up. I am not prepared to tell you what the outcome will be.

Dr. POWELL—I am sorry to learn, and I did not know it until Dr. Williams stated it, that there is anyone practising in Ontario by virtue of a special Act.

Dr. SANGSTER—I would like to know from Dr. Powell if there are many in the Province of Quebec who are in that condition; and I would like to know what he means by saying they can obtain such registration for \$100 by statutory enactment?

Dr. POWELL—It costs about \$100 for a private Bill; they appeal to the legislature, and by means of a sufficient amount of power with the legislature on their behalf the private Bill is put through.

Dr. SANGSTER—And it is a matter of frequent occurrence?

Dr. POWELL—Certainly. If you look at the statutes of Quebec, you will see, "Whereas Mr. So-and-So, has done so-and-so, and he has applied to this legislature, therefore Her Majesty licenses him to practise."

Dr. WILLIAMS—We are glad to know anything of that sort, and I think it is a point that should be carefully inquired into, in order that we may know what the facts are, in order to safeguard the other provinces. Were propositions carried out to secure interprovincial registration, the safety of the provinces—as they would each have within its own Council the right to recognize and register on Dominion registration, or to decline in case the standard of attainments was not maintained sufficiently high—would rest entirely in each local Council. There is no compulsion on them to register a man at all; if the standards are not proper they would simply decline to accept him. In our report we say: "On this latter ground, therefore, we think there would be little difficulty. The delegates from the provinces are willing to adopt a uniform standard of matriculation, as you will see by the report from the Dominion Medical Association hereto attached." I believe reports from that Association have been sent to a large number of members of the Council, so that they can see what the members in the other provinces are really willing to agree to; and I think Dr. Dickson and Dr. Thorburn will bear me out in the statement that we found them apparently willing to come to any reasonable standard we wished to suggest; and you will see the matriculation there suggested comes very closely, if not fully, up to the matriculation examination that

we have here ; and they are perfectly willing to adopt it there ; some of them were members of Councils in the other provinces ; the chairman of the board in Prince Edward Island was on a sub-committee with myself drafting this up ; and he was prepared to accept just as high a standard as we wanted to go, that would be on a par with us.

Dr. SANGSTER—To guarantee these we have the real, as opposed to the face, value of these certificates of their examination, and every man who has had much to do with examinations knows that it is not the face value of the papers that are set that determines the value of the examination ; but it is the rigidity with which the answers are judged ; that is the critical point in all examinations ; and where you have a number of different boards to examine on the different papers you can form no idea of the relative value of the answers given to each by the student undergoing examination on the same paper. It is merely a question of how rigid and how exacting the examiners are, and upon what system the judgments are awarded.

Dr. DICKSON—To my mind there would be no difficulty in that matter, because if in any province the standard was so low as to make it possible to have flimsy examinations, as has been suggested, so few would be likely to escape the Dominion registration examination ; on the high standard, in the higher branches, there need be no anxiety.

Dr. HENRY—Is that Dominion registration body to be an examining body as well as a registering body ?

Dr. DICKSON—Yes.

Dr. HENRY—That is where the great trouble comes in, in the expense.

Dr. DICKSON—The Province of Ontario would not have to bear it all. I see no reason why application should not be made to the Dominion Government to supply some of the money ; it is about time the profession asked something to bring up the standard of medical education to where it should be.

Dr. HENRY—I thought all they would have to do would be to register.

Dr. DICKSON—No.

Dr. HENRY—If they are going to examine, and we are going to examine, it would cause a great deal of expense ; it would be better to give up our examining powers.

Dr. WILLIAMS—No. If a student only wants to practise here our examination is all he need take ; but if he wants to go to another province, or fit himself for reciprocal registration, he has to go to the Dominion Board.

Dr. HENRY—If a young man passes the examination satisfactorily to the Dominion Medical Council, why should he have to come to us ?

Dr. WILLIAMS—In the clause we read the other day the proposition made and agreed upon between the other provinces—with Ontario left out—allowed the Province of Quebec to decline to have a Central Board of Examiners as we have ; there the colleges examine, and their assessors are sent to be present when the examinations are conducted and their report is accepted by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, as being satisfactory proof that the examinations are sufficiently high. We declined to accept that system, upon the ground that it was an examination by the students' own teachers ; our students underwent an examination for their degree by their own teachers, but for registration by the Council. We declined to accept their examination unless their students had to undergo another examination such as ours.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think that was the most important feature. I do not care what difficulty may be placed in the way of our students in getting registration in other provinces if inter-provincial registration, or Dominion registration, is going to relieve the congested state of our profession in Canada. I think the main provision is to prevent young men going to other provinces and passing an examination lower than ours, and then coming back, by way of Dominion registration, into our province. I think that is the point that should be most guarded against in the whole thing.

Dr. WILLIAMS—That is the ground I take in connection with the matter ; and as the report says that the other representatives conceded that the point we took was justly taken, and that another examination was imperative in order that they should be placed upon an equality, a scheme was sought out by which there should be a Dominion examination held. Now, as the end of our report, that we read to you yesterday, made a suggestion on this, I will read it again : "The suggestion has been made with a view to lessening expense, that each student presenting himself at the Dominion examination, must present a certificate of registration from one of the provinces, together with a certificate of having been engaged in the study of medicine for five years after matriculation, and that these certificates be taken in lieu of primary examinations, and that the examination on the final subjects be set by examiners, not necessarily in the Dominion, and who could have the answers returned to them to be examined and valued, when they would be returned to the Dominion Registrar, who would grant or not grant registration certificates according to the marks made." That was just an offer made to elicit the feelings of the Council here whether upon the curriculum being made identical it would be a consenting party to the suggestion. Having taken the full five years to the matriculation, and the primary examination being passed over, under

these circumstances I thought the final examination should be made a higher and superior examination in medicine to anything that is held in Canada at the present time. That is merely a suggestion to ascertain whether or not that would strike members of our profession favorably.

Dr. SANGSTER—I would move that the same committee be appointed.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The committee last year consisted of Drs. Thorburn, Dickson and Williams.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I would suggest that the name of Dr. Emory, who lives in Toronto, be added.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I have no objection at all.

On motion, the report of the committee, as read, was adopted, naming as the committee Drs. Williams, Thorburn, Dickson and Emory.

Dr. BARRICK—In deference to the wish expressed here with regard to sending a circular to the secretaries of the fraternal societies, I will now read you the circular drafted by the Committee *re* Lodge Contract Practice, composed of Drs. Sangster, Henderson, Macdonald, Robertson, Glasgow, Henry, Stuart and Barrick.

QUERIES FROM A PROFESSIONAL STANDPOINT.

It is believed that very many and strong reasons from a professional point of view can be adduced against lodge contract practice.

It is claimed that it degrades the profession in the eye of the public.

It is claimed that a doctor's services, being lightly bought, or received gratis, are but little esteemed.

It is claimed that in order to keep the position almost compels the doctor to certify to the claims for sick benefits, when he knows, or suspects, that they ought not to be allowed, and that he thus becomes a partner in the robbery of the lodge.

It is claimed that the lodge doctor is a mere slave of the lodge, liable to be called out day or night, in storm or shine, at every passing whim of a member.

It is claimed that the doctor is almost driven, by the paltry remuneration he receives, to substitute cheap and harsh drugs for the pure and more expensive ones used in private practice.

QUERIES FROM A LODGE STANDPOINT.

It is believed that, even from a lodge standpoint, lodge practice is not the good thing it appears to be.

Its opponents claim that it is not efficient, as it tends to a perfunctory performance on the part of the physician, and not infrequently to carelessness or neglect.

It is further claimed that it is more costly to the lodge than more efficient medical service would be, since it enables members to claim sick benefits for trifling ailments for which they would not seek medical attendance were the institution of free doctor not in existence.

It is claimed that the efficiency of the medical service is further discounted by the fact that the position of lodge doctor is not, as a rule, accepted by first-class men in the profession, being left to those who are beginners, and to those who are willing to increase their practice by means which better men look down upon as derogatory to the dignity of the profession.

It is claimed that the lodge doctor accepts the position not infrequently in the expectation of becoming the family physician of those belonging thereto, and in the assured hope that in that capacity he can recoup himself for any losses incurred in his ministrations to sick members.

Are these allegations true? What is your opinion? Kindly give in detail your experience and views on them, and probable evils.

Dr. MOORE—It is proposed to leave this over to next year.

Dr. BARRICK—It is proposed to leave our report over to next year, but to get this information in the meantime.

Dr. MOORE—Is the paper Dr. Barrick has just read the circular the committee proposes to send out?

Dr. BARRICK—Yes; asking for information.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Does the adoption of the report necessitate the sending of the circular Dr. Barrick has just read? It seems to me a long circular. I have an idea it might be very much shortened.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think if any circular at all is sent out, it might be very much shorter than the one Dr. Barrick has just read. I think the time has come, however, when this Council should do something in this matter. The profession is crying out from one end of the province to the other about lodge practice; doctors by the score, by the hundreds, who are lodge physicians, will tell you that they heartily wish it were abolished, and that they would give it up if they could, but they are in it and cannot. One doctor told me a few,

weeks ago, that he felt lodge practice was the curse of his life. A great many who are not lodge doctors disapprove of it just as much as those who are.

Dr. DICKSON—Because they won't take it.

Dr. SANGSTER—They won't take it, because they think the whole thing is degrading to the morals of the profession. The matter has been up before, and it was tabled then, and put off without any serious consideration, and I think it is hardly acting fairly with the medical profession when a petition, signed by the practitioners in Strathroy about it, and I think we had one from London, and when other members of the profession have asked about it, for us to refuse to take some action. I think the profession is not asking too much when it asks the Council to take some action in the matter, and try to ascertain if there is any deliverance from the evil. We know we cannot go to the legislature and ask the legislature to act in the matter; we would simply be laughed at. We know the Council has no power to interfere authoritatively. But there are many of us, and I believe if relief is to come at all it is to come out of the lodges themselves; and if we can educate the public and the lodges to the fact that they are not being dealt with in the most economical and best manner we shall do a great deal. Dr. Bray told me to-day that his son was doctor for two lodges, and that he received full medical fees, but that the lodges refused to employ any medical man, any member was permitted to employ whatever physician he liked. And the result was, so few employed physicians that the fee previously paid to the lodge physician was decreased one-half, and that the lodge was enabled to increase its sick benefits from three to four dollars a week. It is notorious to members of the profession that to a large extent the medical service in lodges, and under contracts of all kinds is, to a great extent, perfunctory in its character, and that negligence is by no means unknown. I heard a gentleman say to-day that he knew one or two instances where fatal results followed the neglect of a lodge doctor. There is a great body of evidence of that kind that could be obtained, and it should be somebody's duty to obtain it. The Ontario Medical Association, I believe, has not taken any initiative steps in the matter, and the profession has been driven by petitions, such as those we have received on this occasion, to the Council to ask if we cannot suggest or devise any possible way of relief.

Dr. MOORE—Just a word or two. I am somewhat surprised at this circular Dr. Barrick has read. It seems to me that it is rather giving the profession what our opinions are than asking for the information. I supposed what the circular should be sent out for was to get the opinions of the profession; and it seems to me that about five or six questions, properly drawn up, and pertinent, would get all the information we could want. But to print this proposed circular, and send it forth to 2,500 or 3,000 persons, will entail a great expense; and then, I think, we have only two or three questions asked at the end of it. I do not know that it is necessary for us to tell the profession what we think. I think we desire rather to find out what the profession thinks, and by a few pertinent questions we could do it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I fully agree with much that has been said in fact, I do not know but I may say all, that is derogatory to lodge practice. I think I could mention in our town that at least two lives were lost within the last couple of years, by lodge practice, that might have been saved, perhaps, had the system of lodge practice not been in force. I think very many things, in fact, I am not prepared to say that anything in that report is not fully in accordance with the facts about lodge practice; but while that is true, this Council has a duty to perform outside of that; and the question that it has to consider primarily is, what its powers are, and what right and authority has been given to it by the legislature to deal specially with this subject. My conviction is that the law does not allow spending any money, or time, or anything of that sort upon this matter; that it is simply beyond our jurisdiction. I do not think there is a member of this Council who will question for a moment that the Act gives us no power to deal with this subject. Under these circumstances I propose to move a resolution which will simply place upon record something of our view of the matter, and allow the subject to drop there, letting the profession know that, however willing we may be, we have no power to deal with it.

Dr. WILLIAMS moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Campbell, that "Whereas this Council is familiar with what is known as lodge practice, and deeply regrets that practitioners are found engaged in it; and whereas we are anxious that such practice should be discontinued, and will willingly use any legal power we possessed to that end, yet (outside of expressing opinion) this Council is limited in its actions by the powers delegated to it in the Ontario Medical Act, no part of which could be construed into giving us power to deal with this subject; we are therefore obliged to decline to assume any further responsibility or incur any expense. Therefore, as the labors of the committee can be of no further advantage to the Council, *Resolved*, that the committee be now discharged."

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. HENRY—It seems to me, gentlemen, speaking in this Council, when any question comes up for the benefit of the profession, or which the profession is interested in, it is not properly entertained; that has been the case in the past. This question is a live one to the

profession all over the country. Since this Council last met here, I took a method of finding out the views and feelings of my constituents, of whom there are 138 or 140, in my division ; and I received replies from 103, and every one of the 103 positively condemned lodge practice. Some of the letters, unfortunately, I haven't with me—I wish I had them—but they are very explicit in that way. I think the great point with this Council to consider is, Is this lodge and contract practice unprofessional? Is it undignified? I do not think there is a medical gentleman in this room who will not admit that it is unprofessional ; but I go further and say “disgraceful,” because the majority of the opinions I have got, and that I speak of, say it is disgraceful. I believe that is the opinion all over the province. Although we have no power to deal with them on the Discipline Committee, yet we dealt with young Gray, who hired himself out to a company of fakers, and got well paid for it. I fail to see the difference between his act and that of men who hire themselves out to fraternal societies and rob them. Who does so much good for the public as the members of the medical profession? The other day we had a discussion on tuberculosis here, and we were almost dropping tears over the public—every man was almost weeping over the poor consumptives ; but when the profession gets in difficulties, and there is a great curse on the profession, and the profession is not able to help itself, then I hold it is the duty of this Council to find some means to allay the trouble ; and I say we should devise some scheme by which this could be put out of the way. We are told here we have no power ; but I ask, where had we the power to deal with the Munyon's men? We make that ourselves——

Dr. MOORE—No.

Dr. HENRY—We do. We make it by the construction we put on it ; and I say that the Council has a right to put the construction on lodge practice that it is disgraceful and unprofessional ; and then the Council will have no trouble in dealing with it. We can discipline our men whenever we feel disposed to.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Would Dr. Henry be willing to place lodge practice amongst the crimes that the Discipline Committee is called upon to try?

Dr. HENRY—I think it is disgraceful and unprofessional.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Unless Dr. Henry does place it there, this Council has no power to deal with it.

Dr. HENRY—Does Dr. Williams not think it ought to be there? Is it not disgraceful and unprofessional?

Dr. WILLIAMS—While it ought to be there, we cannot put it there.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The only remedy the Council could adopt is to declare it unprofessional and wipe a man's name off ; but would the Council do that? We may be all agreed, as Dr. Henry says, that lodge practice is improper and derogatory to the dignity of the profession ; but would we strike a man's name off the register for it? We can dare to strike a man's name off the register when we show he is connected with something that is a direct fraud on the public ; and the courts and the legislature would sustain us in that ; but if we were to attempt a thing of this kind, with one hundred thousand or more members of these societies in the country, what would become of the Council? We know we cannot do it, much as we might want to. It is utterly impossible, in view of the condition of affairs, and in view of the fact that there is no other remedy this Council could apply, and that that is a remedy it cannot apply. It seems to me the most we can do is to express an opinion, as Dr. Williams' resolution expresses one, in as emphatic terms as anybody can desire, that we disapprove of this, and wish it stopped, and would do all we could to stop it, but have no power to do so.

The PRESIDENT put the amendment to the resolution, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. HENRY—I want the yeas and nays on that.

Dr. BARRICK—The amendment goes further than the adopting of the report ; it dismisses the committee. As a member of the committee, I will have to vote against it.

The REGISTRAR, on instructions from the President, took the yeas and nays as follows :

Yeas—Drs. Britton, Brock, Campbell, Douglas, Lane, Luton, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Powell, Stuart, Thorburn and Williams.

Nays—Drs. Barrick, Dickson, Henderson, Henry, Macdonald and Sangster.

Yeas, 13 ; nays, 6.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved that a special committee be appointed to consider what changes are required in the curriculum, and report next session ; the committee to consist of Drs. Moorhouse, Geikie, Williams, Sangster and Emory, the President and Vice-President to be *ex-officio* members.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I second that motion. I think it is exceedingly desirable that some who are well acquainted with education should have this matter in hand and bring it before us, not in a crude state, but so that we can act upon it with a certainty that we are doing something that will be wise and judicious.

Dr. MACDONALD—Will that not conflict with the duties of the Education Committee?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The members of this proposed committee are all members of the Education Committee.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. MOORE moved that the President do now leave the chair, and that Dr. Thorburn take the chair. Carried.

Dr. THORBURN in the chair.

Dr. MOORE moved, seconded by Dr. MOORHOUSE, that the thanks of this Council be, and are hereby tendered to Dr. Roome, for the very able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties as President of this Council.

Dr. THORBURN stated the motion.

Dr. MOORE—When I proposed Dr. Roome I was actuated by the belief that he would discharge the onerous duties of his office impartially and ably, with honor to himself and satisfaction to this Council; and I feel that I can freely move now that the thanks of this Council be tendered to him, because I am sure every one will agree with me that he has fulfilled my strongest expectations as our presiding officer.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—As seconder of the motion, I can only reiterate what Dr. Moore has said. I have every reason to think that Dr. Roome has been a most happy selection, because of the successful meeting we have had.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like to say a word on this motion. As you all know, probably, I voted against Dr. Roome, for special reasons; not, however, because I had anything against him, for I believed he was a man who would perform the duties of the office as ably as any other man in the Council. I am very pleased to add my testimony to what has already been said, that he has discharged the duties fairly, honorably and justly to all members of the Council; and I take very great pleasure in supporting the resolution.

Dr. THORBURN put the motion, which was carried on a standing vote.

Dr. THORBURN—Dr. Roome, I feel very proud of having the honor of conveying to you this expression of the Council to you for the able manner in which you have presided during our session. You have done so, not only with strict justice, but with dignity to yourself and the Council; and I hope you may be long spared, and that before many years you may have a repetition of the dose prescribed by your nominator.

Dr. ROOME—Gentlemen of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, I assure you I thank you most heartily for the kind expression of thanks you have extended to me. When I accepted the honor of the chair, I assured you I would endeavor to fill it to the best of my ability. I have done so; and by the expression you have now tendered me I feel I have gained the reward. The office of President of this Council is one that is not at all difficult to fill, in a council of gentlemen such as we have here, because you have all aided me, as I asked you in the start to do, by showing me your countenance and consideration. I have little further to say, but to again thank you for having elected me to this office, and for the kindness you have shown me while I occupied the chair. I felt a little grieved at the expression of my opponent, when he pointed out that the majority of the territorial representatives had not supported me; but I could assure him, if he were present, that I had asked no man to support me, for I felt that this position should be filled without any canvassing or urging on the part of anyone. I did not ask anyone to vote for me, because I thought if I could not be placed in this honorable position without canvassing I did not want it. If my majority was a small one I have the satisfaction of knowing that I got that majority without asking anyone for support. I thank you all again, for I feel that no man in the Council has any ill-will against me because of my election to the proud and honorable position of President of this Council.

The PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

On motion, the Registrar read the minutes of the final session of the Council, which were confirmed, and which were signed by the President.

Dr. MOORE moved, seconded by Dr. THORBURN, that this Council do now adjourn, which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried.

REPORT ON INTERPROVINCIAL MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee appointed to meet representatives from the other provinces of Canada at the Dominion Medical Association, and to confer with them on the subject of Interprovincial Medical Registration, begs leave to report as follows:

The meeting took place in the City of Quebec, and was fairly well attended, representatives being present from most of the provinces.

Your committee has to report that it was met in a most generous spirit, and its suggestions given their just consideration.

In the report to your honorable body, at your meeting last year, a quotation of a proposed agreement from the report of a meeting between the representatives of the other provinces, held in 1896, and the adoption of the agreement by the several Councils in 1897,

was given. This agreement practically left Ontario out of the union, unless we were prepared to accept of the scheme therein proposed, which we could not do. The material clause reads as follows:

"III. Examinations. (a) All candidates for registration in the various provinces, in addition to having fulfilled the foregoing requirements, shall be required to undergo examination before examiners to be appointed in each of the provinces by their respective Councils, or by means of assessors, as in the Province of Quebec; or by delegating their authority to one central body, as has been done in Manitoba. Such examinations shall comprise all the subjects of professional study, shall be both written and oral, and 50 per cent. of the marks shall be required in every subject for a pass. (b) The committee makes these resolutions merely as suggestions for the consideration of the Councils of the several provinces as a mutual basis of agreement, and desire that each be requested to report thereon to the next annual meeting of the Association, and also send one or more delegates to represent them at that meeting."

By this clause, you will see that Quebec students were registered on the examination of their own professors, the Council being satisfied by the presence of assessors, whose special duty it was to see that the proper standard of examination was maintained. Your committee obtained the admission that the assessors exerted but slight influence, and that, practically, it was the examination by the students' own teachers.

The injustice to the Ontario students, who have an examination by their own teachers, and for registration a further examination by the Medical Council, was pointed out; the effect on the schools of our province, the students from which would migrate to another province, where they could secure the same registration without this additional examination with less risk and with less expense, was also urged. Delegates from the other provinces readily conceded the injustice this would be to this province, and freely admitted that to place us more on an equality an additional examination would be a necessity.

Two propositions were made to this end. The first, that a central Dominion examination be held by a body to be organized by the Councils of the several provinces, each one of which would have the number of representatives agreed upon, whether on the basis of population, or by mutual consent; and that this body, whether called a college, or a Dominion Examining Board, or Council, would conduct examinations at which all students for Dominion registration would be required to appear. Each province would, by a slight amendment to its Medical Act, get power to recognize and register on this qualification, and in this way it was thought registration would be secured for the entire Dominion.

Growing out of this is the second proposition, which is that a central body be chartered by a Dominion Act of Parliament; and Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, was authorized to ascertain from members of the Government and otherwise, what could be done in this way. After a thorough investigation he makes the following statement:

EXTRACT FROM ADDRESS OF DR. RODDICK.

"By an Act of the Dominion Parliament, a corporation may be created, called, let us say 'The Dominion Medical Council,' which would be composed of medical practitioners from each province and from the North-West Territories. The principal function of this Council would be to register all persons who have complied with certain requirements as to education and training for the practice of medicine and surgery; and all applicants who shall have complied would receive what might be termed Dominion registration by the Council.

"This registration would, however, *per se* confer no right to practise in any province of the Dominion. The Dominion has, of course, no power to make such an enactment; but it is within its power to enact that such registration shall alone confer the right to practise in any of the territories over which it has direct legislative control; and it may provide that such registration shall be a condition of employment in any medical capacity in the active service of the Dominion; as, for example, the quarantine service, penitentiary surgeons, mounted police surgeons, the surgeon of the militia force generally, etc. Besides another important result of the establishment of such a system would be that medical practitioners registered under it could claim registration under the Imperial Medical Act of 1886, without undergoing further examination. By this Act (as you are aware) where parts of the British possessions are under both a central and local legislature, the authority of the central legislature is requisite to entitle a colonial practitioner to British registry. Under the existing system of provincial registration, Canadian practitioners are debarred from entering the extensive field of medical employment in the various departments of the imperial service, such as, for example, the army and navy, the Indian medical service, the colonial medical service, medical service under the Board of Trade, including ships' surgeons, etc., also from employment as sanitary officers in the United Kingdom."

At this point, however, the powers of this Council would cease. In order to bring about what we most desire, viz., interprovincial registration, all the Medical Boards in the Dominion would have to be consulted, and their consent obtained to the passage of a short Act in their own legislature, giving the right to any person registered under the Dominion

Act to practise in any province, subject, of course, to the payment of any fee that the province may impose. It will have to be shown, further, that the person obtaining Dominion registration has given evidence of possessing qualifications at least equal to those required for registration under the existing law of any province. In other words, the educational standard as to preliminary examination for study, the professional curriculum followed, and the final examination, must be fixed by the Dominion Council at a level as high or higher than that of any province, with power in the Council to keep it always so; and in case of failure at any time to maintain the standard, the Governor-General-in-Council might have power to intervene.

In the case of some of the provinces, where the Medical Councils already possess the power of determining such equivalents, this matter could, perhaps, be arranged directly by these councils. The Medical Councils of Ontario, Nova Scotia and the North-West Territories have, by recent enactments obtained such powers.

"It will be observed that the proposed plan avoids in every possible way any encroachment upon the exclusive right of the provinces as to maintaining their own system of medical education and registration. I fully realize that any scheme to have a sound constitutional basis and prove acceptable in working must not encroach upon the provincial autonomy. The various provincial Medical Boards, or councils (as they may be termed), shall continue their work of examination and registration as before, and to them shall be left all questions of taxation, discipline, etc. In a word, the establishment of a Dominion Medical Council would simply provide a direct and efficient way of interprovincial registration, while promoting a high level of professional education.

"One of the most difficult problems in connection with this subject is the composition of the proposed Council. It is evident that it must be thoroughly representative of the provinces; and as it will have to deal with professional questions, it should be kept above the plane of political interference. The matter, however, being one of great public importance, and the assistance of the Dominion Parliament being invoked, some provision would, doubtless, have to be made for the representation of that interest.

"Let me suggest, then, that a Provincial Council consist of three classes of members, all of whom would be registered medical practitioners:

"(a) One from each province, including the North-West Territories, to be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council.

"(b) One from each province, including the North-West Territories, to be appointed by the Medical Council in the province.

"(c) The President of each provincial Medical Council to be an *ex-officio* member.

"This would give a Council of twenty-four members.

"It is a question whether all the provinces should have an equal number of members in the Council as permanently constituted, or whether the representation should be in some measure graded according to the relative number of practitioners in each province. In any case it would be desirable to keep the Council of moderate number for ease and efficiency of working, and to secure a representative majority at all times.

"Now, so far, the outline of the proposed scheme deals only with students of medicine wishing to qualify themselves for practice in all or any of the provinces which accept Dominion registration as sufficient evidence of professional capacity.

"With regard, however, to medical practitioners actually practising at the time of passing of such an Act, should the right be given to them, to avail themselves of the privileges under the Act, admitting them to practise in other provinces than that in which they had originally qualified? Should it be retroactive?

"Many objections would, doubtless, be raised to such a clause, especially by the profession in the younger provinces, who might dread a stampede in their direction. This could readily be overcome, however, by making some time limit, say five or seven years of actual practice, coupled with evidence of good professional standing. Medical men in practice for that length of time would not be so likely to migrate as the more recent graduates."

This proposition, were it carried out, would secure interprovincial registration, and it would be perfectly safe to the provinces, as they would have within their own Councils the right to recognize and register on the Dominion registration, or to decline in case the standard of attainments were not maintained sufficiently high. On this latter ground, however, we think there would be little difficulty. The delegates from the provinces are willing to adopt a uniform standard of matriculation, as you will see by the report from the Dominion Medical Association hereto attached, only requiring such modifications in the methods of conducting them as the educational institutions of the several provinces make imperative. The professional education, by a general consensus of opinion, would require to be at least equal to that of any province, while the large number would say superior. Dr. Roddick, in speaking on this subject, makes use of the following words: "It will have to be shown that the person obtaining Dominion registration has given evidence of possessing qualifications at least equal to those required for registration under the existing law of any province."

In this you will see there is nothing said as to the length of time demanded in medical

study, all would agree it should not be less than four years, and with the examination made equal or superior to that in any of the provinces, there would seem to be no difficulty in stopping back inefficiency by rigid examinations. The province whose students studied five years would have a decided advantage over those studying four.

The most serious objection to the scheme suggested by Dr. Roddick is the largeness of the suggested Dominion Council, and the expense necessarily involved in its practical working. As, however, they would simply determine the curriculum, subject to the approval of the Provincial Councils, and appoint the examiners, the time of their meeting would necessarily be short. The standard being fixed, and a permanent Registrar employed to keep the records, would leave them little to do.

The suggestion has been made with a view to lessening expense, that each student presenting himself at the Dominion examination, must present a certificate of registration from one of the provinces, together with a certificate of having been engaged in the study of medicine for five years after matriculation, and that these certificates be taken in lieu of primary examinations, and that the examination on the final subjects be set by examiners, not necessarily in the Dominion, and who could have the answers returned to them to be examined and valued, when they would be returned to the Dominion Registrar, who would grant or not grant registration certificates according to the marks made.

In this way it is thought the expense could be kept within reasonable limits.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERPROVINCIAL REGISTRATION.

The following members of the Interprovincial Registration Committee met, in accordance with instructions during the recent meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in Quebec: Dr. Roddick (chairman), Drs. J. A. Williams, W. W. Dickson, James Thorburn, J. A. Mullin, H. P. Wright, J. M. Beausoleil, Hon. D. Marcil, H. Cholette, A. R. L. Marsolais, J. S. Gauthier, R. McNeill, and W. S. Muir. Thus four provinces of the Dominion were directly represented. It might be fairly mentioned that Dr. Walker, of New Brunswick, and Dr. Thornton, of Manitoba, signed the report of 1896, on behalf of their respective provinces, and would, we have every reason to believe, have likewise supported this one. British Columbia and the North-West Territories have hitherto failed to send representatives.

At the conclusion of the second conference, Dr. Williams, of Ingersoll, a member of the Ontario Medical Council, and Dr. R. McNeill, of Stanley Bridge, Prince Edward Island, member of the Island Medical Board, and President of the Maritime Medical Association, were appointed a sub-committee with instructions to draft a report embodying the views of the committee. The report was, at a subsequent meeting, unanimously agreed upon, and signed by all the members whose names are given above.

On Friday, August 19th, during the last business meeting of the association, the chairman of the committee called upon Dr. McNeill to read the report, which was subsequently adopted by a unanimous vote of the association.

It will be observed that the main object of the report is to establish a uniform preliminary and professional curriculum, which the various provincial Medical Councils must exact of all teaching and licensing bodies in the Dominion before said Councils are authorized to proceed further to the organization of the Dominion Board of Registration.

MATRICULATION.

1. From any recognized university, or, in lieu thereof, first-class or grade. A provincial certificate in any of the provinces for teachers' licenses, or an examination of the following branches, which shall be compulsory and conducted by the various Councils of the educational departments of each province, viz.:

1. English grammar, composition, literature and rhetoric.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and extractions of the square and cube-root and mensuration.
3. Algebra to the end of quadratic quotations.
4. Geometry. First three books of Euclid.
5. Latin. First two books of Virgil's *Eneid* or three books of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, translation and grammar.
6. Elementary mechanics of solid and fluids, composing the elements of statics and dynamics, hydrostatics and elementary chemistry.
7. Canadian and British history, with questions in modern geography.
8. Translation and grammar of any two of the following subjects: Greek, French and German.

9. In lieu of the above we also recommend that any student presenting a certificate after examination from the professors of any standard or approved university in Her Majesty's dominions, or having completed a course of said university, be accepted in any of the provinces of Canada for matriculation registration. Fifty per cent. of the marks in every subject shall be required for a pass and 75 per cent. for honors.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

(a) The curriculum of professional studies shall begin after the passing of the matriculation examinations and registration, and shall comprise a graded course in the regulation branches of four years' sessions of not less than eight months in each year.

(b) The subjects to be : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, practical anatomy, histology, practical chemistry, pharmacy, surgery and clinical surgery, medicine and clinical medicine, including diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose, mental diseases, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, medical jurisprudence, toxicology, hygiene, pathology, including bacteriology.

(c) That at least twenty-four months, out of the graded four years of eight months each, be required for attendance on hospital practice.

(d) That proof of attendance at not less than six cases of obstetrics and *post-mortem* examinations be required.

EXAMINATIONS.

All candidates for registration in the various provinces, in addition to having filled the foregoing requirements, shall be required to undergo examination before the examiners to be appointed in each of the provinces by their respective Councils. Fifty per cent. shall be required for a pass and seventy-five per cent. for honors.

Your committee recommend that as soon as the foregoing basis of agreement is ratified by the Councils of the various provinces, each Council shall endeavor to secure legislation to authorize the carrying out of the foregoing preliminary and professional curriculum, and to embody the following to secure a Board of Examiners for a Dominion qualification, viz. :

That so soon as the various Councils of the Dominion shall establish an Examining Board for the Dominion, conducted by examiners appointed by the Medical Councils of the several provinces, their candidates passing a successful examination before said board, and obtaining a certificate to that effect, shall be entitled to registration in the several provinces of the Dominion on payment of the registration fee, providing he is not guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect.

Your committee desire to recommend that further efforts be made to ascertain the practicability of federal legislation leading to the establishment of a central qualification, which will also place the profession in Canada upon an equal footing with that of Great Britain, and that Dr. Roddick be authorized to take the necessary steps in said matter.

We further recommend that this association shall appoint a committee, who shall consider and recommend the details as to the number of examiners to be appointed, the method of conducting examinations, the fees to be charged, and other necessary details to bring the aforesaid scheme into active operation, which details the officers of this association shall, with the foregoing, send to each of the respective Councils for approval.

The following were named a committee to strengthen Dr. Roddick's hands before the Government : Dr. McNeill, Prince Edward Island ; Dr. Muir, Nova Scotia ; Dr. Walker, New Brunswick ; Hon. Dr. Marcil, Quebec ; Dr. Williams, Ontario ; Dr. Thornton, Manitoba ; Dr. Bain, North-West Territories ; and Dr. McKechnie, British Columbia.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Your committee believes it very desirable that the Council place itself on record as to its position on interprovincial registration, and to that end recommends that :

1. The Council declares itself favorable to interprovincial registration on equitable terms.

2. It will aid in every legitimate way to bring about a practicable scheme, securing legislation, if necessary.

3. We are favorably impressed with the scheme of the proposed Dominion Council, as outlined in the report of the committee just read, and believe that, if brought about with proper safeguards as to the maintenance of the agreed-upon standards of education it is most desirable.

4. We believe that any scheme to be successful must agree upon a uniform standard of matriculation, modified in the carrying out as the institutions of the provinces make imperative. A uniform primary examination, and a final examination, equal to, or superior to, that of any of the provinces.

5. In order that the examinations may be superior, we recommend that all who apply for examination before the Dominion Council shall first have registered in one of the provinces, and that he shall give evidence of having been engaged in the study of medicine for five years.

6. We recommend that a committee be again appointed to confer with representatives from the other provinces at the approaching Dominion Medical Association meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Chairman.

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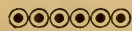
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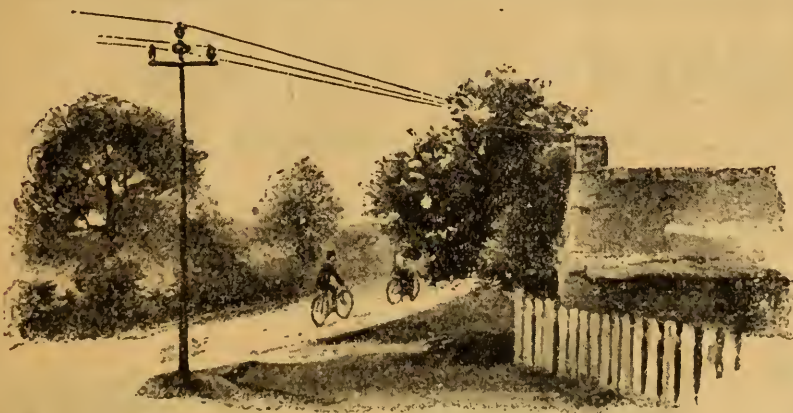
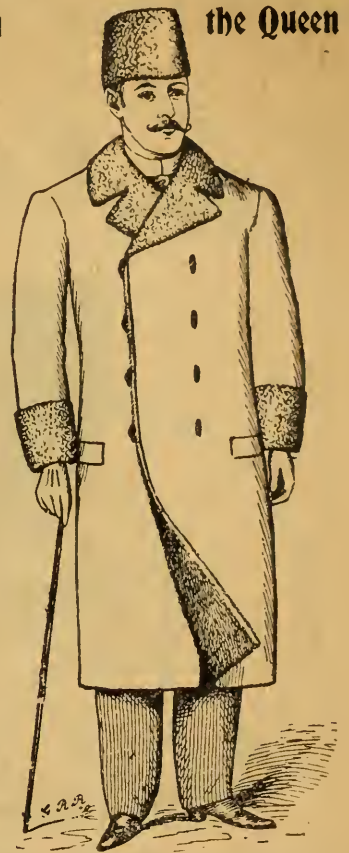


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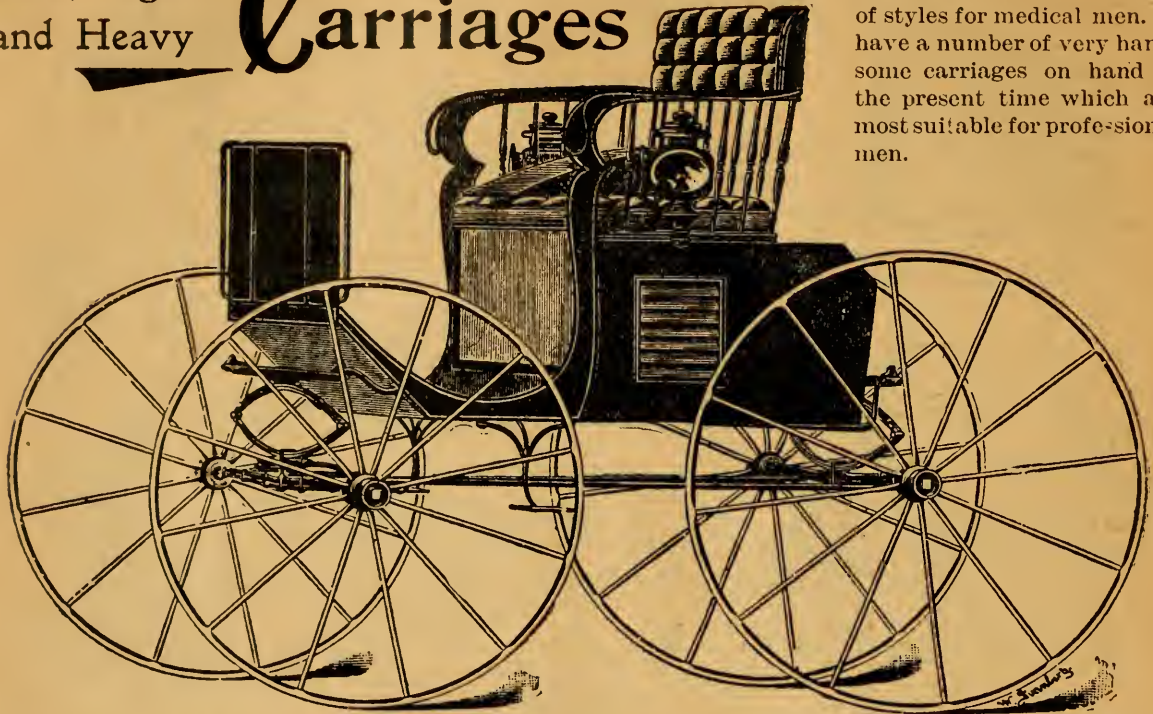
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